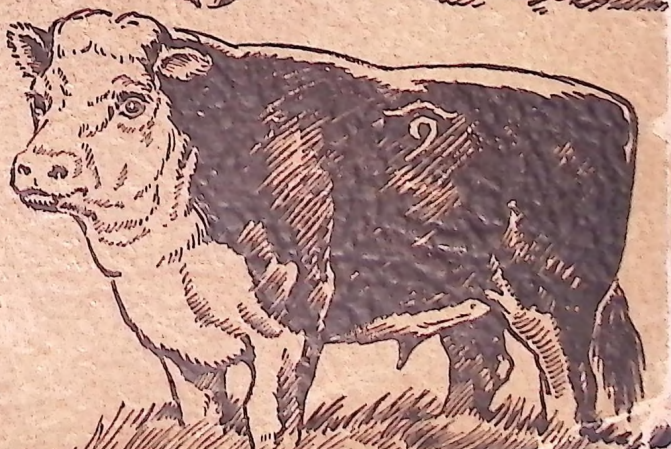
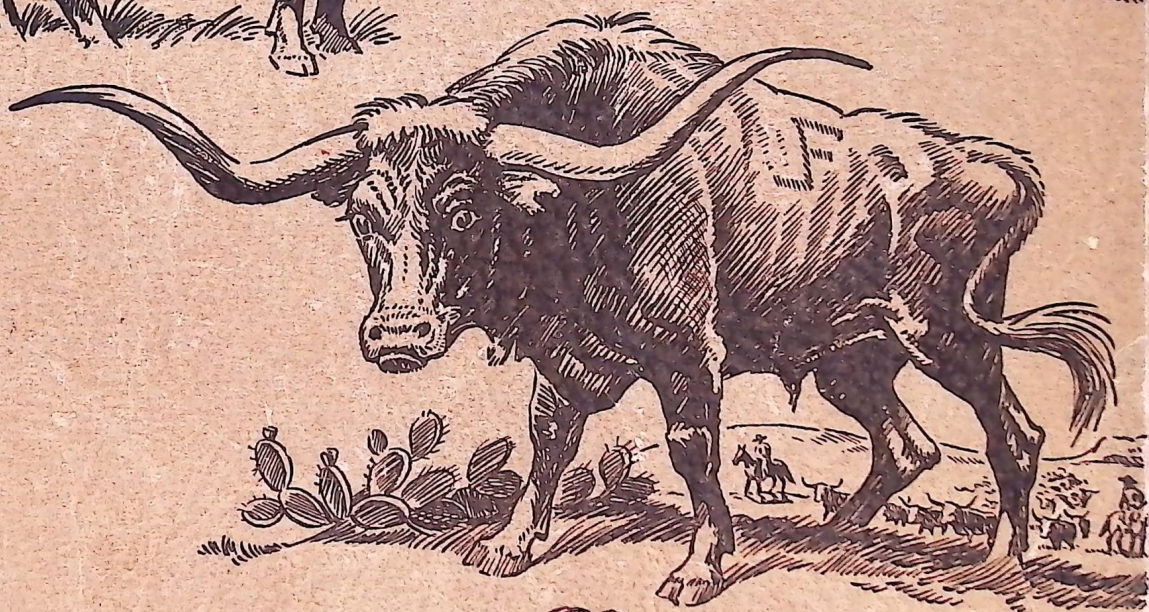
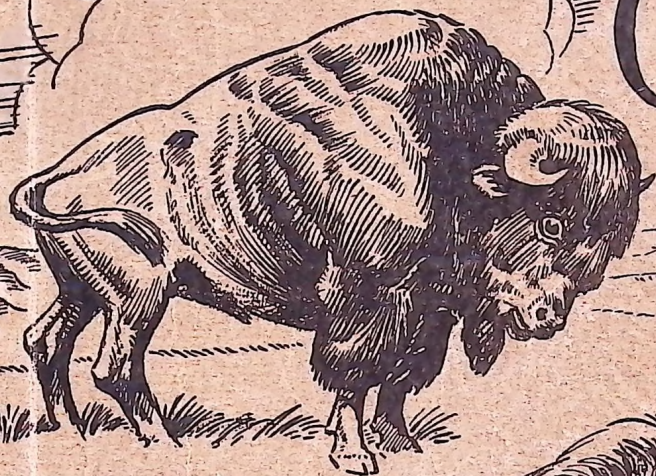


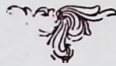
70 Years Cow Country



Property of William Robert McPhee
never to be sold

A-715

Seventy Years



A Panoramic History of the
Wyoming Stock Growers Association

Interwoven with Data
relative to the
Cattle Industry in Wyoming

By
Agnes Wright Spring

A Souvenir Brochure on the occasion of the Seventieth
Anniversary Convention held at Gillette, Wyoming
June 2, 3 and 4, 1942

FIRST EDITION

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CHAS. A. MYERS, *Pres.* RUSSELL THORP, *Sec'y.*

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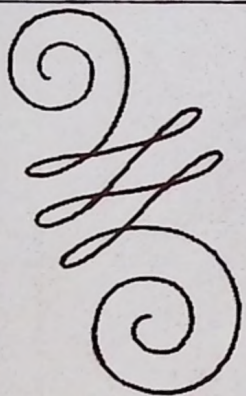
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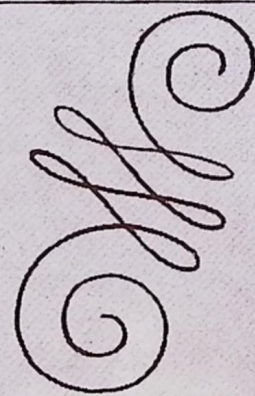
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FOREWORD

In this sunny living room on the Myers ranch, I lay aside the duties of the day to pen the opening words for this brief record of some of the doings of Wyoming stockmen for the past 70 years. The man-made world, as we have known it, is being blasted asunder in the second world war. With the coming of the airplane, our vaunted isolation was gone and today America fights on every sea and every shore. The peaceful life that many lands have known has become an inferno of destruction. This, because man has moved forward in everything except his own nature; science and the mechanic arts have ridden on ahead while innate man is just as full of "Simon pure" cussedness as the old cave man with his club. How many more civilizations must rise and fall before mankind learns that evil ways end in destruction, and turn to the paths that the Christ pointed out 1900 years ago?

The facts of today are rather plainly provable, go back 25 years and the lines are not so clearly drawn; 50 years and they are decidedly mellowed by fancy, the cow-boy depicted on the modern stage is a case in point; 150 years and George Washington becomes a faultless man; 1,000 or 5,000 years and most anything might have crept in; back further and it is simply legendary lore unprovable in the sunless haze of mythology.

This history of 70 years has been written while the facts were still obtainable from the records of our Association and other reliable sources. They have been very carefully checked and may be relied on as authentic. A small, but to us, very important segment of history to be read by many a ranch fireside, and then, when our days are about done, laid away in some treasure chest for our children's children. This is the hope of those who have labored diligently to produce it.

CHAS. A. MYERS, President.



AGNES WRIGHT SPRING

When the Association delegated to my committee the task of preparing a comprehensive review of the development of the cattle industry in Wyoming and the story of the seventy-year-old Wyoming Stock Growers Association, we accepted the duty assigned to us with a full realization that such a story must be authentic, dependable and written in an impressive, entertaining and worth-while style.

So we, without reservation, present to you Agnes Wright Spring through "70 Years," who has compiled and written a brochure fulfilling our expectations—a story worthy of preservation in the historical collections of our homes.

Agnes Spring, a native of the West, and a daughter of a pioneer stage and cowman, graduated from the University of Wyoming and trained in journalism at Columbia University, New York City. She is a well-known writer and an outstanding authority on Wyoming history.

To Allen M. Dean, noted Western artist, we express our grateful appreciation for his outstanding sketch "70 Years Cow Country," reproduced on the cover page of this brochure. A native of Colorado and brought up on a cattle ranch, Allen M. Dean's sketch reflects his full grasp of the subject assigned him.

We wish to express our deep appreciation to Wyoming's Cow Belles for their generous gift which helped to make "70 Years Cow Country" possible.

A. L. BROCK, Chairman for the Committee



A. L. Brock
Chairman



Bert McGee



Bryan Patrick

P R E F A C E

Upon the occasion of the Sixtieth Anniversary of the Wyoming Stock Growers Association, in 1932, a Brochure entitled, "Sixty Years," was prepared by Dan W. Greenburg, who, with the true historian's perspective caught the flavor and color of the old West and presented it in a swift-moving and entertaining manner.

This publication, "Seventy Years," is designed to pick up the threads of "Sixty Years" and to weave them into a larger pattern to include the history which the Wyoming Stock Growers Association has been making during the past decade.

Dozens of books, pamphlets, theses, essays and stories have been written about the days of the cowboy and cattleman, the cattle trails, and the great herds that grazed this western country. Invariably the trail of research for such stories has led to the inner sanctum of the Wyoming Stock Growers Association, where there are filed invaluable original records that portray tales as vivid and as fascinating as any story of the silver screen. Here have been assembled the most reliable source data on the cattle industry now available.

Our present offering is merely a souvenir booklet filled with miscellaneous facts that may help to take the reader back along the trails followed by the intrepid individualists who have struggled so royally to preserve the rights and privileges that their predecessors, the pioneer cattlemen, enjoyed.

I am sincerely grateful to Russell Thorp, the enthusiastic and historically-minded executive secretary of the Wyoming Stock Growers Association, and his staff for assistance in the planning and carrying out of this work. I wish especially to acknowledge my appreciation of the cooperation given by Miss Mary Carpenter for research work among the original records and files of the Association. To the Historical Committee goes the credit of loyal support in making the brochure possible.

Space does not permit the telling of innumerable interesting things found through our research, but our chief hope is that after reading this booklet, the members of the Association will make a search through their desks, storerooms and attics for old brand books, tally records, letters, journals, account books or manuscripts pertaining to the early cattle days, and will send them for permanent preservation in the Archives of the Wyoming Stock Growers Association in Cheyenne.

As the daughter of a cattleman in the Little Laramie Valley my interest in ranches and livestock was aroused at an early age. In fact, my youth was spent in the log house built by Sartoris, one time partner of the well known J. H. Douglas Willan.

It has been my great good fortune to have known personally many of the gallant cattlemen who have joined the last round-up, including: Judge Joseph M. Carey, John Hutton, "Billy" Irvine, Luke Voorhees, N. K. Boswell, Monte Blevins, John B. Kendrick, John McGill, "Hard Winter" Davis, Francis E. Warren, Tom Durbin and others. And having known them, I have found that the old records of the Association are doubly filled with life and color.

And now, although the task at hand is completed, my interest in the history of the Wyoming Stock Growers Association will continue as I watch it make future history. I am deeply grateful for having had the privilege of compiling "Seventy Years."

July 1, 1942

AGNES WRIGHT SPRING.

SEVENTY YEARS

A ROUND-UP OF HISTORICAL MAVERICKS RELATIVE TO WYOMING

A history of the Wyoming Stock Growers Association necessarily must be based upon a panoramic history of the livestock industry in the so-called "Indian Country," known later as Wyoming Territory, and ultimately, as the State of Wyoming.

Step by step events, pertaining to the bringing of cattle into this western area, led to the formation of an organization of livestock owners in Wyoming that was destined to become the most influential and powerful organization of its kind.

There were strong livestock associations in neighboring western states in the early days, but they were unable to gain the prominence of the Wyoming Association because their supremacy was challenged by other influential industrial interests in their various localities.

In Wyoming, on the other hand, the Wyoming Stock Growers Association represented an industry that was paramount and which stood unopposed by other interests in its region for many years. The Association was therefore largely responsible for the development of the Territory and for the winning of Wyoming's statehood before the population really justified it.

That Wyoming's lush native grasses would adequately sustain cattle was proven in 1830 by Captain William Sublette, who brought four head of cattle and a milk cow into the Wind River Valley. Leaving St. Louis early in the spring of that year, with a large party of men, Sublette arrived on July 16 at the annual rendezvous of fur men, which was that year held, as he said, at the "head of the Wind River where it issues from the mountains."

Through the courtesy of the Librarian of Congress we quote the following extract from a letter signed by Jedediah S. Smith, David E. Jackson, and W. L. Sublette, dated "St. Louis, October 29, 1830":¹

¹—Senate Document 39, 21st Congress, 2d Session. A "Message from the President of the United States, In answer to a resolution of the Senate relative to the British establishments on the Columbia, and the state of the fur trade, &c". This document includes a letter signed by Jedediah S. Smith, David E. Jackson, and W. L. Sublette, and dated "St. Louis, October 29, 1830."

Pack-horses, or rather mules, were at first used; but in the beginning of the present year, it was determined to try wagons; and in the month of April last, on the 10th day of the month, a caravan of ten wagons, drawn by five mules each, and two dearborns, drawn by one mule each, set out from St. Louis. We have eighty-one men in company, all mounted on mules; and these were exclusive of a party left in the mountains. Our route from St. Louis was nearly due west to the western limits of the State; and thence along the Santa Fe trail about forty miles; from which the course was some degrees north of west, across the waters of the Kansas, and up the Great Platte river, to the Rocky mountains, and to the head of Wind River, where it issues from the mountains. This took us until the 16th of July, and was as far as we wished the wagons to go, as the furs to be brought in were to be collected at this place, which is, or was this year, the great rendezvous of the persons engaged in that business. Here the wagons could easily have crossed the Rocky mountains, it being what is called the SOUTHERN PASS, had it been desirable for them to do so, which it was not for the reason stated. For our support, at leaving the Missouri settlements, until we should get into the buffalo country, we drove twelve head of cattle, beside a milk cow. Eight of these only being required for use before we got to the buffaloes, the others went on to the head of Wind river.¹

Had Sublette left the cattle in the valley, Wyoming's livestock industry might have had a much earlier beginning, but the captain sold the animals and the purchasers took them back to the "States" in the autumn.

It is a significant fact, however, that the cattle made the trip in good shape with only the native grasses along the way for sustenance.

Following Sublette's example, Robert Campbell, a member of the Rocky Mountain Fur Company, took four cows and two bulls with his expedition from St. Louis to the rendezvous on Green River in 1833.

Charles Larpenteur, a member of the expedition, described the trip with these cattle from the Green River to the mouth of the Yellowstone River, after the rendezvous was over.

In reviewing Larpenteur's book, "Forty Years a Fur Trader on the Upper Missouri," for the MONTANA-STOCKGROWER recently, John B. Ritch said:

¹—Evidently near the mouth of Popo Agie.

"When the time came to proceed to the mouth of the Yellowstone the cattle were either driven or taken by raft down Wind River to the Big Horn Mountains, then they were driven or traileed across the Big Horn range to the Big Horn River, thence on down the Big Horn to the Yellowstone. While crossing the Big Horns the largest bull and three men were bitten by a mad wolf. The bull went mad and died and one of the men, George Holms, likewise went mad, tore all the clothes from his back, ran away quite naked and never was found. The cattle herd was now reduced to one bull and four cows. On reaching the Big Horn the stock was placed in charge of Louis Vasquez, an old mountain man, Charles Larpenteur being one of the four men who accompanied them. There is no doubt that these cattle were taken to the mouth of the Yellowstone as Larpenteur mentions, 'Our two cows added a great deal to our good living: as we had no coffee, milk was a great relish. We made but slow progress on account of the cattle whose feet became very tender and finally got so bad that we were obliged to make shoes of raw buffalo hide. We arrived safe and sound at the mouth of the Yellowstone on the third of September (1833) and thus ended our long trip.' These cattle had traileed more than four months, the route being from Lexington, Missouri, on to Green River, Wyoming; from thence down Wind River across the Big Horn Mountains, down the Big Horn and on down the Yellowstone to Fort William. The entire distance traveled being roughly 1400 miles."

As the tide of emigration swept westward in the 1840's to Oregon, California and Utah, what later became the Territory of Wyoming was for a time only a great passageway over which hundreds of thousands of people hurriedly trekked in their eagerness to reach far horizons. Few remained longer than necessary in the semi-arid Wyoming country crossed by the trails, except those who were stationed at military posts or who operated way stations or so-called road "ranches."

At these stations or "ranches" the emigrants were glad to sell or to trade their footsore and gaunt animals for fresh oxen and hence, small herds of cattle gradually were built up from such stock. These animals were purchased by the station keepers with a view to putting them into shape for the emigrant trade and not to build up a cattle industry.

Among the first breeding cattle to enter Wyoming were those driven through in 1847 by the Mormons. According

to L. C. Montgomery, of Heber City, president of the Utah Cattle and Horse Growers Association, who addressed the American National Live Stock Association's Convention in 1942:

"Ninety-four years ago this summer, 142 brave men and three courageous women, driving a small herd of cattle before them, came to the end of a thousand mile trail and camped in this valley . . . Those modern Pilgrims brought to the West with them, a strain of well bred Durham and Devon cattle that soon spread to every nook and corner of this State and into the surrounding country—and a start of those old Mormon cattle was sought by colonists in all parts of the West."

Undoubtedly some of the offspring of that herd came into western Wyoming in 1853, when the Mormons colonized Camp Supply, south of Fort Bridger.

WORK CATTLE WINTERED IN WYOMING IN 1852

Hundreds of work cattle were wintered in the sheltered valley of the Chugwater in what later became southeastern Wyoming, as early as 1852 by Seth E. Ward, a trader and partner of Robert Campbell. Ward, who came west in the very early days, conducted a trading business first at Fort Bent and later on the North Platte River near Register Cliff on the Oregon Trail. From 1857 to 1871 he was post sutler at Fort Laramie, with W. G. Bullock as his agent. Ward made his headquarters at Nebraska City, Nebraska.

Dr. H. Latham, surgeon for the Union Pacific Railroad, who was active in promoting the natural resources of the West, wrote an article for the Cheyenne LEADER on Dec. 16, 1869, in which he described the advantages for livestock growing in this region. Latham said in part:

"Seth E. Ward, of Nebraska City, writes me that he has had thirty-two years' experience in that country (the western plains and mountains), and that stock has wintered well during all that time, and that there have been but three hard winters during thirty-two winters. Mr. Ward speaks as though there was no doubt as to the future of that great region as a grazing and agricultural country."

Alexander Majors, of Pony Express fame and the overland transportation company of Russell, Majors and Waddell, upon learning of the successful experience of Seth Ward, sent his men with several hundred head of work cattle to the feeding grounds along the Chug in the winter of 1854.



ALEX MAJORS

One of these men with the cattle was Thomas H. McGee father of Bert McGee of Granite Canon, a member of the Executive Committee and of the Historic Committee of the Wyoming Stock Growers Association.

According to Bert McGee, his father and eight or ten other bull-whackers were caught in Fort Laramie with their bull outfits, late in the fall of 1854 and were unable to make the trip back to Missouri. These men took the cattle to the Sibylle, built a cabin for themselves, and wintered there. The following spring the cattle came out in much better condition than when

they were turned loose and with practically no loss.

The following letter written by Alexander Majors to the editor of the Cheyenne SUN speaks for itself:

Edinburgh, April 15, 1884

"To the Editor of the SUN:

Sir: My attention has been directed to an article in your paper, written by Col. Babbitt, in reference to the cattle industry of Wyoming and which I perused with pleasure. but as my name is mentioned therein I beg to correct several inaccuracies as to the dates, etc., and trust you will do me the favor of inserting this letter in as prominent a place in your paper as Col. Babbitt's article appeared.

"My first experience in wintering cattle in Wyoming was in the winter of 1854—not 1868—when I wintered upwards of 300 head upon the spot of ground, where Mr. H. B. Kelly has his Home Ranch, and of course grazed over much of the grazing lands now claimed by A. H. Swan's Company ranch, and the way I came to make the test in 1854 was by having to, late in the fall of that year, carry over 100,000 pounds of government stores to Fort Laramie. We reached that place late in November, too late to return with the teams to Missouri—at that time the nearest point where we could feed our cattle on corn. We did not turn the cattle out without sending some herders along with them. Although the cattle were very poor and sorefooted from their long trip of hard work, and it was late in the season when we sent them to the grazing grounds they came out in the spring in

the very finest working condition, and as far as I remember, without losing one. I wintered cattle upon the same grounds for the following ten years and did not lose one-half of one per cent per winter, although they were invariably turned out poor at the coming of winter, and invariably returned in fine working condition in the following spring.

"Mr. Seth E. Ward, a sutler from Fort Laramie, commenced to winter cattle upon the same localities, I think one, if not two winters, before M. Russell and I made the experiment—a fact, however, I did not know until I arrived at Fort Laramie with my train. At some periods during the ten years I had thousands upon the range, instead of hundreds.

"Knowing the above facts, I started the first breeding herd in Wyoming which was in 1862. I carried a very high bred up herd from my home farm in Missouri to Pumpkin¹ Creek, North Platte. In that year I had remarkably fine success until Indians became so troublesome that I feared they would murder my herders, and I removed them up to the vicinity of Davis City and sold them to Allen Reid, who was then commencing to deal in cattle, and I would have been breeding cattle this day in Wyoming had it not been for that unfortunate circumstance, as I believe it to be one of the best businesses to be engaged in, in the United States of America, and it will continue to be good while the grasses remain as they have done since the breeding of cattle was commenced on the plains.

Yours truly, Alex Majors."

Evidently Alex Majors had kept in close touch with the cattle business in Wyoming as a news item of August 4, 1882, stated that he was in Edinburgh at that time where he "negotiated the sale of the herd of John Stewart of Council Bluffs, whose ranch is in the Sweetwater Country, for \$400,000 cash, to a Scotch company."

In 1859, while on a trip in the West, Horace Greeley reported from Fort Bridger that he found the stock business thriving along Black's Fork and Ham's Fork of the Green River. He said that here were:

"several old mountaineers, who have herds of cattle which they are rapidly increasing by a lucrative traffic with the emigrants, who are compelled to exchange their tired,

¹—Pumpkin Creek, which is a branch of the North Platte appears to be in Nebraska due east of La Grange, Wyoming.

gaunt oxen and steers for fresh ones on almost any terms. . . . J. R., who has been here some twenty odd years, began with little or nothing and has quietly accumulated some fifty horses, three or four hundred head of neat cattle . . . is said to be worth \$75,000."¹

There is a possibility that the "J. R." referred to was "Uncle Jack" Robertson, locally called "Robinson."

In the same year that Greeley visited the West, Capt. W. F. Reynolds, who conducted an exploratory expedition for the War Department in the vicinity of the Black Hills and along Powder River, went into winter quarters on Deer Creek near the present site of Glenrock, Wyoming. Here in the early 1850's Mormons had established a way station where their Utah-bound people might rest and refresh their stock on the luxuriant grasses along the stream. Reynolds reported that his 70 head of stock came through the winter in excellent shape with no other feed than that which they rustled for themselves in the little Valley. This region later became one of the choice ranching districts of Wyoming.

Although the various herds had wintered in the Chugwater valley the matter received little or no publicity, and it was not until the following story caught the public's eye, that the spotlight was turned upon the nutritious value of the grama and buffalo grasses of the High Plains.

It seems, according to legend, that a government trader was overtaken on the Laramie Plains in the winter of 1864 by an unusually severe snow storm. Unable to proceed with his load, he turned his oxen adrift, expecting them to die of exposure and starvation. To his astonishment he found them in the spring, not only alive, but in excellent flesh.²

In the early days cattlemen believed that the western bunch or grama grass, buffalo grass and bluestem possessed some special hitherto undiscovered valuable properties, but later it was determined through scientific research that the nutritive qualities came chiefly from effects of the dry climate in curing the grasses on the ground. In winter these grasses were not broken down by frost like the moisture-laden grasses of the East, but they stood straight-stemmed, erect and dry and although withered and yellow still retained their nutriment.

¹—Horace Greeley, *Overland Journey* (New York, 1860) p. 195.

²—Joseph Nimmo, Jr., "Range and Ranch Cattle Traffic of Western, Southwestern, and Northwestern States and Territories," 48 Cong., 2 Sess. (1884-85), House Ex. Doc. No. 267, p. 12 (Serial 2304), via Lindsay: THE BIG HORN BASIN, p. 89.

TEXAS LONGHORNS COME NORTH THROUGH WYOMING IN 1866

Nelson Story of Ohio, who made a stake in placer mining in Alcer Gulch, Montana in the 1860's was fully aware of the lush grasses and the fine brush shelter in the gulches where he had panned for "colors" and he was convinced that that country would be a cattleman's paradise. Soon after the Bozeman Road was opened from the Platte River, up Powder River to the Three Forks of the Missouri River, Story went to Texas to buy cattle.

At that time the Indians were making their last great stand to protect the vanishing buffalo herds and to keep the white man out of their hunting grounds, especially in northern Wyoming. They particularly objected to the Bozeman Road.

According to Nelson Story II,¹ a grandson of Nelson Story, his grandfather set out early in 1866 with two men for Ft. Worth, Texas. Near that city he bought 1,000 cattle, mostly cows with calves thrown in, at \$10 a head. He drove these cattle north to the Kansas line, then across Kansas into Nebraska, and then northwesterly to Fort Laramie, Wyoming. From there the herd was trailed to Fort Phil Kearny, where an enforced stay of three weeks made Story desperate to the point of disobeying the officer's orders to remain on account of the Indians.

Under cover of darkness the herd was driven on and soon encountered Indians who stole the cattle. Story and his men trailed the Indians at night and killed thirty of them on the Dry Fork of Powder River near old Ft. Reno, in order to recover their longhorns. The party then continued to Fort C. F. Smith.

"From there the outfit drove along the Bozeman Trail, crossed the Clark's Fork of the Yellowstone at the old Bozeman Crossing, and struck the Yellowstone River about the mouth of Stillwater Creek near Columbus. From there they trailed up the Yellowstone to the present site of Livingston, and there Nelson Story established a permanent cattle camp."²

This was the first so-called "trail herd" to be taken through what is now Wyoming. That the herd went through safely is almost a miracle. That was the year of the Fetter-

¹—A letter written by Nelson Story, II, to J. Elmer Brock, Buffalo, Wyo.

²—Byron Story, AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER, November 1938, p. 6.

man Massacre—a year when Red Cloud was on the warpath.

The fact that Nelson Story did business through Fort Laramie is attested by an old letter file kept by Col. W. G. Bullock, post sutler's agent. This file contains two letters sent in October 1868, concerning money to be placed to the credit of Story. One of the letters under date of October 15, 1868, addressed to Messrs. J. A. Ware & Co., Omaha and sent by W. G. Bullock reads:

"I herewith enclose you S. E. Wards check on Messrs. Robert Campbell & Co., St. Louis for Five Thousand Dollars (\$5,000) which amount I wish you to place to the credit of Nelson Storey in First National Bank Omaha and have the cashier Telegraph Nelson Storey at Helena, Montana, that I have deposited the amount."¹

This herd of Texas longhorns, trailed through by Story, was one of many pushing northward from Texas after the Civil War in search of a market or new grazing grounds. These "Texans" were forerunners of the hundreds of thousands of cattle that were later to roam the plains and valleys of Wyoming and Montana.

Historians tell us that the first cattle were brought into North America in 1521 from the Andalusian plain, just two years after Cortes had made his conquest of Mexico. A Spaniard named Gregorio de Villalobos, it is said, established a ranch in Mexico and within a few years the hills swarmed with his herds.²

About 1850 some of these cattle were brought across the Rio Grande into the Texas country. They were as unlike American and English bred cattle as though a separate species. They were light-bodied, long-legged, thin, with elongated heads, narrow muzzles, wide-spreading curved horns measuring five feet or more between the tips.³

In the years that followed the entrance of the cattle into Texas, the ranges gradually filled with these animals, many being as wild as the buffalo.

The building of the Kansas Pacific Railway across Kansas opened a great outlet for the longhorns and the eyes of the Texas cattle owners immediately turned northward. The first big drive, although not considered successful, was begun in 1866—the same year that Nelson Story accomplished his daring feat of penetrating Red Cloud's country.

A second Texas herd crossed the Wyoming border in

1—ANNALS OF WYOMING, October 1941, pp. 283-4.

2—Howard R. Driggs, WESTWARD AMERICA, p. 275.

3—History of Agriculture in Colorado, p. 127.

February 1868, when J. W. Iliff, who was making a success of the cattle business in Colorado, brought a herd to the vicinity of Cheyenne to sell to local butchers. Some of the beef Iliff shipped to meat dealers in Chicago. This beef, killed in Cheyenne and shipped east in quarters, created a great deal of interest and caused one Wyoming editor to predict that this was "destined to become an important trade with the eastern cities and towns."

FIRST PERMANENT RANGE HERD IN WYOMING

The first permanent range herd to come into Wyoming arrived in October 1868, the property of W. G. Bullock and B. B. Mills of Fort Laramie. Realizing that their business as traders under Seth Ward was doomed by the new treaty which forbade the Indians to trade at Fort Laramie, Bullock and Mills formed a partnership and decided to go into the cattle business.

Early in the summer of 1868, Mills went to Kansas, Iowa and Missouri, where he purchased 250 cows and one or two bulls and drove them to the Laramie River, about six miles from Fort Laramie. According to John Hunton, who bought out the Mills share, after Mills died in 1871, the Indians made such devastating raids on the herd for two years, that it was necessary to move the cattle to the junction of Richard (later called Richeau) Creek¹ with Chugwater Creek, where a camp was established with three herders. Later the camp was moved to the immediate vicinity of the Hunton ranch at Bordeaux. The SO brand used on the herd passed into the possession of J. M. Carey & Brother and has been used continuously since the early 1870's.

Hi Kelly, who had been in the Wyoming country for many years, and who had handled a number of hay cutting contracts for the Government, sold the first carload of live cattle to be shipped out of Wyoming. In 1870 Kelly sold his herd of work cattle to a buyer, who in turn shipped them as beef for the French army during the Franco-Prussian War. The animals, loaded in Cheyenne, went eastward over the Union Pacific Railroad.

Even before the completion of the Union Pacific Railroad in 1869, the railway officials had been extremely active in promoting the natural resources of the West. Dr. H. Latham, Union Pacific surgeon, did extensive research rela-

¹—Known also in early days as Reshaw Creek.

tive to the many advantages which the country offered to the livestock industry and became so enthusiastic over the cattle business that he established a ranch and ran cattle on the Laramie Plains. In later years, Dr. Latham represented the United States as Ambassador to Japan.

THE CATTLE BUSINESS BECOMES ESTABLISHED IN WYOMING

The first days of the cattle business in Wyoming were beset with danger and loss from Indian raids, with extremes of weather, and with a lack of knowledge of the country, but the pioneers persisted and made the industry the leading one of the Territory.

The majority of men saw only the opportunity for making a quick profit in this great grass country where the range was free to the first comer, and it was not long before many of the freighters, stage line owners, railroaders, grocers, bankers, professional men, and others already established in business in the area were investing in cattle. On account of its geographical location, Cheyenne, the "Magic City of the Plains," became the center of activity.

According to John M. Kuykendall, son of Judge W. L. Kuykendall, who was a one-time round-up foreman:

"Other men saw what Iliff had done, but the territory south of the railroad was stocked and there was no range for them to put cattle on, as all of the country north of the Union Pacific was Indian country, unsafe and of more severe climate. However, a citizen of Cheyenne by the name of A. H. ("Heck") Reel went to Texas in 1869 and bought one hundred and forty-eight head¹ of mixed cattle and trailed them to Cheyenne, where they were branded and then taken to Pole Creek, north of Hillsdale on the Union Pacific, about twenty miles from Cheyenne. Most of them drifted the first winter to the South Platte River. When Reel brought the herd to Cheyenne, I was a boy there and I helped a cowboy called 'Bones' and others brand them. The next spring I went to Crow Creek, Colorado, with Reel to help him bring the cattle back to Pole Creek . . . There were other men in Wyoming who saw what Mr. Reel had

¹—Old-time cattlemen suggest that perhaps Mr. Kuykendall was mistaken in this number. They feel there must have been more on such a long drive.

done. Among them a Mr. M. V. Boughton, who went to Texas the next year after Mr. Reel brought his cattle in and bought three thousand head and trailed them to Cheyenne, where they were branded with a VB brand. Then they were trailed to Bear Creek and turned loose on the open range. The next year after Boughton's cattle were turned loose, Carey Brothers trailed a herd from Texas to Cheyenne. They were branded with a CY and turned loose on Crow Creek, fifteen miles above Cheyenne. M. A. Arnold had a small bunch that were turned loose at about the same time that the Carey Brothers went into business. These four herds were the first cattle placed on the open range north of the Union Pacific Railroad in Wyoming. N. R. Davis had a herd of cattle which ranged with the Iliff cattle south of the railroad, close to the forks of Crow Creek, and about fifty miles from Cheyenne. This ranch is now known as the Camfield Ranch. E. W. Whitcomb had a small herd on the Box Elder in Colorado, about thirty miles north of Fort Collins. Captain Maynard had a small herd at Meadow Springs, Colorado, which is not far from the old Whitcomb Ranch. Zack Thomason was also associated with Captain Maynard. He afterwards became connected with G. B. Goodell, and when Swan Brothers organized their company was employed by them as manager and was also financially interested with them."¹

The names of all of these early cattlemen mentioned by Mr. Kuykendall can be found on the roll of members of the Stock Association of Laramie County, February 23, 1874.

By September 1871 it was estimated that between sixty and eighty thousand cattle and sheep were within a 100-mile radius of Cheyenne.

RUSTLING ON THE RANGE FORCES STOCKMEN TO ORGANIZE

The open range system, by which the livestock owners turned their cattle on the public domain to graze during most of the year provided an excellent field for thieves. Organization against theft appeared to be the only solution to the problem and therefore the Wyoming Stock Graziers' Association came into being.

¹—John M. Kuykendall, "First Cattle North of the Union Pacific," COLORADO MAGAZINE, March 1930, pp. 71-72.

Although source records are not available, it appears from an item credited to the LARAMIE DAILY SENTINEL, May 30, 1871, that a livestock association was organized with the following officers: President, Governor John A. Campbell; Vice Presidents, Thomas Alsop, Albany County; J. W. Iliff, Laramie County; E. Hunt, Carbon County; L. I. Field, Sweetwater County; W. A. Carter, Uinta County; Treasurer, L. Fillmore; Secretary, H. Latham.

On September 28, 1871, Governor Campbell called a meeting of the association to be held on October 14 at 2 o'clock. All members and all interested in stock were invited to attend "as business of importance will be brought before the association," said the Governor's announcement.

In explaining the new organization the Cheyenne LEADER of Oct. 27, 1871 said that "it answers much the same purpose as farmers clubs in agricultural districts."

Said the LEADER of October 30, 1871:

"An interesting meeting of the leading stockgrowers of this part of the country was held in this city last Saturday. The meeting was organized with L. Fillmore, Esq., of Laramie, in the chair, and Dr. Latham proceeded to give a few remarks upon the objects of the Stock Graziers' Association, and the needed legislation which this interest desires at present for its protection. A number of new names were added to the society, and a committee appointed to take measures to draft laws for the benefit of stock and wool growing interests, to be presented before the legislature at its coming session."

One of the chief concerns of the Association was to curb stock thefts as the depredations by stock thieves in that part of Wyoming contiguous to the Black Hills were said to be amounting to thousands of dollars annually.

Among out of town men attending this October meeting were: Edward Creighton¹, of Omaha, Luther Fillmore and Messrs. Hutton and Alsop of Laramie.

The first so-called "Annual Meeting" of the Wyoming Stock Graziers' Association assembled on November 14, 1871 in Cheyenne and was called to order by the president, Governor John A. Campbell, in the Hall of the House of Repre-

¹—Edward Creighton, builder of the Overland Telegraph Line and Founder of Creighton University in Omaha, was created a Count by the Pope, in recognition of his pioneer work.

sentatives, meeting in joint session with the lawmakers. Dr. Latham's report as secretary, which really was an essay upon stock grazing, was said to have been "exceedingly enthusiastic and enlightening." Addresses upon subjects pertaining to the livestock industry and the wonderful opportunities for its development in Wyoming were made by Hon. John M. Thayer of Nebraska, (who later served Wyoming Territory as governor from 1875-78), Associate Justice John W. Kingman of the Territorial Supreme Court, Hon. S. F. Nuckolls, Congressional Delegate, "Gen." Joseph M. Carey, Messrs. Street, Steele, Corlett, Downey and others of prominence.

With such an enthusiastic meeting it was a foregone conclusion that the Legislature would pass the desired legislation pertaining to livestock. And it did. This 1871 stock law was of much importance since it defined a stockgrower and a drover, and provided "protection of stock and punishment for certain offenses concerning the same." According to the law, "Every person who shall keep neat cattle, horses, mules, sheep or goats for their growth or increase, within the Territory, shall be deemed a STOCK GROWER."

The passing of the livestock law seemed to mark the end of the public activity of the Graziers' Association as no further news concerning the organization appeared in the press, unless an item concerning the "Wyoming Stock Growers Association," which appeared in the LEADER in January 1873, referred to this group.

Drawing up a law and helping it to pass the legislature in the early days was a far different matter from the enforcement of the law. The means of transportation and of communication were slow and many difficulties were to be met in bringing a criminal to justice in this great territory which had only a handful of officers to enforce the law.

THE LARAMIE COUNTY STOCK ASSOCIATION LATER CALLED THE WYOMING STOCK GROWERS ASSOCIATION IS STARTED

Facing the results of the lack of law enforcement and being cognizant of frontier methods and necessities, the cattlemen of Cheyenne began to hold secret meetings in 1872 to discuss the range herds.

The first informal meeting of this type of which we have knowledge was held in a livery stable in Cheyenne in the fall of 1872. Five men, among whom were Tom and John Durbin, R. S. Van Tassell, and Colonel Charles Coffee decided to organize a vigilance committee to cope with the rustlers. This

may be considered the NUCLEUS meeting of the Stock Association of Laramie County, later called the Wyoming Stock Growers Association.

On October 17, 1872 the following notice appeared in the Cheyenne LEADER:

"Owners of stock in this vicinity and all persons interested in the welfare of the community are requested to meet at the Court House on Friday evening, October 18th, 1872, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of taking measures to secure the speedy arrest and punishment of persons engaged in stealing stock or other property . . . We would suggest the formation of an organized 'Horse Thief Detective Association' in this county, similar to those in counties in the Eastern States."

Who called the meeting or what definite results came from it are not of record, but it is reasonable to suppose that the men behind the movement were the same ones who had met in the livery stable to discuss the Vigilantes.

Three months later, sixteen delegates from Wyoming attended the annual meeting of the Colorado Stock Growers held in Denver, Colorado, on January 31, 1873.

Said the Cheyenne LEADER of January 21:

". . . the following delegates have been selected by the executive committee of the Wyoming Stock Growers Association to attend the Colorado Stock Growers meeting to be held January 31, 1873: J. A. Campbell, W. W. Corlett, J. M. Carey, E. F. Bishop, Charles Hutton, L. Fillmore, J. W. Kingman, H. Latham, A. R. Converse, M. V. Boughton, S. R. Barnard, R. H. Johns, T. A. Rush, M. Iverson, E. P. Johnson and G. W. Corey."

No records are available to show whether the Association referred to was the old Wyoming Graziers' Association or a newer one.

The men named above were from both Laramie and Albany counties and they received a royal welcome at the Denver meeting. Dr. H. Latham, who delivered a brilliant speech upon the livestock industry, was voted an Honorary Life member of the Colorado Stock Growers Association.

Following the Colorado meeting it was reported that "the country between Cheyenne and the North Platte is filling up rapidly with settlers and stock. All of the choice ranch localities on Crow Creek, Chugwater, Horse and Bear Creeks have been squatted on. Not less than 50,000 head of cattle have been added to the herds already here this summer."

The "country" referred to comprised high, richly-grassed bench land and sheltered river bottoms of native hay, ideally suited to cattle raising. Large herds also had been placed on the Laramie Plains by this time, just across the Laramie Mountains from the North Platte country.

All, however, was not smooth sailing for the cattlemen. Those pioneers who had been in other businesses in the territory or who were permanently located here in the cattle business, complained bitterly that transient stock was grazing over some of the best winter ranges without being taxed. It was said that the owners of the stock brought the herds into Wyoming from Utah or Montana for the summer season and then took them back across the border in the autumn.

There were numerous other grievances, too, including cattle thefts by outlaws, Indian raids on herds, the burning of ranch houses, and the killing of herders by the red men.

In the face of so many difficulties the stockmen, who had secretly been trying to curb rustling and to solve their other problems, saw that their only salvation lay in open organization with recruited strength.

In describing the situation that then existed Thomas H. Durbin wrote in after years:

"The growth of the cattle business up to and including 1873 had been rapid; many had engaged in it. The country where most of the stock had been turned loose was east of the mountains and between the Platte rivers as far east as Ogallala, Nebraska; the cow camps growing closer each year. When a stock owner wished to work his cattle, he would send word to his neighbors and all would round up, get their stock, brand calves, turn loose and drive home. But so many outfits had come in and rounded up the stock, and ginned them over so much, they could never get fat. This continual working over and over of cattle was detrimental to the business, and those interested . . . wanted some plan or system laid down."¹

Therefore on November 29, 1873 the following notice appeared in the Cheyenne LEADER:

"There will be a meeting of stockmen of Laramie County at the office of W. L. Kuykendall, at the court house, this evening (Nov. 29) at 7 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of forming a stock association. All stockmen are requested to be present."

¹—T. H. Durbin, LETTERS OF OLD FRIENDS AND MEMBERS OF THE WYOMING STOCK GROWERS ASSOCIATION, p. 57.

In writing of that meeting Judge Kuykendall said, in his book, FRONTIER DAYS, p. 157:

"John and Thomas Durbin, H. B. Kelly, Gilbert and George Searight, Charles Coffey, Alexander and Thomas Swan, A. H. Reel, John Hunton, myself and a few others met in my office in the Court House at one time and perfected a temporary organization in which I was made secretary and requested to draw up and present a constitution and by-laws, which I did."

The minutes of the first meeting follow:

MINUTES OF STOCK ASSOCIATION

November 29th, 1873

At a Meeting of Stock Men of Laramie County Wyoming Territory, held at the County Clerks Office in Cheyenne on the 29th day of November 1873, M. V. Boughton was elected chairman and W. L. Kuykendall Secretary.

On Motion of T. A. Kent, it was resolved to present a Bill for the better protection of Stock and Stock interests in Laramie County.

On Motion of W. L. Kuykendall, Messrs. Orr, Kent, Coad, Durbin and Reel were appointed to draft rules and regulations for government of an association of Stock Men hereafter to be organized also a law to present at the present Session of the Legislature and that all Stock Men present Sign an article for formation of Association. W. L. Kuykendall was added to said committee.

On Motion of John F. Coad, Secretary was instructed to notify Stockmen when next meeting will be held.

On Motion of Mr. Kent meeting adjourned until Monday night at half-past 7 o'clock.

W. L. Kuykendall, Secretary.

Minutes Stock Association.

November 29th 1873.

At a Meeting of Stock Men of Paramie County Wyoming Territory, held at the County Clerk's Office in Cheyenne on the 29th day of November 1873. M. W. Boughton was elected Chairman and W. F. Kuykendall Secretary.

On Motion of J. A. Kent. It was resolved to present a Bill for the better protection of Stock and Stock interests in Paramie County.

On Motion of W. F. Kuykendall. Messrs. Cor. Kent, Leach, Durbin and Reed were appointed to draft rules and regulations for government of an association of Stock Men hereafter to be organized also a law to present at the present session of the Legislature and that all Stock Men present sign an article for formation of association, W. F. Kuykendall was added to said committee.

On Motion of John A. Leach. Secretary. Was instructed to notify Stockmen when next meeting will be held.

On Motion of Mr Kent Meeting adjourned until Monday Night at 12 past 7 o'clock.

W. F. Kuykendall,
Secretary.

Probate Office February 23rd 1874.

Meeting called to Order. M. W. Boughton
Presided in the Chair.

Upon examination the following named Stock
New Names appear to the agreement or Recd

H. M. Orr.

M. W. Boughton.

Durbin Brothers.

S. A. Kent & Co.

M. Taylor.

H. H. Peck.

G. A. Searight.

John H. Good.

H. W. Benson.

W. C. Knappendall.

W. C. Procy.

M. A. Arnold.

A. H. Webb.

John Sparks.

J. Keely.

Thomas McGee.

W. H. Snyder. Maynard & Whitman. C. W.
Welfin. Sturgis & Goodell. E. F. Boughton.

J. H. Phillips. A. W. Haygood. Zachariah

Thomorrow and J. M. Carey & Brother. appeared
and signed the agreement or Recd as members

The second meeting of the association was held on February 23, 1874 in the office of the Probate Judge in Cheyenne, with M. V. Boughton, presiding. The minutes, kept by W. L. Kuykendall, secretary, show the names of the following stockmen signed to the association's "agreement or roll": H. M. Orr, M. V. Boughton, Durbin Brothers, T. A. Kent & Co., M. Taylor, A. H. Reel, G. A. Searight, John F. Coad, H. W. Devoe, W. L. Kuykendall, D. C. Tracy, M. A. Arnold, A. H. Webb, John Sparks, J. Kelly, Thomas McGee, D. H. Snyder, Maynard & Whitman, C. W. Wulfjen, Sturgis & Goodell, E. F. Boughton, I. H. Phillips, A. W. Haygood, Zachariah Thomasson and J. M. Carey & Bro.

According to the laws adopted at this meeting the name of the organization was: "The Stock Association of Laramie County, Wyoming Territory." The object was: "to advance the interests of the Stock Growers and Dealers in Live Stock of all kinds within said county and for the protection of the same against frauds and swindles and to prevent the stealing, taking and driving away of horned cattle, sheep, horses and other stock from the rightful owners thereof, . . . to provide means for the protection of such interests."

The annual meeting was set for the first Monday in April; each member of the Association was required to be a "stock grower" as defined in the laws of Wyoming; and the admission fee was \$5.00, with monthly dues of 50c.

It must be remembered that at this time Laramie County reached from the southern to the northern boundary of Wyoming and included most of the large ranch headquarters then in operation in the Territory. North of the North Platte River was still Indian Country and it was not safe to establish ranches beyond there until after the Indian treaty of 1876, followed by the opening of the Black Hills in the spring of 1877.

ROUND-UPS ARE OF GREAT IMPORTANCE

The matter of an organized round-up was thoroughly discussed at the first 1874 meeting of the Association. A committee composed of Snyder, Carey, Maynard, Orr and Reel was named to draft laws for the governing of round-ups and was instructed to report on the same at the meeting on April 6.

The committee divided this 1874 round-up into two districts: the Lower Round-Up of which John Snodgrass was foreman; and the Upper Round-Up, with Andrew Carr in charge. In 1876 the line of division between the two districts was changed to the "Telegraph Road," over which

later ran the Cheyenne and Black Hills Stage Line from Cheyenne to Fort Laramie. Gradually the number of round-up districts increased. Four were established in 1878, at which time notices were published in the newspapers giving the boundaries of each district and the names of the foremen.

At the 1879 annual meeting a resolution was passed that "no member shall gather cattle on any range not his own during the months between December 1st and the date of the general Spring Round-Up, without informing the ranchmen in the neighborhood of his intention and giving them fair opportunity to examine the cattle before they are driven away."

It was intended that this ruling should help prevent the stealing of young unbranded stock. The same resolution was readopted at the 1881 meeting, and at an adjourned meeting in the same year the date was changed from December 1 to January 1, with a later provision added that nothing should "prevent the handling of cattle during the months from January 1 to General Spring Round-Up for the purpose of saving them if in danger from weather, or to take up and feed if conditions render necessary."

By 1880 there were six round-up districts and the foremen were each paid \$8.00 per day, the money being raised by assessing all stock owners on certain streams connected with the round-up.

The early 1880's saw a great influx of cattle into the Territory and by 1884 it was necessary to have thirty-one round-up districts. Those early round-ups were strenuous affairs in which men rode from daybreak until dark, searching every thicket, draw, canyon and dry creek bed for cattle. Glimpses of the every day occurrences can be gleaned from the following news items that appeared in the Cheyenne press:

"1882. The Laramie Plains are not forgotten in the way of mishaps. The mess wagon capsized down the mountain, a distance of forty yards and the mess kit was dilapidated."

". . . Horse Creek, June 9. Round-Up No. 3 had heavy work up Horse Creek and is in camp at Evans Haas' ranch . . . better known as JHD Ranch. Will move up on Seven Mile June 10th and work the range in that section. This round-up has had the bulk of the cattle to handle and is carrying cavies¹ of over one thousand head.

¹—"Cavies" refers to the horse herd, the horses used on the round-up.

ROUND-UPS.

Wyoming Stock Growers' Association

Pursuant to Call Met at Cheyenne, April 3d, 1882, and Provided for the Following Round-Ups during 1882:

ROUND UP NO. 1.

Shall begin at Big Crow Springs, May 15th, and work up Crow creek to Ullman's ranch; thence across Terry's ranch on Lone Tree; up Lone Tree and Duck creeks to Twin Mountains; thence to the head of South Crow creek, and down Crow creek to Whitcomb's ranch—taking in middle Crow and Spring creek—thence to Arnold's ranch. Down Pole creek to Stage Road; thence up to Horn Creek Lakes, thence down Bear creek to the stage road; thence across to Kelly's ranch and up the Chugwater to its head; thence down the Richard's creeks and Hutton's creeks, working the country east of the Chugwater, on to Fort Laramie; thence up the the Laramie River and Sabille creek to its head, taking in all the tributaries of the Sabille.

Alfred Bowie, Foreman.

ROUND UP NO. 2.

Meet at Durbin's Crossing on Pole Creek, May 15th; work down Pole creek to Julesburg; meet Cheyenne County round-up and South Platte round-up there; thence, in connection with Cheyenne County round-up, work north to Rush creek; thence up the North Platte to mouth of Pumpkin creek; thence up Pumpkin creek to its head.

John Sordgrass, foreman; Wm. Ashby, assistant foreman.

ROUND UP NO. 3.

Shall commence May 15th at Camp Clark, on south side of North Platte; shall work the river up to Fort Laramie; then Cherry and Box Elder creeks, and Fox, Bear and Horse creeks, from the telegraph road to their mouths.

Chris. Steaks, Forest Hall, foremen.

ROUND UP NO. 4.

Will commence May 15th at Powers' ranch, on the North Platte river, and work west, working Sheep creek and Rawhide to its head; thence to head of Running Water; thence to head of Lance creek, and as low on Lance creek as the pens four miles above Carr's ranch; thence to head of Twenty Mile; thence to head of Walker creek; thence to Ft. Fetterman; thence east down the river, working the tributaries on the way and finish at Ft. Laramie.

Hy Deeson, foreman; foreman of respective ranges to act as assistant on their range.

ROUND UP NO. 5.

Will commence at Ft. Laramie, May 15th, work up Laramie River to mountains; thence all the territory between Platte River and Black Hills range as far as Laprelle.

J. H. Kennedy, Foreman; Jas. Shaw, Asst. Foreman.

ROUND UP NO. 6.

Will commence at mouth of Shawnee creek, May 1st. After working Shawnee divide, the first division will work west on the north side of the Platte, including the tributaries as far west as Sweetwater divide; thence north along the range to the headwaters of South Powder River and down said river until it meets the second division. The second division shall proceed to Carr's ranch on Lance creek, and shall work up Sand and

Lightning creeks and other tributaries of the Cheyenne river, then will work up the Dry Cheyenne to the mouth of Lodge creek; then the second division of round up No. 5 will work the Dry Cheyenne and its tributaries; thence west, working the southern tributaries of Powder river until it meets the 1st subdivision, then both subdivisions will cross the Platte at Fetterman, and one will work along the Platte and its southern tributaries into Bates Forks, and the other division will work west between the ranges to the plain and along the headwaters of Bates Fork, including the head of Little Medicine; thence down Sinking creek until it meets the other subdivision.

Hugh Jackson, Foreman;	} 1st Subdivision.
Rufus Rhodes, Asst. Foreman,	
John Lynn, Foreman,	} 2nd Subdivision.
Arch. Falkner, Asst. Foreman,	

ROUND UP NO. 7.

Laramie Plains round up will meet at the bridge on the Big Laramie River, June 1st, '82; proceed to work the country between the river and Black Hills divide as far south as Laramie City, from thence work in two divisions, division No. 1 continuing as far south as Twin Mountains; thence back to Diamond Peak, working the Boulder and intermedial creeks up to the source of the Big Laramie River; thence across the Big Laramie, working between the Big and Little Laramies. Division no. 2 will proceed from Laramie City across the Little Laramie, working in their order Mill creek, Seven Mile, Cooper creek and Rock creeks; thence back to the Big Laramie and work down said stream to Canyon, Duck creek, and Laramie Peak country; thence through Antelope Basin on to North Laramie, working Sheep creek, Little Medicine, and into Shirley Basin, thence back to the mouth of Medicine Bow creek and work up said stream to its source.

Jack Martin, Foreman; D. C. Bacon, Foreman of Division No. 1, from Laramie south.

ROUND UP NO. 8.

Round up between the Platte Rivers to begin work at Nichol's Station, May 15th, and work west, working both rivers together to Ogallala, there divide forces and part work up the South Platte to Julesburg and part up the North Platte to the mouth of Rush creek, returning from there to Julesburg, where it will meet Laramie country round up No. 2 and the Colorado round ups May 25th. From Julesburg the round up will proceed to the head of Rush Creek, working down said creek to its mouth; thence west to Croighton's lower ranch on the head of Pumpkin Creek working en route the tributaries, of the North Platte river and Pumpkin creek.

Alton Seitz, Foreman; assistant foreman to be appointed by the foreman.

ROUND UP NO. 9.

Round up to meet at Doe lakes near the head of the Middle Loup, April 12, and work west to sink of Snake creek; thence on up Snake creek to headwaters.

Bennett Irvine, Foreman; Chas. Stapp, Assistant Foreman.

ROUND UP NO. 10.

Round up to meet at Powers' ranch May 5th, and work west up Running Water, working that stream and its

tributaries to Van Tassel's ranch; thence across to head of White river and down same to the mouth of Wolf creek, working both sides of White river and its tributaries.

Bennett Irvine, Foreman to Sidney road.

Moses Howard, Assistant Foreman to Sidney road.

John Bailey, Foreman from Sidney road.

Owners or foremen on ranges, assistants.

ROUND UP NO. 11.

Round up to meet at head of South Fork of Disual river, May 5, work both prongs of the Disual as far east as necessary; thence down both forks of the Birdwood creek to the Platte river; thence west up the Platte to the Wyoming line; at Blue creek the round up will be split, one party to work west through the sand hills to the Wyoming line.

Owner or representative of ranges to act as foreman of respective ranges.

ROUND UP NO. 12.

Commencing May 20th, on Horse Head at Sidney crossing, working to head of said stream, then down said stream to its mouth; thence up Cheyenne river, working Alum Springs and Cottonwood to Stargis and Goodell's fence; thence back to mouth of Hat creek, working up said stream and its tributaries to its head, taking in the heads of Big and Little Cottonwood; thence west along the bluffs, working Indian Creek and other small streams to Hecht's ranch; then down the Old Woman's to the Cheyenne river; then up Lance creek to its head; then to head of Twenty mile; thence to Walker's creek; thence to Beaver Dam, from there to head of Cow creek; then across to Cheyenne River; then working Black Thunder and Lodge Pole; then down Cheyenne river to Robber's Roost; then to Old Day ranch; then up the Beaver. It shall be left to discretion of foreman of round up as to how far, or whether at all they shall round up the head of Lance Creek, Twenty Mile, etc.

A. J. Robertson, Foreman; Webb, Arnett, Assistant Foreman.

ROUND UP NO. 13.

Meet May 10th at Bagon's old corral, head of Belle Fourche and work down said stream and tributaries to Devil's Tower; thence back to Richard's corral on Donkey creek, and work the Donkey; thence across to head of Little Powder, and work down said stream and tributaries to the mouth.

John Winterling, Foreman; E. H. Johnson, Assistant Foreman.

ROUND UP NO. 14.

Shall commence May 5th; meet at mouth of Hanging Woman and work up both sides of Tongue river to the mouth of Prairie Dog and then on the west side of Tongue River to the mountains; then from the mountains on the east side of Tongue river to the mouth of Goose Creek; then to the head of Prairie Dog, down Prairie Dog to Badger creek; then up Badger Creek to the mouth of Clear Creek, to the mouth of Piney; then up Piney to the mountains; then down Rock creek to the mouth of Piney; then up Clear creek to the mountains.

W. H. Curtaut, Foreman; H. Williams, Assistant Foreman.

ROUND UP NO. 15.

Commence 10th of May; meet at Blair's horse ranch on Powder river; then work up both sides of Powder to the 76 Cow ranch, (working to the Belle Fourche divide by pack outfit); then up 17 mile Dry Creek to Meadow creek, working to the Sand creek divide; then to the head of Salt creek; down Salt creek to 76 Cow ranch; then up Powder river to the mouth of South Fork; there outfit divide and one part work up South Fork to spring opposite the north end of Pine mountains, the other outfit to work up Middle Fork to Peters' ranch, there it to be left to the discretion of the foreman of round-up whether outfit divide to work north and south end of pasture; then back to the mouth of North Fork; then up North Fork to Cape Horn; then down south fork of Crazy Woman; then up north fork of Crazy Woman to the head; then through Buffalo Wallows to stage crossing; then down Crazy Woman to the mouth; then up Crazy Woman to the mouth of Dry creek, up Dry creek to McKinney. The foreman is authorized to make such divisions of this round-up as will accommodate the two divisions of round-up No. 6, so as to avoid working the same country more than once.

J. R. Brazier, Foreman; F. G. S. Hesse, Assistant Foreman.

ROUND UP NO. 16.

Begin May 1st; it shall be divided into two parties, one beginning on said day at the head waters of the Little Wind river and shall proceed down the same to its mouth; the other party shall on said day begin at head waters of said Wind river and proceed down the same to the mouth of Little Wind River, when said two parties shall unite; thence down Wind River to Poison creek; thence up Poison creek to its head; thence northerly to the headwaters of the easterly and northerly fork of Bad Water; thence down said forks to their intersection; thence down Bad Water to its mouth; thence down Wind river to the mouth of No Wood; thence up No Wood to its head.

Attention is called to the following resolutions adopted by the Association:

Resolved, That persons desirous of participating in said "round-ups" are requested to be at the places fixed for the starting of said "round-ups" on the day previous to the one stated.

Resolved, That in order to obtain greater efficiency in round-ups, we hereby agree to place our men under the orders of the foreman of the round-up they may be attached to, so long as they may remain with it; and in case of refusal by any man to do faithfully and well the duty assigned to him, or to obey the orders given him by the foreman in driving, cutting out, or other matters, we hereby authorize the foreman of any round-up to prohibit any man so offending from further participation in it.

Resolved, That we cordially endorse the provisions of section 3, of an act approved Dec. 8, 1877, entitled, "An act to amend an act regulating the branding, herding and care of stock," which section makes it unlawful to turn out cattle upon their road brand or upon the ranch brand of another county, state or territory. That said law is of great importance to the welfare of the stock interests, and we hereby formally pledge ourselves and our employes to the observation of its provisions.

Resolved, That whereas the custom of carrying fire-arms by those engaged in the round-up and in working the cattle ranges is productive of great evil and frequently results in the damage of persons and property. Be it therefore

Resolved, That the custom of carrying fire-arms, except in the immediate vicinity of Indian reservations, should be discontinued, and it is hereby made the duty of the members of this association, foremen of round-ups and foremen of ranges to use every effort in their power to prevent the carrying of fire arms by cattle men at all times and places, except when absolutely necessary. The members of the association hereby pledge themselves so far as in their power to carry out the spirit of this resolution.

THOS. STURGIS, Secretary.

A good many boys have had their horses fall with them but none crippled. Two horses broke their necks . . ."

Another side of the picture comes from an early issue of THE LUSK HERALD, which says:

"There was a lot of promiscuous shooting on Main Street this week by irresponsible cowpunchers who came to town and got loaded up on a bad brand of bug juice. To hear the incessant crack of the six shooters one would be led to believe that Lusk is still a frontier town. Why can't we have a little law and order here? Of course we know the shooting is done in sport, but we have gotten tired of putting new window lights in THE HERALD office just to have them shot out. What we need is a deputy sheriff located here permanently."

THE BEGINNING OF INSPECTION SYSTEM— DETECTIVES HIRED

Next to the management of the Round-Ups, detective work demanded the attention of the officers of the Association because of the ever-increasing thefts of livestock.

At first great secrecy shrouded the hiring of detectives and the names of those hired were known only to a few of the members. Judging from receipts now on file in the Cheyenne headquarters of the Association, the first paid detective was T. M. Overfelt, and then Henry Devoe. Under date of Dec. 26, 1874, we find a receipt for \$100.00 paid to T. M. Overfelt "for services rendered as a detective." And in a report made by Secretary W. L. Kuykendall showing "all financial transactions from organization of Association to date this April 5, 1875," we find the following warrants drawn:

"To M. V. Boughton for cash paid detective \$50.00
"To T. M. Overfelt for services as detective \$50.00
"To T. M. Overfelt for services as detective ..\$125.00
"To Henry Devoe for services as detective \$112.00
"To T. M. Overfelt for services as detective\$6.00"

On April 5, 1875 the Association voted to offer a standing reward of \$200 for the apprehension and conviction of any person found killing or stealing stock belonging to the members.

It soon became apparent that full time detectives were needed in order to combat the thieves. Hence, in the winter of 1875 the Association was responsible for the passage, by the Legislature, of a Stock Law which made it possible for

the County Commissioners to make appropriations for the hiring of stock detectives.

Acting in accordance with the new law, Judge J. M. Carey, on March 10, 1876, proposed that the executive committee of the Association appoint a committee of three to confer with the county commissioners relative to the employment of range detectives. It was immediately voted that "no one besides said committee shall know the detectives." The president appointed Carey, Searight and Swan as the committee. They were successful in having the county commissioners appropriate money for that purpose.

Entries on the books of the County Commissioners show that on May 3, 1876 there was paid to the "Livestock Association—2 months salary—\$300;" on September 6, 1876, Thomas Sturgis, Secretary of the Association, received a check for \$200; and on November 8, 1876, \$200 was paid to "J. H. Ligget, Stock Detective." Just who received the May and September salaries is not of record. Ligget may have been the one.

W. C. (Billy) Lykins, who owned a ranch on Horse Creek, and who was widely experienced in the ways of the West began his work as a detective for the Association, in the spring of 1877. From Cheyenne to Deadwood, to Fort Reno, to Camp Robinson and the Indian Agencies, and as far east as Sidney, Lykins traveled on horseback in pursuit of outlaws and to inspect cattle brands. His report made to the Association in 1878 was brief and to the point. The matter-of-fact sentences portrayed little of the thrills and dangers that must have attended the detective's various performances while in line of duty. The report speaks for itself:



W. C. LYKINS

"As your inspector since April 5, 1877, and on active service since that time, I respectfully submit the following report of my work:

"The principal part of my time is, as I understand, to inspect hides, cattle and to look after the interests and recover any, and all stock that may be stolen from the Stock Growers of Laramie County. On April 29, 1877, I recovered 13 head of horses stolen from Pratte and Ferris Ranches on Rawhide Creek. All were delivered to the proper owners. Between the first and tenth of May, 1877, I recovered 12 head of horses from Indians at Red Cloud and Spotted Tail agencies. All were delivered to their proper owners. On the 5th day of August, I recovered 19 head of horses from Indians at Fort Reno,

I. T. The horses were driven back to Cheyenne and returned to their owners. On the first of September I recovered four belonging to Cheyenne and Black Hills Stage Company, and returned them to their owners. In October I recovered one U. S. horse and delivered to Capt. Gillis at Camp Carlin. On the 15th of December 35 horses were stolen from W. C. Irvine ranch on Horse creek by Middleton,¹ Scurry, Baldrige and George Smith. I followed the thieves for four days, overhauling and capturing Middleton and Smith with the stolen horses, near Julesburg, Colorado. Scurry and Baldrige afterwards arrested near Cheyenne. The stock was driven to Cheyenne and returned to their owners. Making a total of 83 horses, recovered by me and returned to their owners since April 5, 1877.

"Among the cattle stolen from Laramie County in 1878 and recovered by me was 7 head stolen by C. T. Hoskinson and Charles Nolen. Cattle recovered at Sidney, Nebraska and thieves arrested. Cattle sold to butchers at Sidney, Nebraska and money paid to owners of the stock. 9 head stolen by Sam Stanton, January 10th and recovered by me at Camp Robinson, Nebraska. Cattle driven back to their range where they were stolen from. 56 head of cattle stolen about January 1st by G. W. Handley, Hugh Goodfellow and John McDonald. Cattle recovered near Deadwood, Black Hills. Handley and Goodfellow arrested. Cattle returned to their owners.

"From July 15th to October I was inspecting cattle at Council Bluffs and Omaha Stock Yards; while there I inspected 2075 cars of cattle or 41,500 head. Among this number I found 31 head that did not bear the brand of the shipper. Every case of this kind I reported back to the proper owner. During the time mentioned I have inspected 1230 hides. On account of being away from Cheyenne a great part of the time, I do not get to see all hides that come into the market.

"This, gentlemen, is almost a complete record of my work. I will only add that since I have been in your

¹—This was "Doc" Middleton, a notorious outlaw and horsethief. He first came into prominence in the Black Hills and later around Long Pine, Nebraska, when that station was the end of the Chicago & North Western Railway. Later on, "Doc" Middleton ran a saloon at Ardmore, South Dakota, near the Wyoming line. Russell Thorp, Executive Secretary of the W.S.G.A., says that he knew Middleton well. "The last time I saw him," says Mr. Thorp, "was at the Wyoming State Fair, held at Douglas, Wyoming in 1914. He wore long hair and appeared in the usual dress of an early frontiersman."

service I have always endeavored to protect the interest of every Stockgrower in Laramie County to the best of my ability. I have, gentlemen, the honor to be faithfully yours.

W. C. Lykins, Stock Inspector, Laramie County, Wyo."

In his report for 1876-1878, Thomas Sturgis, Secretary, said:

"For two years past we have under Sec. 13 of Stock Law passed by Leg. Dec. 13, 1875, employed as permanent detective Wm. C. Lykins . . . In addition to Mr. L. we have from time to time employed others for a period of some months in similar capacity. The Black Hills have been a dangerous leak for northern cattle. S. A. Johnson has represented us at Dwd. & thru him a number of thefts have been detected. His services have now ceased."

By 1877 outlawry was becoming such a menace to the stock industry that there was considerable talk of amending the criminal code of Wyoming Territory, in order to make road agency and cattle stealing punishable by death!

In December of that year the Legislature passed a law relating to brands, which had been drawn up by Thomas Sturgis. The law provided for a committee of three: two well known stockmen and the county clerk, who should judge all brands for recording. The approval of two of the committee was necessary for acceptance of a brand for record.

Sturgis at this time perfected an agreement with the Colorado Stock Growers Association whereby its inspector at Kansas City was authorized to examine all cattle passing through during the shipping season, with a view to reporting all brands and marks belonging to members of the Laramie County Association.

Thus, in the early years of the Association there began the detective-inspection system, which through the years has been the backbone of the organization. A detailed discussion of the system will be given later.

At the March 28, 1879 meeting, the Executive Committee of the Association, voted its thanks to W. C. Lykins for his efficient services in inspection work and authorized the secretary to inform the county commissioners that the appointment of Lykins had been renewed for another year.

Shortly afterwards, however, Lykins resigned in order to devote his time to his ranching interests. He was succeeded as stock inspector by Edward Ordway, who held the position from June through August, 1879.

From September 1, 1879 through 1882, B. (Ben) N. Morrison efficiently performed the duties of inspector. In 1880 he was arrested on a murder charge for the death of a man whom he had fatally wounded when the latter tried to escape as Morrison's prisoner. The inspector was tried and cleared of all blame, but the trial was a strong indication of the influence of the outlaw and rustler element which was already making itself felt throughout the Territory. Morrison served a number of years as stock inspector for Carbon County working closely with N. K. Boswell.

With the great expansion in the cattle industry throughout the entire West during the early 1880's new markets were opened, making it necessary for the Wyoming Stock Growers Association, in cooperation with the County Commissioners, to appoint additional inspectors.

Present space does not permit of detailed sketches of each man employed by the Association in this work. In fact, it would require considerable research and a full length booklet to do justice to all of the stock inspectors. As complete a list as possible appears in the Appendix of this publication. Brief mention will be made of a few of the best known early day detective-inspectors.



J. C. DAHLMAN

In April 1884, James Murray was appointed as a livestock detective for the Association at Valentine, Nebraska to succeed Emmett James. Murray, who held the position satisfactorily for a year, was born James C. Dahlman, and as the "Honorable James C. Dahlman" was mayor of the city of Omaha, Nebraska for more than twenty years.

Dahlman was a native of Texas and came north in 1879 with a trail herd for E. S. Newman of Nations & Newman, owners of the N Bar outfit. He was employed by this company as range foreman and trailed various herds of cattle from Oregon and Texas to Montana and Nebraska for the N Bar until 1884, when he became an Association detective. He made a remarkable record in controlling cattle thieves in a tough cow country next door to the Sioux Indian Reservation.

In the spring of 1886 he was elected sheriff of Dawes County, Nebraska. Known as "Jim" Dahlman he became one of Nebraska's most prominent citizens. Dahlman made the speech at Chicago in 1896 which placed the name of Wil-

liam Jennings Bryan in nomination for the presidency. At the time of his death, Jan. 21, 1930, Dahlman was Mayor of Omaha.

A month after James Murray (Dahlman) was hired by the Association, Frank Brainard was made an inspector in Uinta County, Wyoming Territory. Later he was transferred to Pacific Junction, Iowa and then to Chicago, where he was inspector in charge for many years. He retired in 1927, after having worked for the Association for 43 years. He died in 1933 at the age of 83 years. Brainard's reports show that during his first 25 years of service he recovered for the Wyoming cattlemen, from the Chicago market, 15,781 steers, 3,924 cows, and 370 calves—all estrays. The value of these recoveries totaled \$776,187.73.

Frank Brainard was rated as one of the most efficient expert brand inspectors ever engaged in the service. John Clay, former president of the Association, who knew him for many years, credited him with being one of the finest type cowmen—fearless and honest. C. P. Berry of Recluse, Wyoming, in writing of Brainard says: "He was the best inspector I ever knew; he could spot a worked over or defaced brand as soon as it came into the yards, and I know of one time when a farmer shipped in six head of cattle, five of which were poorly branded on the left side, the sixth one in all appearances was a bull maverick, but Frank said, 'He is too gentle. Boy, he is branded some place.' He completely sheared the animal, and down on the right front foreleg he found a little brand the same as was on the left side of the others. We can't duplicate Frank Brainard."



FRANK BRAINARD



CLAUDE L. TALBOT

In May, 1885, Claude L. Talbot began as inspector for the Association. His headquarters were at Fort Laramie. Talbot had worked on the range as a cowboy and had developed a remarkable talent for reading cattle brands. When Judge Carey of the Executive Committee, wrote to "Missou" Hines, his foreman, to recommend someone as an inspector, "Missou" replied: "I'm sending you a keen kid, a cowpuncher, a gentleman—and he's been to school."

Talbot was born August 26, 1855, on his father's farm

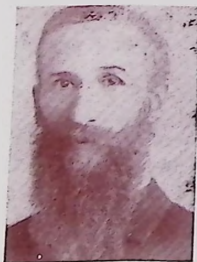
near St. Paris, Ohio, and came to Wyoming in 1877. From Fort Laramie, his first inspector's post, he was sent to the Minnesota Transfer at St. Paul, Minn., and then to Omaha in 1877, where in 1926 he was made Chief Inspector over all of the inspectors. In 1931, Talbot retired in an advisory capacity, on salary for life, and the next year was elected an Honorary Life Member of the Association.

In 1891 there were more than 5,000 brands in the brand book for Wyoming. Talbot said at that time: "I have the record of that many in my book and there are several hundred others. I have been in the territory so long that I know most of the brands without consulting my book."

According to Russell Thorp, who succeeded Mr. Talbot as Chief Inspector, "It was generally conceded that Mr. Talbot had personally inspected more cattle than any other living man; that he had recovered many thousands of estrayed and stolen cattle, the proceeds of which ran into millions of dollars for the cattle growers of Wyoming, Nebraska and South Dakota. He was outstanding in his integrity and ability. He was endowed with that remarkable ability to sense fraud in the use of cattle brands, and in his prime, could tell the owner of every brand in the State of Wyoming. Mr. Talbot trained and developed many men who became outstanding in their line of work. No man was better known to the cattle producers of the West." Mr. Talbot died May 13, 1936.

Among the men called into service of the Association in the middle 1880's, to try to cope with the rising tide of cattle stealing, were N. K. Boswell and Frank Canton, both outstanding detectives.

The minutes of the Association for 1886 expressed appreciation of the fine work of these men.



N. K. BOSWELL

Nathaniel K. Boswell, chief of detectives, who for a time had charge of the Territorial Penitentiary at Laramie City, was employed at various times by the Association. He had the reputation of always getting his man. For many years he was himself a cattleman, owning one of the oldest and best ranches on the Big Laramie River.

In 1915, William Sturgis wrote of Boswell as follows:

"Doubtless I could give you a good many interesting episodes of those old times, but after all in such matters,

I should 'sit at the feet' of my dear old friend Boswell, who probably knows more of our inside history than any other living man. Ask him to tell you how he captured those three noted outlaws from three different round-ups 'and neither round-up knew they had left it.' As he said in telling me about it, 'we did not go after outlaws with a baggage train and brass band in those days, Mr. Sturgis.'

"In the last six months that we ran our detective bureau, we sent eight (I think) men to the penitentiary and about that time property was more safe in Wyoming than in any other part of the nation. Cattle thieves were 'almost as scarce as hens' teeth' and some of our members insisted that they were all gone and that 'Sturgis was spending too much money'."



FRANK CANTON

Frank Canton, whose public career spanned more than fifty years as Texas Ranger, U. S. Deputy Marshal, livestock inspector, sheriff, and secret service man, was in the employ of the Association at various times from the late 1870's to 1892. He figured prominently in Johnson County, Wyoming at the outbreak of the so-called, "Invasion." Canton rounded out his life with the appointment of Adjutant General of Oklahoma. It was Canton who arrested Teton Jackson, leader of a gang of horse thieves who worked in and near Jackson Hole, and took him to Buffalo, at the time he (Canton) was sheriff of Johnson County. Many interesting stories of incidents in Canton's life have been published in "Frontier Trails," a compilation of the private papers of General Frank M. Canton, edited by Edward Everett Dale, published by Houghton, Mifflin Co., in 1930.

S. N. (Sam) Moses, who is still living, is said by Ed Lemmon, pioneer cattleman, to have been "tops" of all stock detectives who worked in the Northwest. Moses, a stock detective from about 1888 to 1895, spent a great deal of time in Wyoming and worked very closely with the Wyoming Stock Growers Association.

Moses was born in Washington County, Texas on Dec. 7, 1857 and began to work for Texas cow outfits in 1877. In 1878 he came north with a trail herd for Snyder Brothers,

¹—"Letters from Old Friends and Members of the Wyoming Stock Growers Association." 1923.

who turned the cattle over to J. W. Iliff at Julesburg, Colorado. Moses worked for Iliff until December after the last beef shipment and then returned to Texas. The next spring he came up the trail with a herd belonging to C. W. Wulfjen. These cattle were turned loose on Lance Creek in eastern Wyoming. Moses then started to work for T. A. Kent's Cross T outfit and stayed until after the General Round-Up in 1880, when he went with the S & G outfit and located a ranch where the town of Dewey, Custer County, South Dakota is now situated. When the foreman for the TOT outfit was killed in a poker game in 1882, Sam Moses became the foreman of the outfit, and held that position for a few months, until he was made manager of the Anglo American Cattle Company, with headquarters on Hat Creek, South Dakota at the Bar T Ranch. When the Anglo American sold out, Sam Moses took a position as stock detective for an association of large outfits.

From 1887-88, Sam Moses served Fall River County, Dakota Territory, as its sheriff. From that time until 1895 he worked as a stock detective and was a special agent of the Department of Justice in 1893, when George Wellman, acting foreman of the Hoe ranch (also a special Deputy U. S. Marshal), was shot off his horse by a gang of five men. Moses trailed Hank Smith, one of the men, for ninety days through the Southwest, into Mexico, and back again, capturing him in Indian Territory. He brought Smith back up to Wyoming for trial at Cheyenne.

For the next eighteen years Moses ranched in Cedar Canyon north of Belle Fourche, with the exception of a couple of years spent in Nebraska, and then worked for various ranching outfits and for the American Live Stock and Loan Company in Denver. Since 1935 he has made his home with his family at Belle Fourche, S. D.

GREAT HERDS ARE TRAILED INTO WYOMING FROM TEXAS AND OREGON

After the Custer Massacre in the summer of 1876 and the campaigns immediately following it, the Indians were pushed back to their reservations and the great Black Hills country was opened to white men. At once there was a mad scramble by hundreds of thousands who were seeking gold in the hills.

There also was a northern rush of cattlemen for whom the newly opened country had a greater lure than that of

yellow metal. They chose to believe what California Joe of the Jenney Geological Survey party said in 1875: "There's gold from the grass roots down but there's more gold from the grass roots UP."

In January 1879, the Cheyenne LEADER reported that: "During the past few years a great exodus northward has been going on among the cattlemen. They have been steadily moving their immense herds northward, until now they have crossed the North Platte valley, and some of the more venturesome have reached the streams emptying into the Cheyenne river.¹ Whitcomb's herds are on Hat Creek, half way to the Black Hills. Guiterman's herds are on Indian creek, still farther north. Ferris & Pratt have located a ranch upon the Rawhide. Messrs. Jenks and Depew have taken up cattle ranches on Running Water; Baker and Powers, on the North Platte, near Scott's Bluffs; Nick Johnice,² at the old Red Cloud agency, on the North Platte; Mark Coad near Scott's Bluffs. Sturgis & Lane have large herds on Horse Creek. Heck Reel, North Laramie. Messrs. Carey, Swan, Phillips, McShane and other notable cattle dealers have moved their vast herds to the newly opened cattle ranges of the north."

Records kept by the late Senator Francis E. Warren, which have been presented to the Wyoming Stock Growers Association by his son, Fred E. Warren, Chairman of the Executive Committee, show the agreement for the running of the "Guiterman's herds" mentioned in the above news item.

James C. Shaw, veteran member of the Association, who now lives at McKinley, Wyoming, trailed these cattle from Texas in 1878. In writing of his experiences on the Texas Trail, Mr. Shaw says: "We had one thousand yearling steers. A man by the name of Pierce delivered these yearlings to Senator Warren and Guiterman at the Circle Bar Ranch on the head of War Bonnet, Dakota."

¹—Webb Arnett is said to have turned loose the first herd on the Cheyenne River.

²—This, unquestionably, was intended for "Nick Janis," interpreter and squawman, who had a ranch at that location.



E. W. WHITCOMB

According to the Warren records:

"These articles of agreement entered into this 1st day of July 1878 witnesseth that E. W. Whitcomb, S. F. Emmons and Wm. Guiterman representative of the firm of Guiterman & Warren take up a Range on Hat Creek, Indian Creek and Running Water Creek in the state of Nebraska which will be stocked and conducted under the following articles of agreement . . ."

Winter quarters had to be built on the new range, so James McChesney was employed to put up the buildings and to put up the hay. While McChesney was on the job, he wrote the following letter:

"Hatt Creek, Oct. 15th, 78

"Mr. E. W. Whitcomb sir.

Hugh Jackson desired me to write you by todays coach he is gone this morning on another trip up the Cheyenne river after cattle he is out of grain and wants you to send a team up wright away as he cant do anything at Branding calves until it arrives I want you to send up 50 feet of matched lumber dressed on both sides for doors 14 foot cut in two also 1 paper of screws 1½ inch 1 paper of carpet tacks 2 or 3 gimlet bits different size 1 screw driver for brace glass and putty as we are ready for them now Wm. Getterman has the bill for those things send by first team there is a big excitement about Indians here but we dont believe it the first coach come through here on Sunday morning They have sent up a company of soldiers from Laramie to here with 20 days rations they are camped at the foot of the Hill station and I here there is more up to Bowmans they are all badly scared over at Red Cloud Rooks and all that has familys has gone to camp Robinson for saifty Wm. Emmons & Clare got here on the 8th and are Branding now if they have good luck they may get through next week please rite me by first mail and let me know when the things will come rite to me as Hugh may be gone

No more at present I remaine yours with respect

James McChesney
direct care Cheyenne
c/o Black Hills Stage Co.
Way Pocket

P. S. Charles was down to the lower camp yesterday and there is no nails or spike there send up 50 lbs of 10 nails

and 50 lbs of spike No 24 also some wire as it is all used up."

It is interesting to note that it was necessary to send to Cheyenne, more than 200 miles distant, for grain and minor supplies such as nails and carpet tacks.

After the ranch buildings and corrals were built, McChesney submitted the following bill, which shows the typical cost of the early ranch headquarters:

Account with Whitcomb & Co.

building correll	\$250
small house	50
pig house	200
hauling lumber	20
machine from Bowmans	10
stuffing apparajoes	4
fixing hay rak	2
time on running water	150
Hay at \$8 per ton 27 ton	216
well as it stands	30
3 loads of logs	12
Guiterman 4 loads of wood	8
Emmons 5 do 1 pine	13

\$965

Rec Payment in full to date Jan 27th (1879)

James McChesney

It was in 1879 that John B. Kendrick, later to become U. S. Senator from Wyoming, made his first drive up the Texas Trail. In describing the trip he said, in part:

"I do not remember coming in contact with or seeing a wire fence between Fort Worth, Texas and the head of the Running Water in Wyoming. The most hardened and unobservant cowboy could not help but be impressed with the beautiful and ever varying scenery on the way. The element of danger that was a part of almost every days experience did not detract from the fascination of the trip—you may be sure—the danger from Indians and the holding of a large herd of cattle in a night so dark that no ray or glimmer of light was to be seen, and when the most insignificant incident or the slightest accident—a stumbling horse, a flash of lightning, or the smell of a wild animal, might cause a stampede that would last for hours. After such a night of hardship and terror the men would be exhausted and utterly discouraged with



Old Mexico steers owned by J. W. Hammond, from an original photograph taken near Cheyenne in the early 80's. Mr. Hammond stated the buckskin steer in the center of the group was called Geronimo, and could with ease jump out of the highest pole corrals.

their lot, but a good night's rest would cause them to look upon life in the same cheerful way again."

By the late 1870's cattle were pouring into Wyoming from every direction. In addition to the hundreds of thousands of Texas longhorns swinging slowly northward up the Chisholm Trail or the Pecos (Chisum), known as the Good-night-Loving Trail,¹ there were hundreds of thousands of better bred animals coming in from Oregon, Idaho, Utah, and the middle western states.

¹—HISTORY OF AGRICULTURE IN COLORADO, p. 118. Confusion over trail names and routes has been cleared up by the Old Time Trail Drivers' Association, which approves the version given by W. P. Anderson as to the route of the original Chisholm Trail. Anderson was station agent for the Kansas-Pacific Railway at Abilene. According to his description, the point of origin of the Chisholm Trail was near the junction of the Grand River and the Arkansas in the Indian Territory (now Oklahoma). It was named for Jesse Chisholm, a Cherokee Indian trader, who trailed cattle to Fort Scott, Kansas, and other army posts prior to the Civil War. Later the trail followed up the Arkansas into Kansas, having its main Kansas base along Chisholm Creek near Wichita. Diversions reached various army posts and

The cattle from the far west known as "Westerns," or "Oregon natives," those brought in from Iowa, Indiana or Ohio were called, "Americans" or "States," and those bred on the plains of Wyoming were referred to as "natives" as distinguished from Texas longhorns.

Although Texas longhorns were driven northward to Wyoming over various trails, the trail in Wyoming which was most generally referred to as the Texas Trail,¹ entered the Territory through Pine Bluffs, crossed Horse Creek, veered north to a crossing of the North Platte River near the mouth of Raw Hide Creek, had occasional detours across the Platte River near the Platte River bridge at Fort Laramie, went on up Raw Hide past Jay Em, the Running Water, past Hat Creek station, went down Old Woman and Lance Creeks

a route was laid out at Abilene. The extreme western point mentioned by Anderson, as reached by the Chisholm Trail, was Fort Lyon, Colorado. There was another trail from west Texas, up the Pecos into New Mexico and Colorado, with a diversion to Dodge City, known as the Tascosa Branch. This Pecos Trail was often erroneously called 'Chisholm Trail,' confusion arising from the fact that John S. Chisum of Colburn, Texas, who trailed cattle to Colorado, used this route. The approved name for this route was the Goodnight-Loving Trail.

1.—Russell Thorp, ADDRESS AT THE DEDICATION OF TEXAS TRAIL MONUMENT NEAR LUSK, WYOMING, August 15, 1940.



Collection of Rare Historical Branding Irons by Russell Thorp

to the Cheyenne River and north to a crossing of the Belle Fourche. There the trail spread fanlike to the Dakotas, Indian agencies, northern Wyoming, eastern, central, and western Montana and the Canadian border.

Most of the drives from Oregon entered Wyoming Territory in the vicinity of Star Valley, crossed the mountains on the Lander Cut-Off, followed the Sweetwater River and then branched to various parts of the region. If shipments were to be made from the Union Pacific Railroad, the herds usually went south to Rock Creek for loading.

Much has been written about the great herds from Texas that came into Wyoming, but little thus far has been printed concerning the Oregon herds, hence, we devote more space to the Oregon Cattle Trail than to the Texas Trail.

Secretary Russell Thorp has been especially active in preserving the history of these Oregon drives and considerable data concerning them has appeared in issues of COW COUNTRY, from which we quote liberally.

Among the first herds of size to be pointed eastward from Oregon were two that reached Wyoming in 1876. One of these herds which was trailed more than 1600 miles from the Dalles, was shipped eastward from Cheyenne; the other, said to have originated in southeastern Oregon, trailed on through to Ogallala, Nebraska for shipment.

By 1877 it was estimated that there were 50,000 head of "Oregon Natives" en route to Wyoming from Oregon. The estimate of Oregon cattle for Wyoming and Colorado for 1878 was placed at 100,000 head, with a like number for 1879.

According to the Cheyenne DAILY LEADER, May 21, 1878:

"The BELLINGHAM BAY MAIL, a paper published at Whatcom, in Washington, T., comes to us with the announcement that 16,000 head of cattle are en route from the eastern portion of that Territory to Cheyenne. The cattle will cross the Columbia river, pass through Idaho, thence to this city, under the direction of Mr. Chauncey Goodnow. Ten thousand head are for Lang & Ryan, and six thousand for Edwards and Edenharter. These men have been buying up all the beef stock they could secure in that section for the past six months, and the drove they will bring out this time, it is said, will beat anything in that line ever before seen on the North Pacific coast."

Ranchmen of the Little Laramie Valley, especially J. H. Douglas-Willan and Lionel Sartoris were heavy buyers of these early Oregon cattle. The Ell Seven Company, owned

by Henry and Will F. Swan brought Oregon stock into the Saratoga Valley in the early 1880's.

There are living today in Wyoming a number of men who participated in Oregon cattle drives, including W. (Billy) Johnson, of the U. S. Land Office in Cheyenne, Frank Abbott of Worland, W. P. Ricketts of Sheridan, and Hon. B. B. Brooks of Casper.

One of the largest drives from Oregon to Wyoming was that of Searight Brothers in 1879,¹ of which W. P. Ricketts was manager. Mr. Ricketts described part of his experiences as follows:

"During January and February of 1879 Searight Bro. of Cheyenne, Wyo., went to Oregon and made headquarters at Baker City, Oregon. They bought and contracted for about 14,000 head of cattle. It was arranged with the sellers that these cattle should be delivered on certain dates at places most easily reached with their droves of cattle. They also purchased about 285 head of well broken saddle ponies to be used to drive these cattle to Goose Egg Ranch on the Platte River in Wyoming.

"In March 1879 they instructed me to take the management of an outfit to meet them in Baker City, Oregon. I was instructed to route this outfit of 32 men via U. P. R. R. to Ogden, Utah, by train, thence with camping outfits of wagons, etc., my 32 men and self travelled northwest from Ogden, via Malad, Twin Falls on Snake River, on to Cleft, Nampa and Weiser in Idaho to Baker City, Oregon. We reached Baker City after about 20 days of strenuous but most interesting experiences, seeing a new country full of wonderful sights.

"From this point, Baker City, we worked to these localities, where these cattle were delivered by the sellers. The cattle came in bunches of 100 to 800. With my men I received and classified these cattle, also branded them with O (Goose-Egg) brand and this was called the 'Searight Bros. trail brand.'

¹—According to the CHEYENNE DAILY SUN, March 4, 1879: "The Searight-Carr expedition to Northeastern Oregon, consisting of twenty-six or seven men, left Cheyenne this afternoon, followed by the cheers and good wishes of a crowd of friendly spectators. The cars containing the horses, wagons, stores, saddles and baggage, left here yesterday afternoon for Ogden, Utah, where the boys will outfit for their long trip northward. This season will fairly open and inaugurate a trade of great magnitude and value to Wyoming and the cattle markets of the new West. It is the formal opening of a cattle trail from the great unexplored northwest, which will rival, if not surpass, in importance the famous 'Chisholm Trail' from Texas to Kansas."

"As fast as we could arrange the cattle to go on the trail, in herds of about 2000 head, a foreman, 8 riders, one horse wrangler and a cook were selected and the herd started. A mess wagon with cooking outfit was furnished for each of the seven outfits.

"We worked along with this routine of business until six herds, of 2000 head each, were on their way to Wyoming. These 6 herds (12,000 head) were all made up of steers and dry cows. The cows with calves were all held back for the last herd, which was made up exclusively of cows and calves, consisting of 1400 cows and 100 calves. About May 20, 1879, I started for Wyoming, with this last herd. Nothing of very particular interest occurred on this trip until we reached a point near Weiser, Idaho on the Snake River where cattle and horses swam the river; but mess wagon and men were ferried across. This was an interesting sight to our boys.

"From Weiser, Idaho we trailed almost directly east across Idaho along 440 Meridian line, but north of same until we reached Calkin Lake, where I bought and put into this last herd 100 cows with calves at \$16.00 per. This showing prices then as compared to today. From Calkin's Lake we trailed the Thousand Springs prairie, then to Little Lost River, down same to Lost River Sink. Thus far from Weiser we had no particular trouble as to water, but we ran into millions of red crickets crossing Thousand Spring prairie. Before reaching Sink of Lost River we crossed some small streams abounding in fish for dinner, which we enjoyed as a change from bacon. We had suitable beef in herd but weather was too warm to 'kill and carry' very far.

"When we reached the Sink of Lost R. (where the water all disappeared into the lava beds of rock) we were only 45 miles from Snake River and no water except a small spring the first day out, some 15 miles from the 'Sink.' Crossing this 'Snake River Desert' with these cows and calves was a very great undertaking. We had only a 50 gal. barrel of water in the mess wagon, also one of same size in the calf wagon; and these we filled with water ere leaving the 'Sink.' We left the whole herd on water till middle of the afternoon on leaving the Sink and went out about 4 miles; the cattle and horses finding some scattering bunch grass among lava rocks. With that late watering of herd and horses, all went right first night out. We were up and breakfasted before daylight ready to

start cattle. Boys used their night horses as wrangler had not come in with day horses. From bed ground cattle moved off at a brisk walk and kept going as long as the air was cool, but slackened their pace as soon as sun got higher, neither did we dare urge them too much. Thus by noon and dinner time we had covered only 6 miles. We were in a desolate country, no trees, little grass, no sign of water and the beds of lava rock warming up, made one seriously thoughtful of the morrow. Dinner over we pushed on over this desert of sand and lava rock with only scattering sage brush until dark and us only 13 miles from our camp of night before. During that long afternoon the horse wrangler had taken the saddle horses to a spring, some 2 miles from our trail, where he had partially watered them and on returning I had instructed him to night herd the horses through the night as the grass was very poor; and those we had been riding, were dry and there was great danger of them leaving. The night guard was increased on cattle, three men instead of two, as cattle were uneasy and getting dry.

"Next morning, up early and breakfasted, so we could let cattle go as soon as we could see, we were favored with this good fortune of a cloudy day and herd moved out quite well for 5 or 6 miles. The leaders, some 300 cattle, not wanting to graze required 2 men in lead of them, to check them from getting too far in advance of the drags . . . We kept pushing up the herd . . . until dark, as both cattle and horses showed they were very thirsty and would be troublesome during the night . . . When all was arranged for the night, those not on duty sat around a dim-burning campfire of scrub sagebrush, speculating as to how far we were from water, when we would reach it, and how the herd would stand it . . . From midnight till daybreak the cattle kept 'leading out' here and there, sniffing the air and showing much impatience as they were very dry and eager to be on their way.

"At the first call of Overslope's¹ 'Come and get it or I'll throw it out,' all hands were on deck for breakfast before daybreak, with horses changed, oxen yoked and hitched to wagons; in fact, all were as interested as a lot of small boys starting for the circus. The whole outfit, to a man, gave no thought to anything except getting to some point of the Snake River where the stock could get

¹—They called the cook "Overslope" because he had had the tops of his ears frozen off.

water, grass and recuperate after this long, dry stretch. Distances in those days of 1879 between given points, especially along the route of the 'Oregon Trail to Wyoming,' were not determined by accurate survey, but, generally by the required time to cover these distances from 'Sink of Lost River' to Snake River by most practical route, was no doubt arrived at and called 45 miles. I'm sure we came out 4 miles from Sinks the first day, about 13 miles second day and some 16 miles the 3rd day, therefore we were but 12 miles from Snake River on this 3rd night . . . The farther we went the more the distance increased between the leaders and drags, until the herd was strung out about five miles. The sun was now almost down, the leaders were getting frantic and I advised the two cowpunchers with me, to give them more room as I guessed it was still some three miles to the river; and I would go back to the drags and see how everything was going. The boys there were tired; their horses most exhausted from thirst, hundreds of calves and some older bulls creeping along. Tom King, calf-wagon driver, calm and collected as ever, coming along behind them, playing his fiddle; horse wrangler was nearby with his horses. In all a rather serious looking 'tail-end outfit picture,' still all were keen to know 'How far to water?' but, I could only guess . . . I finally noticed a few cows that had reached the river, watered and were coming back to hunt up their calves . . . I don't recall exact time when last of cattle and men reached river but about 11 P. M. and it was much after 12 P. M. when all hands had supper and guards were made up . . . The next morning this outfit, every last man, was out looking around to see the lay of the surrounding country, condition of cattle after this long, dry trail of 45 miles without water and also to get count on the herd which meant much.

" . . . after making another camp for night, we started out and grazed cattle along down the Snake River until we came to where a man was operating a flat boat on a cable across the river . . . After making our arrangements with this man to ferry our men across . . . we bedded the cattle about one mile from the river. Early in the morning the herd went right from bedground to the River, walked right in and 'took the water' like ducks, swimming across Snake River at a place about 250 yards wide in 8 or 10 minutes. One man had gone across on horse before, on boat when wagons crossed, to hold up cattle when they came out on the other side. . .

"Having crossed Snake River about 15 miles below Eagle Rock (now called Blackfoot) in Idaho, we were now on the Bannock Indian Reservation, sometimes called Fort Hall."

We regret that Mr. Rickett's manuscript did not take the herd on to the Searight ranch in Wyoming. When he wrote this story for COW COUNTRY in 1938, he appended this note: "Perhaps may continue this story at some future date."¹

Another herd of Oregon cattle which was driven into Wyoming in 1879 was brought in by N. R. Davis. These cattle arrived too late to become "seasoned" and the result was disastrous.

According to the CARBON COUNTY JOURNAL of Rawlins, March 13, 1880:

"The wealthy firm of N. R. Davis & Co. have men out skinning the dead steers that dot the surrounding country. Out of a herd of 5,000 turned loose last fall, 800 or 900 gave life up as a bad job, and laid their poorly covered bones to rest on hog backs and in the gulches. This is not a large percentage, after taking into consideration that the cattle were driven from Oregon last summer, arriving late in the season, and too late to recruit from their long journey. The range cattle are weathering the severe winter finely."

In the fall of 1880, Charles S. Bush of Washington Territory, arrived in Cheyenne with a large herd of "Westerns." Swan Brothers received 4,500 head of them and H. B. Kelly, 4,000 head, which they had ordered early in the spring. The cattle completed the long delivery drive in splendid condition.

Among the men to bring cattle over the Oregon Trail in 1882, was "Jim" Dahlman, who later served the Wyoming Stock Growers Association as Detective James Murray, heretofore mentioned. (It was not uncommon in the early days for the men coming up the Texas Trail, or who were engaged in detective work, to change their names).

William (Billy) Johnson, of Cheyenne, when interviewed for COW COUNTRY in 1938 said:

"I worked for Tom Sun for five years on his home ranch which covered about six miles. On March 14, 1882 we

¹—W. P. Ricketts has just published a book (1942) entitled, "50 YEARS IN THE SADDLE," which is an accurate picture of early days on the range. Published by the Star Publishing Company, Sheridan, Wyoming.

left Tom Sun's ranch to go to Oregon after cattle. Everybody was buying cattle up in Oregon that year. We shipped our saddles and took the train at Rawlins (Union Pacific) and then changed to the Central Pacific from Ogden to Kelton, Utah. We staged from Kelton to Baker City, Oregon by the way of Boise, Idaho.

"About April 10 we started gathering and branding the cattle—about 2800 head of them—five miles east of Baker City on Powder River. There were four of us from Wyoming besides Tom Sun and he hired three more in Oregon. In the bunch of cattle we had all kinds—some were Texas cattle, some shorthorns, and one, I remember had Mexican horns. I think it had come up from California.

"After gathering the herd we crossed Snake River—or rather swam the cattle through it at the mouth of Sucker Creek. There was a corral there with a chute built right into the river as a regular crossing on the Oregon Stock Trail. It took us five days to get the cattle across the river. In the beginning the cattle hit the river too hard and some were drowned.

"The foreman got scared and broke the herd, so we were delayed. Later we crossed Indian Creek, then Lost Creek and followed the edge of the lava beds to Wood River. We crossed Snake River again over a toll bridge at Eagle Rock. There were a few houses at Eagle Rock but it couldn't be called a town. I think that is now called American Falls. We did not go by the way of Pocatello. We made from 10 to 12 miles a day.

"On Camas Prairie in Idaho we cut the herds. We had an agreement with an Idaho outfit that we would take all of the stock herd gathered in Idaho if it would take the steers that we gathered in Oregon. On Camas Prairie we made the exchange.

"After we left Eagle Rock we struck poison—larkspur. Just after we left that place we lost about 200 head from poison. We took the Lander Cut-Off on to Green River. When we were in the vicinity of Lander, between the Sweetwater and Beaver, some of us took a notion to ride in and see the town. That was the first time I saw Lander. It was a pretty village with alfalfa fields near. We were a rough looking bunch and we got cleaned up while we were in town. I was a kid of sixteen and I didn't think then that I'd ever be mayor of that town and put in the sewerage systems and so on.

"From South Pass on to Sun's ranch on the Sweetwater we followed the old Oregon Emigrant Trail. We saw all kinds of broken wagons, ox yokes, and things thrown away by the emigrants but of course didn't pick up anything. We reached the Sun Ranch with our cattle about September 8 or 10, completing the trip of something around 725 miles.

"Our trip over the trail was uneventful except for a stop we made to go into a little mining town called Bellevue, Idaho. Tom Sun had bought a race horse in Oregon. We'd never seen him run but we thought we had something. We got up a race in Bellevue and put up everything we had on the horse. Eight outfits were left broke—our horse lost.

"At the time we made the drive everything was open country. We made our own road. We didn't pass a town on the whole trip. (You couldn't call Eagle Rock a town and we detoured into Bellevue). There were other herds on the trail. Since we were out in the lead ahead of most of them we had good grass. Some of those who followed us didn't fare so well. Sometimes the drive between water was as much as thirty-five miles. Usually if we could swing out early we'd hit water before sundown the next afternoon—on the long drives. Some 150,000 cattle were trailed eastward out of Oregon.

"We used a trail brand 'dipper' upside down. The fellow in Idaho who took the steer cattle used the 'dipper' right side up. When we got to the Sweetwater we put on Sun's brand, the 'hub and spoke.'

"We took the weather as it came—rain or shine. Didn't have any tents—just our round-up wagons. We had about 100 head of horses with us. We slept out in the sagebrush. The cattle were easy to drive after we got them trail broke . . ."

Frank Abbott of Worland, Wyoming, also traveled the Oregon Stock Trail in 1882. In 1938 he wrote for COW COUNTRY an interesting and detailed account of his experiences. Space does not permit the reproduction of the entire story, but we quote the following excerpts:

"About the 6th of May (1882) I met a man in Pendleton, Oregon, John MacFarlane, by name, who was making up a crew of men to take a herd of cattle to a point near Cheyenne, Wyo., where he was starting a ranch. To be exact it was in the Laramie Mountains about 12 miles

south of Laramie Peak, on a small stream called Hay Creek and 30 miles from Rock Creek Station on the U. P. R. R.

"We left Pendleton at once going to a ranch on Willow Creek, 12 miles from Hepner, the name of the owner, I can't remember. Mr. MacFarlane had bought 500 head of mixed cattle, the price was \$12 a head for yearlings and \$18 for 2 year olds and cows. All unbranded calves went with their mothers of which there were about 40 head that made the trip and was clear gain to Mr. MacFarlane . . . We left the Willow Creek Ranch on the 15th of May. We drove all day as there was not much feed and the cattle were hard to handle on green horses. We camped that night on the bank of a small river. The river bank was about three feet high, straight up and down and we supposed bedding the herd close to that. they would be easy to hold, but they were restless and would not stay on the bedground; and to add to our discomfort it commenced to snow with a high wind blowing and driving the cattle against the river. We fought them all night. Some time in the night they forced us across the river.

"The morning dawned cold but bright. Every one was wet through although some of us had oil skins and were about tired out. Ed gave us a hot breakfast, though where he got the dry wood we never knew. Grass was scarce. When we came to some we'd let the cattle feed for awhile and then drive on. . . In a few days we came to the Blue Mountains, the grass was good here and no snow . . . It was several days before we came to Snake River. It was a tiresome journey. The cattle didn't want to travel at night, they were restless and uneasy, some times they were too quiet. When you can not hear cattle in a large bunch breathe, you had better look out; on such occasions a sudden noise will start a stampede. We came to Snake River just above the mouth of the Oyhee River, where a corral had been built for the convenience of trail herds who wanted to cross Snake River at this point. The river was deep and wide and swimming all the way. I should judge it was a half mile wide at this point . . . When they were all across the horses came next and then the wagon and saddles on a flat boat with the oars fastened to posts about waist high with a pivot . . . We moved up Snake River about four miles and camped for the night. We were now in Idaho; Snake River being the line between Idaho and Oregon . . . The

next morning we continued on our way, making about ten or twelve miles a day. We tried to get to some stream about noon. We would stay there until after supper, about 5 o'clock, and then drive until about sun down, making what is called a dry camp. The cook had a water barrel on the side of his wagon so that he could stop and get a meal anywhere in the morning . . .

"The steers and strong cows in the lead would string out about a mile long, with the drags always bringing up the rear. In a few days, as we were passing north of Boise City, the capital of Idaho, the Boss went with the wagon into Boise to load the wagon with grub, as well as I remember, it was the only town we near enough to get provisions until we arrived at South Pass City, on the continental divide in western Wyoming. At times, we did not see a house of any kind for weeks at a time; although at times we could see the dust from trail herds several miles in front or behind us. Wheeler & Russell were driving twelve thousand head of cattle in five bunches; a German from Emporia, Kansas was driving twenty-five thousand sheep; and many smaller bunches of horses, cattle, and sheep were on the trail that we never saw at all.

"We soon came to Little Camas, prairie twelve miles across, so named on account of a wild turnip or beet that grows in quantities along the streams and on the hill-sides where people in those days would take their hogs to fatten and then find them fat if the bears did not get them first. The grass here was knee high to the cattle and the little streams were only four or five miles apart. We were ordered to slow down and not drive at all. Just let the cattle graze and fill up. This was fine for us riders as one man could herd them and the rest could go to camp and sleep. Up until this time we had only three or four hours sleep at night and some nights none at all. The cattle were not trail broke yet; the weather sometimes stormy when all hands had to be out. Sometimes we would cat-nap in the saddle and almost fall off; but now we had it easy and we surely took advantage of it. "About this time we met teams going to Rocky Bar, Placerville, and other placer mining camps, some loaded with long iron pipe and other mining material, provisions, etc. . . When we left Little Camas, we heard our next point of interest would be Big Camas prairie, several days drive ahead. We came to this beauty spot. It was all that we had heard it was and more; it was a high

tableland sloping to the south fifty miles across. The grass was up to our stirrups and a small mountain stream, every four or five miles, of clear pretty water coming out of the Sawtooth range of mountains, a few miles to the north. For about eight or nine days, we just let the cattle graze; always keeping them headed to the east. About this time the cows were having young calves, which of course, could not keep up with the herd. They had to be killed or left to die by the way. Sometimes an isolated settler would appear out of the nowhere and be glad to take the little calves to his home and raise them with his milk cows. We were always glad to meet such a man as it was pretty hard to knock a poor little baby calf in the head and drive its bawling mother away. Sometimes when they seemed unusually strong we would take them along, but they would only last a day or two and then they would have to be killed anyway. Under such circumstances the cows made a lot of trouble and were either hobbled or necked to some other cow that would stay with the herd or someone would have to make a trip back to the last camp and bring up the mother who would be found bawling by the body of her calf. There were many unpleasant duties to perform along the trail, but this was the one I disliked most.

" . . . Soon after this we came to a small stream called Silver Creek, clear as crystal, running through meadowland with scarcely any banks at all. This stream was alive with brook trout. Tom, my buddy, and I got out our fishlines and commenced to fish but not a strike could we get. About that time a rider came to camp. He told us there was an immense army of red crickets crossing Little Wood River, four miles ahead, and if one of us would take a tomato can and go there we could get all the bait we wanted . . . Ed, the cook, returned about dark with a can full of big fat locusts and before 10 o'clock, Tom and I had all the fish the outfit wanted for two meals. They were fine after eating smoked ham and bacon for nearly two months . . . When we came to Wood River the next day, the sun was very hot and had been for some time and as Wood River rises in the Sawtooth Range the melting snow had put her on a rampage. Ordinarily it was a small stream but now it was swimming. There was a bridge, but the approaches were washed away at both ends. The cook had to go up the river five or six miles to cross. We held the cattle back till they were thirsty then let them go to the river and

by whipping up the drags we got them across nicely. This was Big Wood River. (We came to Little Wood River first, my mistake) . . . The man that stopped at our camp didn't make any mistake when he said an 'army of locusts' were crossing Little Wood River. This army was about four miles wide and as we didn't see either end we didn't know how long it was. They were big and fat and slow travelers. They ate everything as they went. The cattle looked at them wonderingly and then gave a jump and kick. They trampled millions of them as they walked or ran over them for that four miles. I have often thought what havoc they would make in a farming country, where they came from and where they were going and what eventually became of them, we never knew.

"After a few days we came to Lost River, well named because it sinks at the base of a mountain and no one seemed to know if it ever came out again. We followed down Lost River for a day or two till we came to the Sinks, as it was called and then had to make a choice of two routes to the second crossing of Snake River. One route ran around the end of the lava beds to Blackfoot with plenty of grass but no water for forty-five long miles. The other route was sixty-five miles to Market Lake with water three times and no grass, just an occasional patch of salt sage forty or fifty acres in extent.

"It was now the hottest part of summer and altho the cattle could do without feed for two or three days, they must have water, so we took the longer route to Market Lake. It was a long weary trip but we had enough water and made it in three days and the cattle looked fairly good taking everything into consideration. We didn't have any regular hours for camping. Whenever the cattle wanted to travel we got up and went with them. When a trail herd is hungry or thirsty they will travel a long ways then lie down an hour or two and then go on again. If they are thirsty and a rain cloud comes up several miles off to one side of the trail and a sudden breeze comes from that cloud, the cattle will turn off the trail and go towards it and then the riders will have to work hard to get them back again. On a long dry stretch, with the wind favorable, cattle will smell water in a river ten miles. In that case, all hands have to get in front and hold them back or they would rush to the river and drown many at the best. It will be almost a stampede when they get there.

"After crossing Snake River for the second time we

came to good feed again and in a few days crossed the Wyoming line and came to the Salt River Mountains, where we found the three essentials of a good campground: wood, grass and water. We slowed down again, giving the cattle and horses plenty of time to fill up and a rest for the men. This is the history of trail driving—days of hard driving over drouthy and sun baked plains and then into the mountains with their coolness, good water, shade, peaceful solitude and rest. Eventually we arrived at Salt River, a pretty little stream about fifty yards wide with clear water and gravel bottom. There was an old log building there half full of salt where the Mormans at some past time had had a refinery. It was a primitive affair, but one that produced more salt than they needed. We laid over here one day. Everyone got out their war bags, washed their dirty clothes, took a bath and then washed more clothes. This was a real treat. Trail drivers didn't often get a chance like that. There was wild fruit here—currant bushes as high as a man on a horse, loaded with fine large yellow and black currants . . . It was about here the Lander Cut-Off leaves the Oregon Trail. After leaving the Salt River Mountains we kept a southeast course till we came to Green River. This is a beautiful mountain stream well named as its color resembles the ocean. It was about two hundred yards wide at this time and a gravelly beach on each side made it easy to get into and out of, about two or three feet deep . . .

“The feed on both sides of Green River was short so we pulled right along. Our next water was Big Sandy, an almost dry stream. Then over this the Continental Divide near South Pass City, just a postoffice and store. Then on to the head of Sweetwater just a short distance from South Pass. We followed down Sweetwater many days. It is a pretty little stream, shallow with sloping banks, but clear and good to drink. We passed several noted landmarks that the emigrants to Oregon and Utah passed and marked in the years from eighteen forty-four on for a decade or two . . . one place was called Split Rock . . . the next landmark was Independence Rock. Soon after this we left the Sweetwater and headed for the North Platte. We were now in Shirley Basin. We were almost out of grub and as we were nearing the end of the trail the Boss had gone on to Rock Creek Station for provisions, on the U. P. R. R. Two or three days after this the cook told us we were down to a ration of

flour and dried apples. This didn't sound good, so Frank Plattver, a boy of eighteen said he'd take his needle gun and kill an antelope, we had been in plain sight of antelope for days. In fact, they wouldn't run unless we came closer than a stone's throw. He had ten cartridges. He hadn't gone a quarter of a mile till he began to shoot. He fired nine shots and didn't get a thing . . . I went over the hill and saw fourteen in one bunch. They started to run. I fired into the bunch and got one, a two year old doe. She was nice and fat. It was cool at night so the meat kept good and we had plenty till we met the boss. He had a nice lot of provisions . . .

"We traveled east or southeast for several days and finally came to where the ranch was going to be—a beauty spot on a small stream called Hay Creek, about twelve miles south of Laramie Peak and about seventy miles southwest of where the town of Wheatland now is. We camped at the base of a large granite boulder about seven feet high. There was plenty of pitch pine and cedar wood nearby. The grass was knee high and the creek water was clear and cold. This was on the fifteenth of October. We had been five long and weary months on the trail. We were glad to get there. . .

" . . . These cattle that Mr. MacFarland bought in Oregon for twelve and eighteen dollars could have been sold as soon as we got to the ranch for thirty-six dollars all round, and there were forty calves in the bunch, unbranded, that went with their mothers at eighteen, would have sold for thirty-six. Trailmen figured the cost of driving cattle from Oregon to Cheyenne at one dollar per head, so Mr. Mac could have doubled his money.

Frank Abbott, Worland, Wyoming."

EARLY OFFICERS OF THE W. S. G. A.

The majority of the pioneer cattle men of Wyoming were well educated men, who had come from substantial backgrounds in the east or middlewest. They had high sense of integrity and knew how to cooperate with their neighbors under most strenuous and trying circumstances. They rode shoulder to shoulder in round-ups, shared their corrals on the range, fought side by side against Indians, thieves, and predatory animals, and shared whatever they could with each other.

Such was the caliber of men on the early rolls of the Stock Association and it is interesting to note with what high

respect the members regarded their officers. The Association entrusted all of the detailed business to the officers of the Executive Committee between annual conventions and backed them with unwavering support.

M. V. Boughton, the first president of the Association, (a former Mayor of Cheyenne), served only two years and then resigned to join the rush to the Black Hills, as did the secretary, Judge W. L. Kuykendall. Boughton trailed the first cattle from Laramie County to the Black Hills where Indians ran them off east of Deadwood. Kuykendall was elected Judge of the miners' court which tried Jack McCall for the murder of Wild Bill Hickok at Deadwood in 1876. Both Boughton and Kuykendall deserve due credit for being prime movers in the original formation of the Stock Association.

Alexander H. Swan, who very ably served the Association as president from 1876-1881, and as a member of the Executive Committee until 1887, temporarily took over the duties of the secretary, subsequent to Judge Kuykendall's resignation and did double duty until Thomas Sturgis was elected. Swan and Sturgis worked side by side during those pioneer years in building the firm foundation of the Association, which still stands today.

Alexander H. Swan was outstanding all over the country as a leader in the pioneer cattle business and as an authority on cattle. Many times he was called in by the Government to appraise cattle that were to be purchased for the Indian Agencies by Government contractors, both parties concerned being willing to accept his decision. He was a man of dynamic and magnetic personality, whose capacity for organization and executive work was amazing. He unquestionably was the best known man in the early cattle business from coast to coast and even overseas. He was truly a "Cattle King."

A. H. Swan came first to Wyoming Territory in 1873 and established the Swan Brothers cattle company in which his brothers, Henry and Thomas (Black Tom), and his nephew, Will F. Swan, were partners. This firm became one of the largest operators in Wyoming in the 1870's and early 1880's. By 1882 a conservative estimate of its holdings placed the number of cattle at 33,000.

In 1877, A. H. Swan was one of the organizers of the stockyards at Council Bluffs, Iowa and later was responsible for the organization of the South Omaha Land Syndicate and the establishment of the great Union Stock Yards in South Omaha. In 1885 the property of the latter company was valued at approximately \$1,400,000.

Swan Brothers brought the first Hereford cattle into the West. According to a press item, the Swan Brothers, on May 14, 1878, received two carloads of Hereford bulls at Cheyenne, said to be the "heaviest importation of blooded stock . . . ever made to the Territory."

Alex Swan was president of the Wyoming Hereford Association, which he organized in 1883, and to which his brothers and nephew, Will F., also belonged.

In 1880 his brother, Henry, and his nephew, Will F., sold out their interests in Swan Brothers and soon pioneered in the cattle business in the Saratoga Valley, with headquarters at Fort Steele. Their main outfit was known as the Ell Seven. Cousins of Will F. Swan—Thomas J. (Red Tom) and his brothers, Lou and Obe (Obediah), whose brand was the "Tomahawk," also purchased a ranch in that vicinity near Saratoga, then called "Warm Springs." Swan post office was located at their ranch.

At this time the expansion of the cattle business in the West was increasing by leaps and bounds, and Alex Swan took into partnership Zack Thomasson, Charles E. Anthony and Joseph Frank, adding 31,000 head of cattle to his herd immediately. In quick succession Swan organized Swan Bros. & Frank, Swan & Anthony Land & Cattle Co., the Horse Creek Land and Cattle Co., the Wyoming Hereford Association, the National Cattle Co., Swan Bros. Frank & Bernheimer, the Ogallala Land and Cattle Company, and lastly the gigantic Swan Land and Cattle Company which had a capitalization of almost \$3,000,000. By 1885, Alex Swan had complete control over more than 200,000 head of cattle on the western range. In addition, he operated a large farm at Indianola, Iowa, and fed cattle in the late fall at Grand Island, Nebraska, and at the Willow Springs Distillery in Omaha, Nebraska.

Although personal business demands upon his time were tremendous, Alex Swan was especially public spirited and supported all worthwhile civic, state, cultural and educational movements. He did not have time to seek political honors but astonishingly enough, without campaigning, he missed being elected to Congress from Wyoming by the smallest majority ever returned in a Wyoming Congressional election—by a margin of only 25 votes, in the entire Territory. That was in 1880. He served in the Territorial Legislature.

In view of the foregoing facts it is little wonder then that this man, said by Historian Coutant to be "one of the most remarkable men in the border land," was capable of formulating many of the early policies of the Wyoming

Stock Growers Association, upon which its present success depends.

Also particularly outstanding in the formative years of the Association was the work of Thomas Sturgis, the secretary, who served from 1876 to 1887. Sturgis was a man of broad vision and keen intellect. He was exceedingly well-informed, level-headed, and a born organizer. He rapidly became such an authority on the livestock business that he was asked to deliver addresses at every important meeting of stockmen in the country.

It was his privilege to serve the Association during the great boom days of the 1880's when fortunes were made overnight. Sturgis experienced the rare happening of having tribute paid to him by the Association, while he was yet in active service.

On October 15, 1884, three years BEFORE Sturgis resigned his position, the members of the Wyoming Stock Growers Association held a meeting in the Opera House at Cheyenne as a "Public Testimonial," to express their loyalty and appreciation of their efficient secretary.

Says the Cheyenne LEADER of Oct. 16, 1884:

"The occasion of the presentation of the Sturgis testimonial last evening attracted a brilliant audience to the Opera House. The ladies and gentlemen attended in full dress. The theater was brilliantly lighted up as if for an entertainment and at every turn costly jewels glistened under the incandescent lights.

"At about a quarter before 8 o'clock the curtain went up revealing the very beautifully arranged interior scene. In the center of the stage and well toward the footlights a plush covered stand had been erected. In the center of this was one of the gifts to be presented to Mr. Thomas Sturgis, Secretary of the Wyoming Stock Growers Association. This consisted of a massive punch bowl and ladle weighing 384 ounces. The bowl is of sterling silver, expressly manufactured by Tiffany of New York, on the order of Colonel A. T. Babbitt, who had been deputed by the stockmen to make the selection. The bowl is gold lined and its exterior is wrought with the most cunning artistic skill. Some idea of its real magnificence may be imagined when it is stated that alone it is worth \$1,500. Flanking this superb piece were two candelabrae fashioned out in sterling silver and showing the most exquisite workmanship. On a large easel immediately adjoining, on a background of plush stood a work of art

of a character very seldom seen outside of metropolitan cities. It is the work of a Munich artist named Kowalski who has attained great celebrity as a painter of animals. A Russian winter scene is represented. Under the heavy overhanging clouds a courier is seen speeding along, his sledge being drawn by three spirited horses abreast. A solitary wolf is seen in the foreground. The opportunity was not presented last evening to take a detailed view of the painting but the exquisite harmonizing of coloring and the forcefulness of the details indicate the hand of a master in his art.

"The silver and the painting are a gift to Mr. Sturgis by the stockmen in recognition of his services to them individually, as well as to the association. They represent in value about \$5,000, and were accompanied by a parchment volume bound in heavy seal and containing the monogram of Mr. Sturgis, wrought in silver. This book contained an embellished testimonial acknowledging Mr. Sturgis' services and signed by the stockmen.

"Seated on the stage were Messrs. W. C. Irvine, Andrew Gilchrist, A. T. Babbitt, F. E. Warren, N. R. Davis, and Phil Dater. A moment after the curtain rose Judge Carey entered from the stage wing escorting Mr. Sturgis. Both gentlemen were received with applause.

"The formal presentation speech was made by Judge Carey, who briefly reviewed the growth of the cattle industry in the west and the changes the country had undergone in a dozen years. Businessmen, he said, were of two classes: men whose every impulse was to increase their own fame or wealth, and men who gave advice to the inexperienced, assisted the weak, and if need be, extended a helping hand to those who had not been as fortunate as themselves. All who knew Mr. Sturgis considered him a magnificent representative of the latter class, and to his efforts, more than those of any other, were due the present perfected organization.

"In behalf of the committee, Judge Carey called upon Col. A. T. Babbitt, who in a few graphic and striking words, bore testimony to the good accomplished by Mr. Sturgis. Chairman also called upon F. E. Warren who said that 'the efforts of Mr. Sturgis, more than any other man, had made Wyoming known to the world'."

In an acceptance speech, Mr. Sturgis said that it was seldom indeed that a man hears "well done" from the lips he most desires to hear it. He paid a splendid tribute to Judge Carey and made especial reference to the work of other mem-

bers including: Messrs. Gilchrist, Adams, Sheedy, Davis, Irvine, Plunkett, Warren, Teschemacher, Babbitt, Blair and Pratt.

An informal reception was held on the stage after the presentation. Mrs. Sturgis and friends were in a theater box and Mrs. Carey "was ensconced in one opposite."

During Sturgis' regime the men who served the Association as President, in addition to A. H. Swan, were: N. R. Davis, in 1882, who was one of the first men to bring cattle into Wyoming, and who was a prominent business man of Cheyenne; and Joseph M. Carey, 1883-1888, who reached Wyoming Territory soon after the coming of the Union Pacific Railroad. Judge Carey was one of the most influential builders of the Territory and the State. His legal training was invaluable in his work with the Wyoming Stock Growers Association and his sense of humor saved many a difficult situation during the days when men's nerves were at the breaking point over the great losses which they were sustaining after the cattle boom began to subside. Judge Carey was always concerned about the welfare of all individuals and it was quite characteristic of him to introduce the resolution which was adopted by the Association in 1882, strongly condemning the use or carrying of firearms by stockmen or their employees. Judge Carey was the first to put cattle north of the North Platte river in the vicinity of Casper, Wyoming. The old original ranch house, which he helped construct in 1876 on his CY ranch, is still standing, not far from the city limits of Casper. According to Edward T. David, former general manager of the Carey ranches, the outfit at one time, branded as high as 12,000 calves a year.

Col. A. T. Babbitt, also gifted with a keen sense of humor, succeeded Judge Carey as president, in 1888, but died while in office, within a year, in 1889. He was characterized as having, "high sense of honor, great social qualities, manliness and a sincerity in his private life."

THE CHEYENNE CLUB

Although many of the ranch "headquarters" comprised a small log cabin constructed of crude pine or cottonwood poles, daubed with mud, and corrals of rough poles, or, in some instances just a dug-out in the side of a hill with a cow hide for a door, no one complained, as such structures were considered adequate for range needs. But living quarters in town were different matters.

Many of the young cattlemen, who headquartered in Cheyenne, were just out of eastern colleges such as Harvard, Princeton or Dartmouth. They came from homes of wealth and had always been accustomed to the best in creature comforts. Some of the bachelor members of the Association de-



Cheyenne Club House, Cheyenne, 1884.

cided to build a club house where they could stay when in town and where they could entertain their friends.

In June, 1880, a small group including two Daters, Lane, Goodell, C. M. Oelrichs, Ford, the two Sturgis brothers, Hay, Thomas, Davis and Kingman formed the Cactus Club which became the nucleus of the Cheyenne Club.

In sending out invitations to membership in the Cheyenne Club, William Sturgis, Jr., a brother of Thomas Sturgis, wrote: "We expect to furnish to members a substitute for and an improvement on the old Railroad House where the butler has lately been promoted and the sprees of the Jones family are growing inconveniently frequent." He also

stated: "We shall have rooms for a limited number, a good restaurant for all, billiard room, reading rooms, etc. . . . The numbers are limited to 50 to the end that they may be selected with great care."

The Cheyenne Club was incorporated on September 22, 1880 by: Philip Dater, James Dater, William Sturgis, Jr., N. R. Davis, H. G. Hay, Thomas Sturgis, William C. Lane, C. M. Oelrichs, and E. B. Bronson.

According to the articles of incorporation, "The purpose of this association shall be to establish and maintain a pleasure resort and place of amusement." The entrance fee was set at \$50, with annual dues of \$30.

As the membership grew and the plans for the new clubhouse progressed, the entrance fee was increased, on November 15, 1880, to \$100. All of the members of the club belonged to the Wyoming Stock Growers Association.

Excavation work for the clubhouse, which was for many, many years a landmark of Cheyenne, was started in the fall of 1880, at the corner of Seventeenth and Dodge Streets (now Warren Avenue), on a lot "at the eastern end of Hay's block."

The building was of brick with stone basement and foundation walls, nearly three stories in height. The cost was \$15,000. The club opened in the spring of 1881 with De Prato as steward and with servants procured in Ottawa, Canada.

The building of the structure was financed by the issuance of bonds for which it was security. These bonds were defaulted after \$2,500 had been paid, a fact that reflected the collapse of the "big" cattle industry after the destructive winter of 1886-87. The structure passed first to the Club of Cheyenne, which assumed the unpaid indebtedness and settled with the bondholders at 20 cents on the dollar, then to the Cheyenne Industrial Club and finally to the Cheyenne Chamber of Commerce.

In 1936 the old building was razed and a new streamlined Chamber of Commerce was constructed upon the site. Today,

¹—Cheyenne SUN, Nov. 10, 1883. "Mr. Harry Oelrichs yesterday received direct from London a splendid English drag. The vehicle was sent to the Cheyenne Carriage Works where it was mounted and where several hundred people inspected it yesterday afternoon. The drag seats twelve persons on top, four inside, and four or six horses are used. The vehicle weighed, box and all, 4,200 pounds, its net weight being something like 3,500 pounds, and its cost something like \$4,000. There are but a few of these vehicles in the United States, none west of the Mississippi, and the elegant drag will be an interesting spectacle on the streets of the city."

cowhands from all over the west—riders, ropers, and bulldoggers—congregate on the spot each year for the big Frontier Days' registrations. Their bootheels click on the concrete pavement bordering the building. It is, however, a far different scene from the days when the Oelrichs and Daters, Teschemacher and De Billier, pulled up to the grass-covered curb in a tally-ho or "drag" drawn by four or six prancing horses, and entertained their friends in the Club dining room with pickled eels, olives and the finest hors d'oeuvres, Champagne Pierrier Brut, Champagne "Giesler," Rum St. Cruz, Zinfandel Claret, Reina Victorias and Manila Cheroots, and foods obtained in San Francisco, Chicago, and New York City.

Dress suits and evening gowns were worn extensively at the Cheyenne Club, and because of the broad white fronts, the dress suits were nicknamed "Herefords" by Colonel J. H. Pratt, a member of the club.

According to Charles A. Guernsey in his WYOMING COWBOY DAYS, page 74:

"During an evening in August '83 the British members of the Cheyenne Club gave a dinner to the American members who happened to be in town, forty-one sitting down. Sixty-six bottles of champagne and twenty bottles of red wine were consumed. There was much singing, speech makin', and hand-shakin'."

Special rules governing the conduct of members of the Club included the following rules relative to "expulsion":

1. Drunkenness within the precincts of the club to a degree which shall be offensive to members or injurious to the standing of the club.

2. Profanity or obscenity.

3. A blow struck in a quarrel within the precincts of the club.

4. Cheating at cards or any game played in the club house.

5. Refusal to conform to the by-laws or house rules of the club.

6. The commission of a criminal act, or an act so dishonorable in social life as to unfit the guilty person for the society of gentlemen.

Phil Dater, a tall, fine-looking New Yorker, and a "Bohemian by nature," was president of the Club from its beginning, until his death in 1890. He was succeeded by Her-

bert E. Teschemacher, a Harvard graduate, known to his intimates as "Teschie."

Etchings by the famous Bierstadt and an oil painting of "Paul Potter's Bull", which hung on the walls of the Cheyenne Club were familiar to all members and visitors. The latter, it must be admitted, was far from being a masterpiece. One evening one of the members who was rather "in his cups," objected to what he called a "travesty on pure bred stock," and proceeded to shoot a hole through the painted bull's leg. He was summarily dismissed from membership in the club. This incident, however, made the picture the best known "work of art" in Wyoming. It still hangs in the club room of the Cheyenne Chamber of Commerce.

Many a deal was consummated in the Cheyenne Club and it was known all over the world for its hospitality and its royal entertainment. According to John Clay one "could meet men in London, Paris the Riviera or on the shores of the Pacific, who gloried in the fact that they were members of this unique place."

It must be remembered that in the 1880's, especially in 1886, Cheyenne, Wyoming, was credited with being the wealthiest city in the world, per capita, the livestock interests which headquartered there being valued at more than \$15,000,000 at that time.

The men who were members of the Cheyenne Club and of the Wyoming Stock Growers Association represented some of the most prominent families in the United States. For instance, the Daters—Phil and Jim—were quite prominent in New York City; the Oelrichs were brothers of Herman Oelrichs, a power in the New York financial world; William Sturgis was the father of Henry S., who later became a Director of the Pullman Company and of other nationally known corporations, and is now vice president of the First National Bank of New York City; Mrs. William Sturgis, the mother of Thomas and William Sturgis, was a close friend of Mrs. Andrew Carnegie; Frank A. Kemp, manager of Sir Moreton Frewen's "76 Ranch" interests, was the father of Frank Kemp, president and General Manager of the Great Western Sugar Company; and Will F. Swan was the father of Henry Swan, vice president of the U. S. National Bank of Denver, Co-Trustee of the Denver and Rio Grande Western Railroad, and a director of various organizations including the Colorado Historical Society. Henry A. Blair became one of the largest owners of the street railways of Chicago, while Richard Trimble and Henry G. Hay both became officers of the U. S. Steel Corporation. Trimble served as secre-

tary and treasurer, and Hay became assistant treasurer. Edgar B. Bronson became a noted author; Clarence King was internationally known as a geologist; Sir Horace Plunkett was a member of the English Parliament; J. Howard Ford came from an extremely wealthy family who controlled the Goodyear Rubber Company and owned much of the original Standard Oil stock. Biddle was from a prominent family in Philadelphia. Joseph M. Carey, himself Governor and U. S. Senator for Wyoming, was the father of Robert D. Carey, who also served the state as governor and U. S. Senator. Francis E. Warren became one of the most influential men



HON. F. E. WARREN

in the U. S. Senate, serving as a senator for almost forty years. He also was Governor of Wyoming. His daughter, Frances, married General John J. Pershing; and his son Fred. E., is president of the Warren Livestock Company, one of the largest organizations of its kind. T. A. Kent was the father of General Guy Kent. John Sparks became governor of Nevada. Much more

space could be devoted to these men of prominence, but further proof, we trust, is not necessary to show the caliber of men who engaged in the cattle business in Wyoming in its heyday.

In contrast to life at the Cheyenne Club was life on the ranches in the winter. There has been found in the files of the Association for 1884, a pencil sketch showing a corral made of posts bound together with rawhide. Each cowboy in the corral is wearing a six-shooter, crooked shank spurs, plain leather chaps, and a low crown, broad-brimmed hat. A longhorned Texas cow is pawing the dirt. Her brand is the "bridle bit" of Sturgis and Goodell. The sketch is labeled, "Cowboys 'holed up' for the winter" and on it the following is written:

STOCKHOLDERS PETITION

Hat Creek, Wyo.

March 18, 1884

We the undersigned Stockholders in Laramie and adjoining Counties, ask of the Wyoming Stock Growers that all members shall furnish men with winter jobs and nothing to do—one first-class Knife to play Mumblepeg with, also Fishhook and Line, three kinds of Pie three times every day, and twelve horses to every man, an extra force of men to do

day and night herding. Allow these claims or leave the country.

Long Bill
Old Per Cantuck
Bean Belly
Arkansas Bob
Wild Cat Dick
Bullfrog Bill
Broncho Bill

Big Foot Charley
Blondie Bill
Billy the Goat
Crocodile
Tiny Bill
Sooner Jim

Buck Shot Bill
Windy Bill
Old Fatty
Ragged Bill
Night Hawk
Coyote Bill



* * * * *

It was in the 1880's that Calvin Morse, a graduate of Amhurst College and for many years manager of the Brown Palace Hotel, Denver, hired out to Frank Lusk as cowboy and roundup cook on the "Node" ranch (the cowboys had another name for it) on the Running Water, and he acquired the title of "professor," because it was claimed he was the only man in the outfit who could read and write. He wrote the love letters for the cowboys and the responses to potential brides through the Heart and Hand magazine.

A BROADENED HORIZON—THE WYOMING STOCK GROWERS ASSOCIATION

By 1879 the livestock industry had grown to such large proportions in Wyoming and adjacent territory that the Stock Association of Laramie County found itself concerned not only with round-ups and inspection, but with health and sanitary problems relative to the prevalence of diseases among cattle in the eastern and southern states, freight rates on cattle shipments, the necessity for increased brand inspection at shipping points, questions pertaining to fencing, leasing or buying the public domain, and many other pertinent matters.

And thus, with such widespread demands upon the organization, the Association broadened its scope and became the Wyoming Stock Growers Association, in April 1879.

In order to keep a balanced representation and to give the small outfits equal representation with the larger ones, the Association adopted a ruling that "no firm of cattle men shall be a member of this association. Each firm now belonging shall designate to the secretary the member whom they wish to act and vote for them in the Association."

At the 1879 meeting, Governor John W. Hoyt was made an Honorary Member of the Association, as were also the Round-Up foremen. According to the new ruling all foremen were made honorary members for a period of five years. The annual meeting was changed to February, with a second meeting to be held in April to discuss the round-ups. This last ruling was changed in 1880 and the annual meeting was again placed in April.

THE BOOM YEARS—1880-1887

The next five years, or perhaps six, may well be called the boom years of the range cattle industry in the West. The pioneer stockmen sold their holdings at excellent profits and pushed on to new ranges; large corporations were formed with American and foreign capital; conditions changed over night.

Thomas Sturgis warned the Association's members "that the day has passed when the cattle business can be followed hap hazard, and all must realize that for success in the future it must be brought to a system and handled with method, knowledge, judgement and economy."

In 1880 Wyoming felt the impact of the great drought which struck Colorado as many large cattle owners from that state drove their herds into northern Wyoming. Among

these herds was one of 45,000 head belonging to the Iliff interests.

Newspapers and magazines continually proclaimed Wyoming's wealth in natural resources, saying, "As a cattle country, Wyoming has no equal in the United States, the plains and hills being covered by herds. . . . The grass is not rank and luxuriant like that of Illinois, but is of a finer and crisp-like nature, and is almost equal to grain for fattening stock."

With all of this publicity about the "big bonanza" where free valleys with rushing mountain streams could be had for the taking, hundreds of settlers with their families, in addition to the cattle men, faced westward towards Wyoming.

The Wyoming Stock Growers Association came in for its share of publicity in the nation's press and in England and France.

Said the OMAHA HERALD of Dec. 5, 1881:

"There are now 150 members comprised of the cattle growers of Wyoming and Nebraska. This is the largest organization of its kind in the world, and is composed of some of the best, practical, business men in the west. . . . The writer had the privilege of attending the meeting, and must say that with a long experience in the west of more than twenty-five years, he never saw a representation of sterling western men as was in Cheyenne court house Dec. 5. Fifty men sat down and did the business for which they were called together, in less than three hours, and departed east and west for their homes. The association represents a capital of \$12,000,000 and 500,000 head of cattle besides sheep and horses."

Said the DROVERS' JOURNAL of Chicago on Jan. 28, 1882:

" . . . there are 600,000 cattle grazing in Wyoming, and the cattle business though assuming immense proportions in that prosperous territory, is comparatively new, the first breeding herds having been turned loose in 1867. The Wyoming Stock Growers' Association, which is likewise a comparatively new institution, has been the means of uniting the stockmen and advancing their common interests. Every state and territory should support similar organizations, for they do more to protect the individual interests of stockmen and improve the quality of the stock, than twice the amount of money needed for their support would insure if expended in any other way."

At its 1881 meeting, the Association decided to invite the local stock associations in other parts of Wyoming and the associations of Weld County, Colorado, Rapid City and Deadwood, Dakota, and Lincoln, Keith, Cheyenne, and Sioux Counties, Neb., to send delegates empowered to effect a consolidation. In response to this invitation, representatives of Albany County, Wyoming and of Sioux County, Nebraska joined the Association. In the next year, the stock growers of Uinta, Carbon and Johnson Counties joined. The membership roll in 1886 showed 31 members from Nebraska, 21 from Dakota, 21 from Colorado and 10 from Montana, with members from 14 other states and territories, in addition to Wyoming.

In 1883 the total membership of the Association was 267; by 1885 it had reached 363. In 1883 alone, twenty companies with a total capitalization of more than twelve million dollars were incorporated under the territorial laws of Wyoming.

It was not difficult to raise money for cattle investments in those days. In September of 1882, Moreton Frewen returned from a trip to England, upon which he raised about a million and a half dollars, with which he bought out a number of cattle owners in the Powder River area. In the same year, Harry Oelrichs visited England and it was reported that he, "Easily increased the Anglo-American Cattle Company's capital from \$500,000 to \$800,000 . . . While in London he was surprised at the number of Wyoming cowboys he saw and met, particularly on Piccadilly. Receptions were held almost nightly and Wyoming affairs talked over."

A STOCK EXCHANGE

During the early 1880's the Wyoming Stock Growers Association operated a Stock Exchange in Cheyenne that proved of great benefit to the members who did not maintain offices in town. The Exchange also provided headquarters for the representatives of the stock commission firms of Chicago and Omaha, who generally stayed in Cheyenne during the buying season.

In accordance with a resolution made at the 1879 meeting of the Association this Stock Exchange Room was to be "free for the benefit and use of all stockmen" and was to be "kept open from June 1 to November 15."

"The funds," said Sturgis, in an 1880 report, "were obtained by solicitation and came from the business men of Cheyenne and the stockmen who make the city their headquarters. The various commission houses of Chicago who do

business have during the summer, without exception, made it their place of business . . . General satisfaction is felt with the experiment."

Through the Stock Exchange the stockmen were aided greatly in transacting business and in getting market reports and general information.



Dr. A. W. Barber at Fort Fetterman Cowboys Hospital—First Civilian Hospital North of U. P. Railroad

A HOSPITAL FOR COWBOYS

In 1883 a hospital for cowboys and range workers was opened in the old hospital at Fort Fetterman. It was maintained about three years through the financial support of the livestock men. Dr. A. W. Barber, who was asked to take charge of the hospital in 1885, later became Secretary of State, and was Acting Governor during the "Invasion" in 1892. A detailed account of the hospital and interesting data relative to some of its patients are contained in "Sixty Years" by Greenburg.

INDIAN DEPREDACTIONS

As late as 1881 buffaloes were reported to be so plentiful "between Fort Fetterman and Fort McKinney and through the Little Big Horn Valley as to cause serious apprehension among the cattle men in regard to the grazing." It was said also that on the Little Powder River they were so numerous "they scared the range horses and stampeded them to the foothills."

The Indians from the Agencies were permitted to hunt these buffaloes but it soon became apparent that they were not careful to distinguish between the buffalo and the range cattle and that they were also robbing various ranches.

In 1883 Thomas Sturgis, on behalf of the Association, appealed to Governor Hale, who was on an official visit in Washington, saying:

"Hoping to find you with this still at the Capital, I send you a few words of urgency on the Indian question. The cattle section par excellence of this Territory, the northern and eastern part, is surrounded by Indian reservations. At certain seasons, bands of Arapahoes and Shoshones from the west, Crows from the north, and Sioux from the east, invade this cattle country to hunt . . .

"We, the stockmen, are freely risking our capital against the natural vicissitudes of the climate. We are making these plains earn and produce all that their nature permits. Certainly it is right that the general government should protect us from this class of loss which results from lax and insufficient control of the Indians.

"Against warlike tribes we have, and will again, take our chances; against reservation Indians acting under semi-official sanction we claim protection."

Governor Hale immediately explained to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs that the "Indians have infringed upon the rights of the citizens by killing or driving off of stock, and in some cases taking horses and robbing ranches, and in other respects rendering quite unsafe life and property . . ."

The Commissioner assured the Wyoming men that the agencies in Montana and the Shoshone agency had been instructed to take measures to prevent further depredations and to call upon the military, if necessary.

THE MATTER OF BRANDS

The matter of brands has always been of paramount importance to the Wyoming Stock Growers Association.

Searing a mark of ownership on the hip or side of an animal is probably as ancient a practice as the use of the hot iron for the branding of slaves. The Spaniards brought branding irons from Europe to North America and the first person, of record, said to have used a branding iron on stock on this continent was Hernando Cortés, the Spanish conqueror of Mexico, who used three crosses. Historians tell us that this brand represented Christ between the two thieves.

The use of the branding iron on cattle has persisted through the ages as no other satisfactory means of identification has been discovered to take its place.

The oldest brand in continuous use in Wyoming is owned by Charles Myers, president of the Wyoming Stock Growers Association. This brand, the M hook or Yoke 9, as it is sometimes called, was first used in 1857 by John Walker Myers, who settled on Bear River in that year, in what was then Utah Territory. A friend of Myers, J. V. Long of Salt Lake City, a stenographer, suggested the M hook used in Pittman shorthand, as a good design for a brand. To this was added a quarter circle which was later embellished with an upturn at each end. This brand is being used by the third generation of the Myers family.

Wyoming's first Territorial Legislature in 1869 passed a law relating to stock. Section I reads:

"Every person having cattle, hogs, sheep or other live stock, shall have a mark or brand, different from the mark or brand of his neighbors, and he or she shall deliver to the county clerk a description of their mark or brand, and such clerk shall record the same in a well bound book kept by him for that purpose."

The first brand of record in Laramie County was that filed by Mrs. Eliza A. Kuykendall, wife of Judge W. L. Kuykendall, on December 1, 1870. The brand was a "rolling M."

In his book, "Frontier Days," on page 159, Judge Kuykendall says of the cattle on which this brand was used:

"she (Mrs. Kuykendall) brought a few cows and other cattle with her when she and my two sons, then small children, crossed the plains in wagons to Denver in

1866. The cattle were driven to my ranch when the family moved to Cheyenne in the winter of 1867. This ranch was the first one in the county, if not in the state, where a foundation for a claim house was laid and for which a patent from the Government was obtained."

This M brand, belonging to Mrs. Kuykendall, was transferred later to the Wyoming Stock Growers Association to be used in marking mavericks on the round-ups. It subsequently became the official maverick brand of the Territory.

Since the Territorial law required that all brands should be registered only with the county clerk in each county, there was much duplication throughout the Territory. Cattle owners living in neighboring communities separated by county lines might have the same brand.

As early as 1877 cattle owners in Laramie County began to advertise their brands and ranges in the local newspapers, as a means of protection. A drawing of a steer appeared with each advertisement and on it was placed the brand or brands of the company advertising.

In January 1878, T. A. Kent and Thomas Sturgis, both members of the Association, were appointed according to the law passed by the Legislature the previous month, to serve as a brand committee with the Acting County Clerk, Jeffrey of Laramie County. They labored arduously in examining stock brands and in throwing out those which were alike or so nearly alike as to create confusion to stockmen riding the range.

Since it was not convenient for the cattle men, including the inspectors, to consult county records, the Association determined to issue a Brand Book and appointed a committee composed of A. T. Babbitt, F. E. Warren and Philip Dater to undertake the task. The late Senator Warren is credited with having done the actual work, though the preface in the second edition of the book, published in 1883, gives credit to L. L. Wyatt, stock inspector for the association, for valuable assistance.

The Association successfully issued Brand Books for the years: 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885 and 1887.

A page from
the
Wyoming
Stockgrowers
Association
Brand Book
of 1887

3



In 1886, Governor F. E. Warren, in his message to the Legislature, recommended "that the matter of passing on brands throughout the entire territory be under the direction of a single department as in Montana."

In 1890, the secretary of the Board of Livestock Commissioners was authorized to keep a brand record of all brands in the state, and the Brand Committee of the Wyoming Stock Growers Association was discontinued.

The most recent Brand Book, issued by the State Livestock and Sanitary Board at Cheyenne, contains 22,000 brands, including innumerable combinations of letters, fig-

ures and conventional designs plus dozens of "miscellaneous" concoctions ranging from tin cans, cats and crowns to lazy pants and oven doors.

Some pioneer livestock men chose their family coat of arms for their ownership mark. Others selected symbols of their craftsmanship, while many took something significant of every day happenings like the dates of arrival in the West, or luck at cards.

For instance, the first florist in Wyoming chose for his cattle brand, an ivy leaf; two brothers who worked in the rolling mills at Laramie, selected the hook brand resembling the heaters' tongs which they handled daily; Moreton Frewen used "76", the year in which he first came to America from England.

In the designing of brands a vocabulary was built up by the men of the range. These marks, which look like Egyptian hieroglyphics to the layman, are to the cattlemen merely combinations of signs inverted, connected, rolling, revolving, lazy, backward, hanging, flying, open, running, strung out, up and down, boxed, two or three storied, and so on.

BRAND INSPECTION

Since the brand borne by each animal was the only evidence of ownership in the western range country, a system of brand inspection became necessary in order to check animals being moved on the trails and being sold at the markets.

At first the Association functioned more on the order of a private detective agency and then inaugurated the inspection of cattle at railroad points where livestock were unloaded for feed and rest. In 1881 the Executive Committee was enlarged to five members and inspectors were placed at Council Bluffs (Omaha), Pacific Junction, Boone and Clinton, Iowa, Kansas City, Missouri and at Fort Sheridan and the Rose Bud Agency. By the next year there were thirteen stock inspectors who had inspected during one season approximately 200,000 cattle.

In 1883 the Association established the first market brand inspection at the Minnesota Transfer, St. Paul, and since that time Wyoming brand inspection gradually has been extended to other open markets where Wyoming cattle are sold.

These livestock markets during all the years have been and still are the final points at which most of the livestock are sold. Hence, the necessity of maintaining a corps of competent inspectors for the protection of the producers can

be readily understood. Unless such protection had been afforded, the way would have been open for the disposal of thousands of estrayed or stolen cattle at markets, without the knowledge of the owners.

The purpose of brand insection always has been to determine the proper ownership of cattle, horses, and mules from the brands appearing on the livestock, and to provide that proceeds of estrays or any animals to which the shipper cannot show title, reach the hands of the rightful owner.

Each inspector has been provided with a copy of the recorded brands in Wyoming on which ownership of the cattle was based. When cattle were shipped by other than the recorded owner, bills of sale tracing to the recorded owner have been demanded.

If the shipper failed to produce bill of sale or satisfactory title, proceeds were forwarded to the Association office at Cheyenne, to be placed in the hands of the rightful owner. The proceeds of unknown estrays were handled in a like manner. During the period 1897-1923, the Wyoming Stock Growers Association paid over to the Board of Live Stock Commissioners, \$100,631.28, representing proceeds of unclaimed stray cattle.

The cost of maintaining inspection service during the first fifty years of the Association's history, was borne by the membership of the Association, and without cost to the State of Wyoming. Since 1924 the cost of maintaining brand inspection at the markets has been under tariff of 10 cents per head.

In cooperation with other state brand inspection agencies and the live stock exchanges at the open markets, a system of rules and regulations governing the procedure and the determination of ownership has been developed.

Since the State of Wyoming does not have jurisdiction outside of its boundaries the Wyoming Stock Growers Association has been vested with authority to conduct inspection. A more detailed discussion of the law passed in 1931 will be given later.

THE WYOMING STOCK GROWERS ASSOCIATION HELPS TO ORGANIZE THE NATIONAL CATTLE GROWERS ASSOCIATION.

With the great uncontrolled influx of cattle into the Rocky Mountain region, the Association became alarmed over the menace of Texas fever, foot and mouth disease and pleuro-pneumonia.

In March, 1882, a bill that had been introduced in the Territorial Legislature by Thomas Sturgis, providing for the appointment of a territorial veterinarian, became a law. Delegates were sent from Wyoming to urge neighboring states to adopt similar legislation. Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado and Montana soon fell into line.

At the annual meeting of the Association in April, 1883, definite action was taken toward enlisting the aid of the Federal Government in the war on livestock diseases. As a result of a resolution passed by the Association, an invitation was issued by George B. Loring, Commissioner of Agriculture of the United States, to all cattle breeders to meet in a convention at Chicago during the Fat Stock Show in November 1883, for the purpose of discussing the problem. At the Convention, Wyoming was represented by more delegates than all of the other range-cattle states together and her delegates had a great deal of influence in shaping the policies that were adopted.

To quote from the records of the Convention:

"All seemed to be animated by a common impulse to seek the best means of relief from the difficulties under which we were already laboring, and those which were menacing us.

"After full and free discussion a preamble and resolutions were adopted setting forth the various grievances under which our business interests were suffering, and calling upon State legislatures and the National Congress to afford us relief."

Thomas Sturgis, secretary of the Wyoming Stock Growers Association, was selected as secretary of the Chicago convention of livestock men, and was later elected permanent secretary of the newly perfected National Cattle Growers Association.

For the sake of permanent historical record we herewith quote the report made by Thomas Sturgis on November 17, 1885, to the National Cattle Growers Association, in session in Chicago, Illinois:

In presenting to the Association his annual Report, the Secretary deems it proper at this time to review briefly in order that they may become a matter of record, the causes that led to the organization.

For some years previous to 1883, the representatives of the leading cattle interests, east and west, had realized the urgent need of a national organization. Questions were arising of vital importance which could no longer

be treated by local legislation. The cattle breeding industry was growing to vast proportions: the area of country occupied was extending greatly and the various systems of breeding becoming widely separated and diverse in character. Thoughtful men saw the imperative need of a Central Congress of Cattle Growers, which should meet annually and which should bring together (from every state and territory in the Union) for calm and deliberate discussion, the best ability and the strongest minds among the men interested in the breeding of cattle.

To those who were deliberating upon this great enterprise, a few salient features appeared absolutely necessary to success. These were in substance as follows. The Annual Congress or Association must be truly national in character as well as in name. Not only must its constitution and by laws be broad and liberal in the fullest sense, but the conduct of its affairs, the management of its public meetings, the method of its debates must be so unprejudiced, so fair and so mindful of the interests of the many, whether represented or not, that no charge or suspicion of being controlled in the interest of the few, or to advance a special interest, or as the tool of a clique should ever be justly laid at its door. Its course be so impartial that its deliberations and conclusions would carry weight everywhere with the public and with public men, and that the cattle breeder, no matter from what remote locality he might be, or how humble personally, would feel that in this organization he was at home, here he had a place, here his voice would be heard and his views receive thoughtful attention. Again they saw that there were certain questions of great magnitude, involving possibilities of enormous loss, such as the introduction or the spread of contagious disease, which must appeal to every owner of cattle whether his stock grazed among the swamps of Florida, the corn fields of Illinois, or the buffalo grass of the Plains. Again they saw that in such a national association, men who never otherwise would meet, would come together from the antipodes of their common country, and that from the interchange of ideas, great commercial good would result, and, ground up in the mortar of debate under the pestle of common sense, unwise counsels and hasty propositions would be pulverized and disappear.

But beyond all this and even more important, they saw this ideal association they were contemplating, an agency

through which the cattle industry could speak as a whole and with no uncertain sound. An agency through which the enormous interests involved could become known to the public, and above all an agency through which it could demand from the general movement not protection from competition, that I am proud to say it never has asked, and never will ask, but that protective care for their property, as to injury and disease, which it is the first duty of a government to furnish, and to which all life and property in these United States is unquestionably entitled.

Animated by these ideas, a call for a National Congress was about being made when a similar one was issued by the Hon. Geo. B. Loring, then Commissioner of Agriculture. Pursuant to it a convention was held in this City, in November 1883, at which many who are now here were ably represented and the debates continued two days. So impressed were those present with the importance of the nucleus thus obtained, that they decided then and there to give to the convention a more formal and permanent character. To this end two steps were taken. The officers were continued in their positions for the year, to come, with instructions to call another meeting at the end of that time and to present a detailed plan of organization; and a committee¹ was appointed to go to Washington to obtain Congressional legislation on the subject of contagious disease. Of the work of this very able committee, it is only necessary to say that they secured the passage of the Animal Industry Bill,² the only step toward the protection of the cattle interest as a whole ever taken by the National Government.

The detailed report of the Hon. J. B. Grinnell made to this Association in November 1884, gives the interesting history of their work.

As above instructed the officers called the second meeting in this City November 1884.³ It was fully attended and its debates are fresh in the minds of many of you. An organization was perfected, the details of which are in the pamphlet before you. A large executive commit-

1. Judge Joseph M. Carey of Wyoming, was chairman of this important committee.

2. Passed in May 1884.

3—At that meeting Thomas Sturgis was elected secretary; John Clay, Jr., treasurer; and Judge J. M. Carey and John Clay, Jr., were made members of the executive board.

tee was elected, comprising many names which have a national celebrity among cattle breeders.

A committee was appointed to go to Washington to obtain certain changes in the Animal Industry Bill with a view to increasing its efficiency, and to this committee were also referred other views of the Association expressed by resolution.

Since the meeting of 1884, your executive committee have labored in the work laid out by the Association and have dilligently endeavored to strengthen it by gaining the membership of the important organizations of cattle growers throughout the country. In this effort it has been less desired to gain the accession of great numbers than to acquire those which fully represented the communities in which they exist, and in the following brief list it will be at once noted that this object has been signally gained.

Since our last meeting the following associations, clubs, agricultural societies and boards have become members of this Association. The list is given alphabetically.

Names

American Jersey Cattle Club.
Dakota Fine Stock Breeders' Association.
Hereford Breeders' Association.
Houghton Experimental Farms.
Holstein Breeders Association of America.
Iowa Fine Stock Breeders Association.
Iowa State Agricultural Society.
Illinois State Board of Agriculture.
Michigan Holstein 8 Dutch Friesian Association.
Minnesota Butter, Cheese & Dairy Stock Association.
Montana Stock Association.
National Live Stock Association of Boston.
New York State Agricultural Society.
Ohio State Board of Agriculture.
Short Horn Breeders' Association of America.
Wyoming Stock Growers Association.

A number of others have declared their intention to join when their annual meetings are held.

That the above number is not larger has not been a matter of serious regret to your Executive Committee. By unanimous agreement their policy has been not to

seek to boom the Association by glowing promises of what it will accomplish for its members; but on the contrary by confining themselves to a claim and moderate statement of its nature, its proposed sphere of action, and its objects, to draw to itself those local organizations which felt the need of such an exponent, and to trust to the record of its work for that solid and gradual growth in the future which alone is to be desired. In this connection and to those unfamiliar with the debates accompanying the adoption of the present plan of organization a word is due.

This association is composed of associations. It has no individual membership.

Before the meeting of the vast concourses of 1500 men at St. Louis last year,¹ had demonstrated the impossibility of deliberate debate in a multitude not half of whom could hear the voice of the presiding officer, your committee had already conceived and estimated the magnitude of the interest they sought to consolidate. They saw at a glance that the cattle breeders of the United States could never be gathered in one hall, were it even under the dome of St. Peter's, and they rejected at once the feeble alternative of collecting a large crowd and calling it a National Assembly. For this reason they turned at once to the time honored Anglo-Saxon plan of representation by delegates.

While for obvious reasons a vast collection of men drawn together haphazard, represents nothing but the individuals present, on the other hand, a convention of care-

¹—About three days after the Chicago Convention in 1884 there was held another convention, which was promoted by the southern stock growers. More than 1500 delegates, many of whom were from Texas, attended this meeting but when it developed that the chief business at hand was the promotion of a Government or National Trail, the Wyoming delegates withdrew. The Convention sent a memorial to Congress, asking the Federal government to establish a great north and south trail, beginning at "some point on the Red River and extending in a northwesterly direction to the Canadian border, right-of-way by purchase." The trail was to be fenced, the streams utilizing government land where possible and acquiring intervening bridged, shipping points established at strategic intersections with private trails. Some of the promoters of the plan wanted the trail five miles wide; others, fifty. Nothing, however, resulted from the memorial to Congress and no trail was established. The Wyoming delegates objected to the National Trail because they feared that such a trail would fill to overflowing, with Texas cattle, their already overcrowded ranges.

fully selected delegates coming from every section, understanding their local interests, having a fixed and definite purpose, but prepared to submit their views to the judgment of the majority of their associates, will form a body whose deliberate expressions upon public matters connected with their own business must command the respect and will go far to gain the approval of the men who from time to time control public affairs. It is possible and practical we believe (quoting the sentiments of Senator Vance, of North Carolina), to have all over the land local organizations based upon the civil divisions of States and Territories, with a supreme chamber centrally located, whose members selected by the primary organizations should watch over the interests of the whole, and with authority to voice the will of all when speaking to transportation companies, merchants, factories, middlemen, and especially to legislators and the public press.

Every interest in America goes to Washington to influence legislation except the cattle breeders. Why should they not be there also? They never have been until the Committee of this Association went there and it is therefore presumed that they are satisfied with what exists and make no objection to any proposed legislation whatever.

Banks, manufacturers, transportation companies, iron men, sugar men, cotton men, wool men, all have their conferences and agree upon the measures rendered necessary by every recurring crisis in their affairs, greatly to their advantage, the cattle men only remain supine and unrecognized. Surely an industry which represents Forty five million head of animals, according to the last U. S. census, worth without considering any accessory plant or investment, one billion eight hundred million dollars, which is scattered from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from Canada to the Gulf, being more universally held in the hands of the people than any of the interests above enumerated, requires a public exponent and is entitled to recognition of its needs and appropriate legislation from the national Government.

Today, those delegates who represent associations, clubs, societies or boards, which have become members, meet to elect officers and an Executive Committee for the coming year, and standing committees for the purpose of

carrying out the expressed views of the late convention, viz: a Finance Committee and a Committee on Legislation at Washington.

In closing this report, the Executive Committee desires to say that they have given much care and thought to the preliminary steps of this organization. They believe that it is only at the beginning of a long career of usefulness, and that if its affairs are guided with the single and disinterested motive of advancing public good and promoting the general welfare, it will be an institution which the cattle breeders of America in years to come, after we shall have left the scene, will sustain and value, and to which they will look as the sheet anchor of their prosperity.

November 17th, 1885.

(Signed) Thos. Sturgis,
Secretary.

Would that Thomas Sturgis and those other foresighted cattlemen could see the results of their labors in the fine American National Live Stock Association which today has its headquarters in Denver, Colorado!

THE PUBLIC DOMAIN

The public land question is one which has confronted the Wyoming Stock Growers Association, in so far as it concerned grazing, since its early days. When the Commissioner of the General Land Office, in 1879, asked the members of the Association for an expression of opinion relative to the permanent disposal, by sale or otherwise, of all United States grazing land in Wyoming, the members met in special session in Cheyenne on November 18 and gave the matter thorough consideration.

Three resolutions were introduced pertaining to free entry on the land, its sale, and its lease. All three were lost.

A fourth resolution was adopted by a unanimous vote after considerable debate. It follows:

"Resolved, That in our judgment the interests of stock owners would be best subserved by the continuance of the present system, which permits only the securing of title to small tracts of land; first, because we believe the system of cash entry and gradation, and to a less extent that of leasing, is opposed to our theory of government in that it enables individuals to acquire the monopoly and control of immense tracts of land, and concentrates

the business in the hands of a few men. It will work great hardships to the owners of small herds, who will be unable to buy their range and must eventually leave the business; second, that we believe the people of the United States at large are now greatly benefited by the distribution of the stock business through hands of many small owners, and by their consequent prosperity, than by its absorption in the hands of a few, and that the country will gain more by such widely spread industry than it can from the sums that may be realized from the sales of these lands; third, that in our opinion the question of whether grass will not disappear from these ranges with constant feeding is yet unsettled, and that the stock business will not warrant the investment of so large a per cent. of capital as one-sixth in what may in a few years be barren and worthless property; fourth, that we believe the practice of confining cattle within any positive and impossible limits, however large, unwise, and dangerous from the severe and destructive storms, and the consequent necessity that cattle should drift very widely at such times for food and shelter, and we think such a risk would not be compensated by any or all the benefits derived from the exclusive use of the ranges purchased; fifth, that a usually fair observance of each other's rights has been the rule among ranchmen and owners of stock, and that thus far self-interest has proven a safeguard against the heavy stocking of the ranges, and that we would rather trust for maintaining our rights free from encroachments to the community of interests and the sense of equity that is the rule here than to see a system adopted that must excite serious quarrels between occupants of ranges, and a bitter feeling of injustice among the best stockmen, who, unable to buy their lands, will see themselves in time deprived of their business, and be obliged to sell and seek other employment."

After the adoption of the resolution there was further discussion and the following was added:

"Resolved, That while the unanimous sense of this association is opposed to any legislation that seeks to change the present land system of the United States, still, should such legislation be contemplated by Congress, it must, in order to meet the peculiar nature of this country and the character of the cattle business, combine the following:

"A price not exceeding 5 cents per acre.

"A term of years for payment of the same.

"Privilege of purchase limited exclusively to actual occupants of the land."

The secretary was instructed to add to the fourth resolution an explanation in greater detail of the reasons for which the members opposed any change in the method of disposing of these lands. Because so much interest has been evinced in the public domain, especially during the past decade, the Memorandum which Thomas Sturgis appended to the Resolution which was sent by the Association to the Commissioner of Lands on November 22, 1879, is given in full:

"Memorandum of reasons for which this association disapproves of any change in the present United States land system.

In addition to the reasons assigned in the accompanying resolution, No. 4, we offer the following:

1. That the Territory is young, its settlement covering but ten years; that the cattle business is in its infancy, a large majority of the herds having more or less indebtedness upon them; that to clear this off and acquire a surplus of investment in land must be a work of time; that to open the lands they graze over to general entry at the end of a year would injure them greatly; that under the present system our population is rapidly increasing, because owners of small herds find grazing facilities, and that under a changed system, permitting entry of large tracts, this increase would cease, and population might diminish.
2. That the owners of these lands would be few in number to the voters of each county, and that strong reason exists to think that the lands would be exorbitantly taxed.
3. That the lands must be fenced in large tracts to permit the necessary traveling by cattle during storms, and that the necessity for keeping open broad country roads through them would limit their size and add greatly to cost of fencing.
4. That the danger of extensive burning of the ranges is a very serious one; it has occurred widely this year. Under a system of ownership of large tracts the danger of incendiarism from parties believing themselves injured, or for any other reason lawless, would be greatly

increased, and cannot be guarded against; that now we can allow our stock to drift by common consent onto unburnt ranges. Under a system of ownership we could only do so by consent of owner, which might be refused, in which case total loss would result.

5. That on calculation it appears that even at the low price of 5 cents per acre for the land, added to cost of fencing, which in a treeless country must be done with wire, the investment in real estate, apart from annual outlay in repairs of fences and taxes, would be from one-fifth to one-sixth of the capital invested in the stock ranging over said area; and that in our judgment the cattle business would not warrant such an investment and could not be profitably pursued if such purchase were necessary.

6. That under any system permitting the cash entry of large bodies of land much would pass into the hands of stock companies or associations, on account of the inability of present occupants to purchase. Such companies or associations would be represented here by a single or but a few persons; and the results, instead of adding to the permanent wealth of the Territory, would be to a great extent carried out of it."

From time to time disposal of the public domain was discussed by the Association. Always the members were in favor of some sort of regulation or control in order to prevent over-grazing and to give every man an equal chance at the range.

In 1883, Thomas Sturgis said, relative to the grazing situation:

"It is in my judgment, to the interest of this territory that the grass should be eaten, and that its grazing lands should be stocked to a point giving full weight to the necessities of the natural increase which it can fully and safely support. I wish to draw a distinction between the inclosures spoken of above as being made for the purpose of isolating sections of grazing land and those of more limited extent which each ranchman finds necessary to make for the purpose of cutting hay, or holding beef cattle, or pasturing limited amounts of blooded stock. These are necessary requisites of the business and never need be of such an extent as to effect the grazing interests in general. As before said, I strongly advocate a change in the land policy of the government in relation to the

territories adapted to grazing. The Australian system called a squattage, i. e., a renting of a tract ample for grazing purposes for a long period of years, giving the privilege of fencing and exclusive occupation, would be far better than the present no system . . . If a time should arrive when in the course of natural events the agricultural life shall succeed the pastoral, and when these lands can be made more productive for grain than they are for cattle, the interest of the owners will lead to their easy and natural subdivision, and in the meantime the capital which seeks to make them productive as grazing lands will receive a security in its investment which it can in no other way."

The next year, 1884, when interviewed by a New York TIMES reporter, Thomas Sturgis outlined the entire history of grazing in the West and stated that the Association had worked out a plan, which he felt would adequately protect the interests of everyone. He said:

"The plan contemplates placing in the hands of the Secretary of the Interior, or some other proper officer of the government, the power to execute leases of the arid grazing lands upon such terms and in such manner as it may be determined, after a full investigation, will equally protect the rights of all parties . . . Considered as between the farmer and the stockman, the stockman has on his side, the following arguments which it would be hard to refute. We occupy a country in which irrigation is a conceded necessity to agriculture. Nine-tenths of the surface is totally unfit for the plow, even under the most favorable conditions of capital. The stockmen utilize it all. Displace him and his capital and fifty years must pass before these plains can be made to produce the same taxable wealth in any other form."

How well Sturgis knew the "lay of the land." Now almost sixty years later an exceedingly small percentage of the total area of Wyoming has become agricultural land, planted to farm crops!

THE FENCING OF THE PUBLIC DOMAIN

In the early 1880's large land-improvement companies were formed and irrigation projects began to be developed in the West, which attracted hundreds of new settlers. In 1884 they were arriving in Wyoming at the rate of a dozen families a day in the Lusk area. Many were pushing on into the valley near Douglas.

There now arose a nation-wide furor over the fencing of public domain. The "little man" objected strenuously to the big outfits fencing great areas, while the big outfits claimed that the homesteader was fencing up all of the available water. Without water the range was useless.

Many of the older and larger outfits, after having tried fencing, were not in favor of the system of fencing large tracts of grazing land. It was said that the storms often drove the cattle against the fences where they froze to death.

Thomas Swan of the Swan Land and Live Stock Company, said in 1884: "We are taking down our fences up in Wyoming—believing it better policy to have an open range than a closed field. Cattle must have freedom in the winter time."

Since no provision had been made by Congress for the leasing of grazing lands, stockmen had erected the fences to protect their ranges. The press of the nation focused the spotlight upon the livestock states and claimed that Laramie County, Wyoming was the worst aggressor.

An over-zealous Commissioner of Lands in Washington, who favored land settlement, unwisely sent out a notice that "the department will interpose no objections to the destruction of fences by persons who desire to make bona fide settlement on the inclosed tracts, but are prevented by the fences or threats of violence."

One ranchman, who did not interpret the notice correctly, destroyed a fence which had been placed around some government land by a large private company. The ranchman was arrested and had to pay for the damage which he had done. The court brought out the fact that no one had a right to destroy or take down fences until he had proven to a court that he had a right to enter the so-called "forbidden land."

The Commissioner of Lands also endeavored to collect money for hay that had been cut from fenced-in government lands.

Fences, however, began to come down. A troop of Negro soldiers was sent to Cheyenne "to aid the civil in enforcing the proclamation of the President forbidding the fencing of the public domain and directing the removal of such unlawful fencing." The soldiers were never called into active duty in this connection.

Gradually the anti-fencing agitation died down but later, in about 1903 it flared up again.

THE W.S.G.A. BECOMES QUASI-OFFICIAL

The year 1884 marked the peak of the legal power of the Wyoming Stock Growers Association, as the Legislature at that time recognized the by-laws and rules of the organization and placed control of round-ups in its hands.

This 1884 law defined the "maverick" and stated that all foremen of round-up districts were to take up mavericks and to sell them at auction on the range every ten days while the round-up was in progress. Upon their sale the foreman was to brand the calf with the brand of the purchaser and with that of the Association. Money from the sale of mavericks was to go to the treasury of the Association to be used to hire inspectors and for other similar expenses.

Although the Wyoming Stock Growers Association was now legally in control of the stock industry of the Territory, it was faced with considerable antagonism which had arisen chiefly as the result of a resolution passed by the Association on November 8, 1883. By this resolution it was declared "that all rustlers' brands and all stray brands for which there are no known owners be treated as maverick cattle." Such a ruling, it was claimed by those who were opposed to it, placed the burden of proof on the cattle owner.

Most of the cattlemen and county associations cooperated with the Association as required by the new law. The Henry's Fork Stock Growers, however, refused. This group was located in the southwestern corner of the Territory.

According to the Rock Springs INDEPENDENT via the CARBON COUNTY JOURNAL, May 30, 1885:

"Henry's Fork Stock Growers have seceded from the Wyoming Stock Growers Association, bounced out the foreman designated by the Association, have appointed their own foreman and will brand all mavericks with the brand of the owner upon whose range it is found."

Evidently the Association was too busy with matters closer to Cheyenne to take drastic measures at the time. Nothing more is of record concerning the action of the Henry's Fork group.

Mention has already been made of the many large cattle companies which were organized in the early 1880's. In proportion to the investment of large capital in the industry, there developed a hatred against the big outfits on the part of the small homesteader and the granger or so-called "nester." Men who would not think of stealing under any other

circumstances had no compunction about taking a calf or a cow from the big companies whose owners often lived in New York or London. The rustling of cattle continued at an amazing rate despite the efforts of the inspectors of the Association.

As early as August 1881, there appeared in the Cheyenne LEADER a letter written by Mrs. D. S. Sonnesberger telling of rustling in Johnson County. Mrs. Sonnesberger mentioned under "Doings in Johnson County" the following:

"The round-up boys rounded up the Garby Brothers, of Buffalo, for branding cattle that belong to stockmen. Report says they have given them a limited time to leave the country or go to work for Uncle Sam. It is a telling blow for them as they are furnishing the government with beef: 'but served them right' is the verdict of the people. There are other members of the 'magic circle' that practice killing other men's stock, whose names are likely to become famous at the sittings of the first grand jury of Johnson County. Too many stock are transported to that bourne from which none return, to make it profitable for the real owners, and the veto must come."

Thomas Sturgis repeatedly warned the members of the Association that, "The time has come when our business can no longer be done by the old rule-of-thumb method. In former days," he said, "we had only to brand our calves, when dropped, and ship our beeves, when fat. The calf tally could be kept on a shingle and the checkbook was the only book kept, and the balance or the overdraft at the bank showed the whole of the business. Times are changed."

For the most part his warnings went unheeded. It was difficult for the enthusiastic pioneers to realize how fast the country was being settled up and how rapidly conditions were changing.

The livestock industry became more hectic year by year. The peak of good prices came between 1882 and 1883, and from then on for the next three years the cattlemen found themselves in a depression that would have left them stunned even if the hard winter of 1886-87 had not struck as it did.

The story of how the summer of 1886 was hot and dry and the winter storms began early in November has long been a saga of the range country.

Thousands upon thousands of cattle perished. As the snows melted in the spring the carcasses of the animals could be found in almost every draw and on the open prairies. Ac-

cordova to a pioneer cattleman, great flocks of turkey buzzards came into Wyoming that year to feast on the carrion. It is the only time within his memory that these birds have visited Wyoming's ranges.

When the spring round-up was completed in 1887 many of the biggest and most substantial firms were forced to liquidate. The firms that were left retrenched and reorganized their methods in order to meet the transition which had arrived.

The north and south railroad had reached Cheyenne and was building towards Wendover. The last great range herd had gone over the horizon. Never again were vast herds left to roam the plains and hills in winter blizzards. The days of winter feeding from hay cut on the ranches had arrived.

And what of the future of Wyoming Stock Growers Association?

DISCOURAGING DAYS FOR THE W.S.G.A.

Thomas Sturgis resigned as secretary in June 1887 and left Cheyenne for New York City, where he had been called as chairman of the board of trustees of the American Cattle Trust. The Union Cattle Company, a three-million dollar concern, of which he had been president, was one of those caught in the disaster of 1886-87.

Thomas B. Adams, who had been assistant secretary of the Association, succeeded Sturgis. Adams was well informed concerning the work and was experienced in the cattle business. He served as secretary for three years, during which time many of the members dropped out or resigned because of the failure of their businesses. By 1888 there were only 183 paid members in the Association.

The days during which Adams served were truly discouraging ones.

"It seems to be the popular thing at present," Adams wrote to one of the members, "to hamper the work of the Association in every direction. You probably have seen the Cheyenne papers and have learned thereby the result of the many cases tried before our last session of court here. After the expenditure of a great deal of money and our obtaining what we considered ample evidence to convict, the attorney for the defense, the judge on the bench and the jury, as well as the newspapers and the general public seemed combined to place the Association in the light of criminals, with the results that you are probably familiar with."

Adams referred to the trials of so-called cattle rustlers, in which great antagonism towards certain Association de-

tectives was displayed by witnesses, jury and officials. Especially were they bitter against one detective, who they claimed had "framed" a defendant.

Just at this time, too, Wyoming had a governor who was unsympathetic towards the livestock interests,—Thomas Moonlight. Governor Moonlight was extremely active in promoting inducements for immigrants who would settle on the irrigation projects and file on government land for the purpose of developing farms.

The 1888 Legislature repealed the law by which the Association had received conduct of the round-ups and it created a new Board of Live Stock Commissioners to be appointed by the governor. The new Board was authorized to supervise the inspection of stock and to regulate the livestock industry in general.

The new livestock commissioners: R. F. Glover, Laramie County, Dan C. Bacon, Albany County, Frank Earnest, Carbon County, Abner Luman, Sweetwater County, Harvey Booth, Uinta County, R. H. Hall, Fremont County, F. G. S. Hesse, Johnson County, and J. C. Spencer, Crook County, established temporary offices at the headquarters of the Swan Land and Livestock Company in Cheyenne, with Glover as secretary.

The new law discontinued the payment of salaries of stock inspectors by the counties and the taxation of cattle outfits in the county where the home ranches were located, and provided that the Board of Live Stock Commissioners should be financed through the sale of mavericks. All mavericks were to be sold, prior to the round-ups, by the Commission at an auction held at the Capitol, to the highest bidder in each round-up district.

The year 1888 proved to be a very poor maverick year on account of the previous disastrous loss of cattle in the winter of 1886-87, and by August 1, the Commission was out of funds with which to pay inspectors.

The little "brand and rope man" was quick to realize how powerless the new board was without funds and so became busier than ever.

This was an extremely serious situation for the cattlemen, as it was just at the beginning of the shipping season when inspection was especially needed to guard against rustling. The members of the Wyoming Stock Growers Association therefore came to the rescue of the Board of Livestock Commissioners and went into session.

According to John Clay: "That meeting consisted of some eight or ten men, including Teschemacher, George Baxter, Henry Hay, John B. Thomas, and a few others, and these

men guaranteed enough money to put over a program of 'no pay, no inspection.' We wrote that slogan across the map of Wyoming and that brought people to time."

After the fall shipping season was over a meeting of the Association was called on November 13, to consider reorganization. The meeting was splendidly attended and was most harmonious. New by-laws and changes in the old code, which were adopted, increased the Association's strength. It was decided to raise the necessary funds for inspectors' salaries by levying an assessment of 1 cent per head on the cattle inspected.

Down through the years the Association continued to hire inspectors since appropriations were not made by the Legislature to provide for such salaries.

The livestock law which was passed in 1888 was changed in 1890 to provide that the Secretary of the Commission keep a brand book. In 1891 all reference to the sale of mavericks was taken out of the law.

Although the Association cooperated closely with the state in all matters pertaining to livestock inspection at market centers, and turned over all money from the sale of estrays, it was not until 1931 that it was again made a quasi-public organization with the legal recognition of its inspection work.

In addition to the fight against rustling, a new problem faced all of the cattlemen in eastern Wyoming, including many Association members, as the result of the Nebraska herd law, which placed the responsibility upon the owner of livestock and not upon the owner of the unfenced cornfield, in the event stock destroyed crops. It was therefore necessary to organize a Line Riding Association to throw back the Wyoming cattle when they drifted on their annual trek towards Nebraska sandhills.

Mike Shonsey was chosen foreman of the Converse County Line Riding Association, formed in 1888, which controlled 70,000 cattle and had its headquarters in Lusk. Thirteen men were employed in the line riding to start. The number was increased when the drift became heavier.

At the 1889 meeting of the Wyoming Stock Growers Association, there was a divergence of opinion as to what the work of the organization should be. Judge Carey, Billy Irvine, William Sturgis, John Thomas and others favored a system of old-time work of detecting crime on the range and putting a stop to it. On the other hand, George Baxter, John Clay, H. H. Robinson and their followers favored inspection by the association at railroad points only, with the entire range being left to the state commission.

It was reported by the local press in Cheyenne that the "air at the Inter-Ocean in the evening was charged with excitement like a political convention . . ."

Before the sessions were over harmony was restored and a resolution was adopted authorizing the executive committee of the Association to make an assessment providing for "the extension of the Association's protection with adjoining states and territories."

Much oratory occurred during the sessions and when Judge Carey moved for adjournment he said: "The Wyoming Stock Growers Association is unanimous in sentiment, unanimous in purpose and unanimous in actions. Therefore I move that we adjourn sine die."

According to a SUN reporter on April 5:

"The cattlemen closed up their business in Cheyenne yesterday and went home in good spirits. The W.S.G.A. is stronger and more united today than for years past, the best of feeling prevails between the members and the livestock commission and the two organizations are looking forward to a year of efficient work side by side and with the same purpose in view—the advancement of the stock interests of Wyoming."

THE STRENUOUS EARLY 'NINETIES

Undoubtedly the years 1889-1892 have been the most publicized years during the existence of the Wyoming Stock Growers Association, because of the range feuds. These years have been written up in booklets, magazines, newspapers, novels, histories, and journals. But unfortunately only one side of the picture has been painted,—only one-half of the story has been thoroughly told.

We refer to the circumstances leading up to and connected with the so-called "Cattlemen's Invasion" or the "Johnson County War."

Records do not show that the Wyoming Stock Growers Association, as an organization, participated in the Invasion. That many of the prominent members of the Association were among those who took part has never been denied.

It was noised about by the rustler and "nester" that the Association was high-handed, arrogant and outside its dominion in saying who should or should not run cattle on the range, or sell such cattle. It was said that no organization had the right to say who was or was not a rustler, nor to

challenge the bills of sale that accompanied the shipments of cattle.

The Association claimed that it had thoroughly reliable and trained men on the range, who had absolute evidence as to who was doing the stealing, and that the Association was conducting its business wisely and within reason, in permitting only certain men to belong to the Association and in blacklisting others.

Evidence concerning rustling was gathered by others beside Association members, as the comments taken from the the local press will show:

"Numerous complaints are being received by Secretary Ijams of the stock commission regarding the amount of stock stealing that is going on over the state. He says the thieving is becoming unbearable, and the big outfits suffer so much that they will have to leave the country if they are not protected. The calf crop will be less than half of the average size this year (1891) on account of the rustlers, who steal every calf they can get hold of . . . Stealing is not confined to any one section, but is all over the state . . ."

"Attorney General Donzelman, who has been doing considerable detective work for the cattlemen reports that while the whole territory of Wyoming is a field for depredations the thieving combination is strongest in its representatives in Carbon, Sweetwater, Fremont and Uinta counties; Routt County, Colo., and Uinta County, Utah. The gang is so well organized that when one of the members steals a bunch of horses or cattle he runs them to a designated rendezvous, turns them over to another body, and they are transported in this way by relays to Mexico and Texas . . . There is one division of the gang that does nothing else but ride the range and gather up calves. They drive whole bunches of cows across the line, where they corral the unbranded calves and then drive the mothers back on the range . . . The most desperate members of the gang reside in Fremont and Carbon counties. There are many proprietors of small ranches who know of their depredations but are compelled to remain silent through fear that their own stock will be driven off . . . Under this condition of affairs it would not be at all surprising if in the absence of any laws being enforced the people in some of the western counties would find it necessary for the protection of their own property to resort to extreme measures."

It would require a full length book to follow the incidents step by step that led up to the organization of the armed force of men that attempted to drive out the rustlers in northern Wyoming. Unquestionably mistakes were made on both sides.

There still lives a man who rode with the "Invaders" and who has first hand knowledge of many occurrences of those colorful 1890's. His story, without doubt, would shed much interesting new light upon the subject. It is hoped and anticipated that his story can be written in the near future, giving the inside version of the Invasion from the cattleman's standpoint.

Only now are we reaching a point in time from which we can look back and get the historian's true perspective on those years of strife, bitterness, heartbreak, unwise judgment perhaps, and desperation which led well-meaning men into most unfortunate circumstances.

But to return to the chronological story of the Association—with the new impetus given through the reorganization in 1889, there was a steady increase in membership. Records show that the attendance at the 20th annual meeting in 1892 was the largest in the history of the organization.

Attention of the members now gradually became focused upon the raising of pure bred stock. And in this year the Association went on record in favor of asking the Hereford Association to offer prizes for the best cattle exhibited at the World's Columbian Exposition to be held in Chicago.

Thomas B. Adams resigned as secretary in 1891 and was succeeded by H. B. Ijams, who served in that capacity until 1896. Ijams had previously served the state as secretary of the Live Stock Commission, so brought to his new office a splendid background of experience.

From 1896 until 1921, Miss Alice Smith, who had been with the Association since 1889, served as secretary. In recognition of her many years of efficient service, the Association presented to her a substantial cash bonus upon her retirement. On that occasion, Judge Carey said: "Miss Smith has proven that woman is capable and reliable in every avenue of industry which has been opened to her." In 1931 Miss Smith was elected an Honorary Life Member of the Association.

A study of the minutes of the Association covering the 1890's reveals a story of struggle and waning activities due to a number of causes, including the general depression, overcrowded markets from cutting down herds, losses during severe winters and dry years, depredations of grey wolves, de-

struction of range grasses by prairie fires, and the ever present fight against the rustler.

Up in the Sweetwater Country, October 1890, George B. Henderson, a celebrated range detective of his time, was shot and killed in cold blood. The association passed the following resolution:

"WHEREAS: Mr. George B. Henderson came to his death by the hand of an assassin under circumstances peculiarly painful, while attending to his duties in the Sweetwater valley, be it

Resolved: That the members of the Stock Growers' Association desire to express their sympathy with his widow in her great trouble and in doing so they feel called upon to express their admiration for the deceased. A man of spotless honor, of undaunted courage, with wonderful fascination of character and deeply attached to his friends, his name is deep-graven on the records of Wyoming."

Of him it has been said by John Clay: "He was a silent, shrewd, able man, unfortunately giving away to drink occasionally, when he was garrulous and unreliable. He had seen a lot of life. He had been employed by the Pinkerton Detective Agency, was through the Molly Maguire troubles, had run down a famous criminal in South America, had been to Europe, and when alone, with him on the ranch he was a most fascinating man. He was a born sleuth, and it became the mania of his life. He would rather hunt a thief than eat. He had no thought of fear. It was left out of his make-up, and yet he was the most tender of men, with fine instincts."

The number of cattle in Wyoming dropped from 900,000 head in 1886 to 300,000 in 1895.

The great wave of settlers taking up claims on the dry bench lands made the change from the free range to a ranch and feed basis imperative. Many livestock outfits were driven out of business by loss of their hitherto free and open range. Those that did remain did so only by purchasing or leasing larger and larger areas of those once free ranges.

In addition to other vicissitudes, there were the ever increasing herds of sheep to be met by the cattleman at almost every turn. Although the first permanent herds came into the territory in the 1860's, the great increase in numbers was not felt until in the 1880's. Records in Carbon County show that in 1879 only 1,540 head of sheep were reported, whereas by 1889, with the county cut almost in half, there were at least 200,000 head.

Great herds, too, were trailed through the territory to

Nebraska and other states over the Oregon Trail. It was reported in August 1890 "that 500,000 sheep are being trailed down the Sweetwater ruining the cattle range."

But despite all of these difficulties many of the cattlemen continued operations. According to A. L. Brock, who arrived in Johnson County in 1884, and who is a member of of the Historical Committee of the Association, "The pioneer stockman seemed to be endowed to a certain extent with the gambler's instinct to play his hand as long as he held any cards, expecting eventually to win. The pioneers were stayers, not quitters. They were a very optimistic class of people."

THE TURN OF THE CENTURY

Slowly the transition was made from the open range system to that of managing smaller herds of cattle on privately owned hay ranches and pastures, with some summer grazing in the forest areas. Better breeding was the goal of every ranchman who hoped to succeed.

In 1901, B. B. Brooks said in addressing the Wyoming Industrial Convention at Laramie:

"Ten thousand irrigated ranches can readily and safely grow more cattle, with larger profits, than Wyoming ever dreamed of having in the years gone by. But they must be good ones. No one industry in our state today offers greater inducements for the safe investment of capital than the breeding of fine cattle . . . The limitless, free government range and scrub steer should have disappeared together; for when it comes to hay feeding and properly caring for the animal, the poorly bred beef will not stand the additional expense, while high-grade animals, under the same conditions, will pay a handsome profit."

It was said that this speech on pure bred stock was a contributing factor in the election of Mr. Brooks to the office of Governor of Wyoming in 1904.

The last round-ups of any considerable size in Wyoming ended soon after the turn of the century. Under date of April 4, 1905, we find in the Minute Book of the Board of Live Stock Commissioners in Cheyenne, the following entry:

"A call was made and published giving notice to the stockmen of a meeting to be held in the office of the Commission on April 4, 1905, to arrange the roundups



—Photo courtesy L. H. Hennick
 Big Piney, Wyoming, "pool" roundup, 1897. Front row: Archie Roberts, Ralph Friend, Al Davison, Al Osterhout, Billy Johnson, Fred Schebel, Jas. Mickelson, A. W. Smith, C. P. Budd, Ez Swan, ——— Swan, Jim Sykes. Back row: N. W. Griggs, Frank Ball, Dozzie Edwards, Geo. Richards, cook, A. W. Smith, foreman, Joe Andrews, horse wrangler, Fred Dubois.

and appoint commissioners therefor. As no stockmen appeared, the annual circular was not ordered.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

Thomas F. Durbin, Secretary."

In the early 1900's there was continual strife between cattle and sheep interests, particularly in regard to the use of the public domain. In fact, the condition was so serious in 1903 that Senator Francis E. Warren gave notice he was going to introduce a resolution in the Senate to provide for the investigation of grazing conditions in order to put an end to the range wars.

In many localities the cattlemen established "dead lines" over which sheep were not allowed to go. Most of the sheepmen respected these lines. There were some who did not and their sheep were turned back or slaughtered. In some instances herders were shot and sheep wagons were destroyed.

From about 1903 until 1909 these range feuds flamed first in one part of the state and then in another and were climaxed in 1909 by the so-called Ten Sleep Raid, in which two sheepmen, Allemand and Emge and their herder, Lazier, were killed. Five men were sentenced to imprisonment for the affair.

The Wyoming Stock Growers Association was in no way connected with any of these cattlemen-sheepmen feuds, but the situation in general naturally had repercussions in the cattle business.

From 1896-1911, William C. Irvine piloted the Association as its president. His experience on the range varied from that of a round-up foreman in 1881 to the owner of thousands of cattle. He was exceedingly active in the National Cattle Growers Association, and was fearless in his endeavors to rid the range of rustling.

A year after Irvine took over the presidency some of his riders for the Ogallala outfit participated in what is known as the "Hole-in-the-Wall Fight", in which Bob Smith was fatally wounded and several men were hurt. The fight occurred when Bob Devine of the CY outfit and seven other riders including the Ogallala boys and Jack Allen, later sheriff of Natrona county, attempted to round up the cattle in the Hole-in-the-Wall country, in order to check stock that belonged to their employers. Devine, who had heard numerous warnings relative to anyone coming into that country, published a notice in the Casper newspaper, saying that he and his men were going in to get their cattle.



"BOB" DEVINE

After the fight, Devine gave himself up to Johnson county authorities and was placed under \$15,000 bond. His case was later dismissed. A month later, he took his men and returned to the Hole. They brought out several hundred head of cattle without being molested.

"Billy" Irvine served Wyoming as State Treasurer and as a State Senator. He was active in the Wyoming Stock Growers Association for 43 years. During his term as president of the Association the Forest Reserve system was developed. Many ranchmen had used the mountain meadows in the forest areas for grazing purposes prior to the creation of the first Forest Reserve in 1902. Considerable resentment developed against the assumption of control by the Federal government when the reserves were established.

Many public land meetings were held, especially about 1907 and 1908, and were well attended by the stockmen. The name of Gifford Pinchot, who was Forester of the Department of Agriculture, was on the tongue of every western stockman. Some referred to him as "Baron" Pinchot. A spirited and determined fight was waged against the forest service policy by certain western senators, including Hayburn of Idaho, Teller of Colorado and Clark of Wyoming, for the reduction of grazing fees and for the payment to the states, of 25% of the receipts for the sale of timber, rental of forest grazing lands, concessions and leases.

After a time the Government eliminated the word "Reserve" and substituted the word "National", making the names of the forest areas, "National Forests."

Opposition to the Forest Service gradually dwindled as range users and officials reached a basis of understanding. In later years animosity practically ceased, though an occasional flare-up still occurs and a spark of fire sometimes shows in the eyes of old cattlemen when they remind you that the "permits" to graze on the National Forests have been changed to "privileges."

JOHN B. KENDRICK SUCCEEDS IRVINE

John B. Kendrick succeeded W. C. Irvine as president of the Association. He served in 1912-13, resigning when elected Governor of the state. Later he became U. S. Senator from Wyoming and regardless of political affiliations always fought for the best interests of the livestock industry.

John B. Kendrick brought a trail herd from Texas in 1879 and was a Round-up Foreman in 1887. He was the only Assistant Foreman ever permitted to sell mavericks; and was the only cowboy, not owning cattle, to be voted to membership in the Association. He started in the cattle business for himself in 1883, later marrying the daughter of Charles W. Wulfjen, a former employer. Kendrick was elected to the Executive Committee of the Association in 1894 and served in that capacity for 17 years. He brought honor to the Wyoming Association in serving as president of the American National Live Stock Association from 1919 to 1921. Senator Kendrick died on November 3, 1933, at the age of 76 years.

Dugald R. Whitaker said of him:

"In the passing of John B. Kendrick, the most beloved of all men by the livestock growers of the West, not only the Wyoming Stock Growers Association, but every livestock man in the country has lost the best friend they ever had in Washington. His honesty, uprightness of purpose and integrity, which nobody ever questioned, gave him the confidence of every one . . . Senator Kendrick worked not only for the livestock interests, but for everything that was best for the state and nation; he was one of the finest types of Americans that has ever lived in Wyoming . . . No political chicanery ever swerved him from the thing that was right."

During his regime as president of the Association, John B. Kendrick, at the annual convention held at Cheyenne, April 7, 1914, appointed an historical committee composed of N. K. Boswell, B. J. Erwin and Harry E. Crain, "to gather historical data for a history of the association and the developments of the cattle business in the State of Wyoming."

Mr. Boswell was unable to serve as the chairman so Mr. Crain was delegated to assume the duties. Very ably he assembled many letters from old-time members, which contained colorful material that is now invaluable from an historical standpoint. The data was published in 1923 by the Association in a neat booklet, entitled, "Letters of Old

Friends and Members of the Wyoming Stock Growers Association."

From 1914 to 1917, Robert D. Carey, son of Judge J. M. Carey, served the Association as its president. He had a thorough knowledge of the organization, having served on the Executive Committee in 1906-07, and having been vice president from 1908-13. Born a cattleman, Robert Carey learned its every detail from his widely experienced father. He was exceptionally valuable to the Association as its president. Although he resigned to become Governor of Wyoming and later United States Senator, he remained on the Executive Committee from 1918-1930. Robert Carey was outstanding in Washington in fighting vigorously for the best interests of the entire western livestock industry. His sudden death in 1938 was a distinct loss to all cattlemen.

James C. Shaw, who served as the Association's president in 1918 and 1919, brought trail herds from Texas in the early days and was a Round-up foreman in 1882. His experience on the Executive Committee from 1908-1913, and as vice president, 1914-1917, enabled him to steer the course of the Association through the strenuous days of the World War. Mr. Shaw, a trustee from 1925-1930, was elected an Honorary Vice President in 1931 and Honorary Life member in 1939.

J. C. Underwood, eleventh president of the Association, served in 1920, after two years of experience on the executive committee. Through his years in the state legislature and in his own cattle business he had a wide acquaintance throughout the state, which was of exceptional value in his Association work. He was elected an Honorary Vice President in 1931.

During the next nine troublous, post-war years, 1921-1929, John L. Jordan, a bulwark of strength in the livestock industry, was president of the Association.

Through his untiring efforts the Association was recognized by the Government as a marketing agency, under the Packers and Stock Yards administration, and thus was enabled to charge ten cents per head for brand inspection at the various live stock markets. Under this arrangement it was possible to discontinue the old system of maintaining the organization under membership dues and per head assessment of cattle owned by members.

In 1930, Mr. Jordan was placed on the Executive Committee and was made an Honorary Vice President in the following year.

John L. Jordan, a native of Maryland, came to Wyoming in 1886 and worked as a cowhand on John Collins' ranch at Iron Mountain. Later he purchased the ranch. He passed away in July 1935.

Working side by side with President Jordan in 1921 was Dr. B. F. Davis, who assumed the duties of secretary. Having served the state of Wyoming as official veterinarian, Dr. Davis brought to the Association work a state-wide acquaintance and a reputation for having done exceptional work in tuberculin research and prevention as well as in other livestock sanitary matters. He resigned the secretaryship in 1922, to accept a similar position with the Colorado Stock Growers and Feeders Association.

Dr. Davis was succeeded as secretary by Miss Minnie Haas, a member of a pioneer Wyoming family, who held the position until 1931.

THE ASSOCIATION FACES A NEW ERA

When J. Elmer Brock took over the reins of the Association as president in 1930, the stock industry was facing one of the most trying decades in its history. The full impact of the 1929 "crash" had just hit the West.

The years since then have been a continual fight, on the part of the Association's officers, to protect the interests of the livestock industry. The effects of the economic depression, inroads of drought, encroachments by Federal bureaucracies, continuation of high taxes, the Government buying of beef in foreign markets, high land rentals, excessive railroad rates, reciprocal trade, and many other things of equal importance demanded attention.

In charging him with his duties, the Executive Committee asked two things especially of President Brock: 1. To secure lower valuations on lands and livestock from the Board of Equalization; 2. To attempt to get some relief from the high taxes. These two things in themselves required an almost unbelievable amount of time and energy on the part of the new president.

At great personal sacrifice to his large land and cattle interests in Johnson County, J. Elmer Brock made an exceptional record as the head of the Association from 1930 to 1933. In 1938 he was elected a Vice President of the American National Live Stock Association and in 1940 became its president.

Unquestionably J. Elmer Brock has had the opportunity

to know more about the inner workings of the present Federal Government's set-up in so far as it affects the western cattle industry, than any other individual in Wyoming. During the past thirteen years he has represented the cattle interests at innumerable state and Federal hearings; he was sent to South America as one of five men by the Carnegie Foundation for International Peace; and he has made a thorough study of all livestock legislation.

Co-incident with Mr. Brock's election as president of the Association, Russell Thorp, a member of a pioneer family, was chosen field secretary. He was first elected to membership in the Association in 1902 and served on the Executive Committee in 1927. He brought to his new position a wide background of experience in the cattle business.

In January 1931, Russell Thorp was elected Acting Secretary, and in 1932 was made Executive Secretary-Chief Inspector. He has occupied that position since that time.

Mr. Thorp has exceptional foresight and the ability to organize. He stimulates loyalty and team work among his staff and the members of the Association. Through hard work, thoroughness, and unusual executive ability he has built up the finest system of stock inspection of any state in the union. As a devotee of western history he has assembled one of the best collections of museum pieces and documents pertaining to the cattle industry, now extant.

Russell Thorp is what is known in newspaper parlance as "Good Copy." He has a keen sense of humor and has a nose for a good publicity story with the human interest angle. He has brought to the Wyoming Stock Growers Association a wealth of good publicity, quite unsolicited on his part.

Ralph E. Johnson writing for COUNTRY GENTLEMAN, September 1941, said, in part:

"Thorp drives about 30,000 miles annually in line of duty; his auto tires know their way along every highway, trail and cowpath in wide Wyoming . . . Range riders and cattlemen like to help Thorp add to the museum in the association offices, and they send him an odd assortment of things they find. The expressman may unload at the association headquarters anything from a buffalo skull to a rusty French fencing foil picked out of a side of a bluff.

"Thorp is modest about what he has done. 'I have the support and advice of able men as officers and executive

committee members', he points out. 'A lot of credit is due them'.

"The association filing cabinets are heavy with letters expressing appreciation to the secretary, but one he likes most of all reads: 'When our cow was stolen, we had no living thing left on the place except a few chickens. The \$50 check you sent us after you found our cow came just in time. We were at the end of our rope. May your good work prosper.'

"Thorp is proud of the men he has selected and trained as association brand inspectors, and it seems to be about as hard to get into the association's service as it is to break into the social register. It is a sort of official recognition as an expert in cattle; merit and not politics or family is the open sesame. Thorp-trained inspectors are sought after by other Western states."

These Wyoming inspectors are said to be able to "find the brand and can tell you more about the actual branding than you who saw it or had it done. They can tell if it was a spring or fall brand, a calf stretched out by two punchers or branded in a chute, and branded on a damp or hot dry day from a willow, ash, cottonwood or pine fire, and if a ring, stamp or bar iron was used, and if a man was one, five or ten years old in the cattle game.

The Executive Committee in session on August 4, 1930, authorized the Field Secretary to assemble all facts, information and data to present to the State Board of Equalization with a view to the reduction of grazing land valuation, as it was felt that the valuation of grazing lands for assessment purposes at that time was not in keeping with the revenue produced therefrom. Through cooperation with the Wyoming Wool Growers Association, a formal request for a uniform reduction of 33 1-3% on grazing lands throughout the state was filed. Later the request was reduced to 20%. As a result of the hearing held on November 25, 1930, the Board of Equalization granted a 10% reduction average on grazing lands and a reduction of \$14.00 per acre on uncultivated, irrigated lands. This brought the valuation on uncultivated, irrigated lands from \$24.00 per acre to \$10.00 per acre.

In response to a 1930 report made by the field secretary, Russell Thorp, to the effect that "Wyoming is not maintaining inspection at the western markets and that in so far as inspection of west bound cattle is concerned, the gate is wide open," the Executive Committee deemed it advisable to

establish inspection at the western markets, particularly at Ogden, Utah. It urged the cattlemen of the western part of the state to support the association in its effort to prevent cattle depredations and losses from truck thefts along the western border. Inspector McVicker recovered more than \$11,000 the first ten months he was stationed at Ogden and North Salt Lake.

\$500.00 Reward

A reward of \$500.00 will be paid to any person giving information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons found butchering or stealing any cattle belonging to any member of this association.

J. ELMER BROCK, President
Wyoming Stock Growers Association

PHOTOGRAPHIC REPRODUCTION

From the beginning of his work as Field Secretary, Mr. Thorp began to wage relentless war against rustlers. In his efforts he had the entire support of the Executive Committee, which on June 4, 1930, voted to offer \$500 for the arrest and conviction of anyone found guilty of butchering or stealing cattle, belonging to any member of the Association in good standing. Linen reward posters were printed and distributed with circulars to all sheriffs and officers of the state, in addition to the publication of notices in the newspapers. The cooperation of the State Board of Live Stock Commissioners, forest

supervisors and State Law Enforcement officers, was readily obtained in this undertaking.

Later, at a special meeting held in February 1933, the reward was reduced to \$200, as so many claimed rewards it was felt the Association could not afford to pay the higher amount.

Proposed legislation, sponsored by the Association to curb rubber-tired rustling became law in 1931. By this law the drivers, operators or those in charge of trucks, automobiles, and other motor or horse drawn vehicles transporting

livestock, poultry, or carcasses of livestock were required to exhibit to peace officers upon demand, written permits or written statements for conveyance of such.

Warnings were sent out by Secretary Thorp to members of the Association to watch construction camps, mining camps, and oil camps as they were reported to be "good markets for rustlers selling beef."

The first reward was paid in 1931, when conviction was obtained at Broadus, Montana on one John Bell, for working over brands on cattle owned by Colin Williams, a member of the Association. A check for \$300 was forwarded to the president of the Northeastern Wyoming Live Stock Protective Association at Sheridan, for distribution to those whose information led to the arrest and conviction of Bell.

The Association worked in close cooperation with the American National Live Stock Association in endorsing the modification of the Consent Decree to enable the packers to engage in retail trade. Delegates attended meetings in Denver and a hearing in Washington, in 1930.

Realizing that the entire livestock industry was facing a most crucial period, the cattlemen felt that there would be strength in union and therefore began to work as closely as possible with the wool growers. Both the wool growers and the cattlemen had much of mutual interest including: taxation, railway rates on livestock and feed, commissions, yardage and feed charges, maintenance of the Central Marketing system, dealings with the packers, the public domain, and state land rentals.

This cooperative relationship between the two organizations has steadily grown stronger through the past decade, until today a meeting rarely is held by the Wyoming Stock Growers Association or by the Wyoming Wool Growers Association without speakers and representatives from both groups being present.

In 1930, Charles D. Carey, a member of the Executive Committee, interested the members of the Association in the nation-wide propaganda and beef advertising campaign being conducted by the National Live Stock and Meat Board, of which he was the national chairman.

As president of the Wyoming Stock Growers Association, J. Elmer Brock was faced, on every hand, with problems of taxation and threw himself forcefully into the fight to reduce taxes. He interested hundreds of persons throughout the state, who formed the Wyoming Tax Payers' Association, with a view to studying all tax problems.

During the first year of Mr. Brock's administration, the

Association was successful in extending market inspection at the Western markets; in assisting to protect cattle shippers by retaining counsel on same; and in having a law passed by the Legislature in March 1931, which gave legal authority to the Association to make a brand inspection of all cattle shipped from the state, including shipments to open livestock markets located at Chicago, Ill., Omaha, Neb., Denver, Colo., Kansas City, Mo., Sioux City, Iowa and St. Joseph, Mo.

The Association, as has already been stated, had been doing efficient market inspection work for fifty years, but this new law placed the State of Wyoming substantially behind the Association and recognized it as a quasi-governmental institution.

The law provided that the inspections should cover all livestock shipped out of the state without any discrimination as to whether the shippers were or were not members of the Wyoming Stock Growers Association.

The law also provided that the brand inspectors should receive funds from the sale of stray cattle and turn the same over to the treasurer of the Wyoming Stock Growers Association for disbursement. All estrays were to be advertised in the various county court houses of the state once a year and a year was allowed in which ownership of the stray could be proven. If at the end of that time ownership was not proven, the money was to be paid into the general fund of the Association to be used by it to defray the expenses of inspection.

Provision was made in the law for the State Examiner to examine the records and accounts of the Association and to make a report of same, annually, to the Governor.

This 1931 Legislative enactment appropriated \$30,000 out of the funds in the hands of the State Treasurer known as the Inspection Fund, to reimburse the Association for expenses incurred in making brand inspections on behalf of the State Board of Livestock Commissioners, and to provide the Association with funds to continue brand inspection at market centers outside of the state.

When this appropriation was made there had already been paid to the State of Wyoming by the Association the sum of \$100,000 for unclaimed estrays, during a period of some thirty-seven years. More than \$10,000,000 had been paid by the Association to Wyoming cattle growers for estrays during that same time.

Through the increased membership from northeastern Wyoming, the Association was able to perfect arrangements with the South Dakota Stock Growers Association to inspect

Wyoming cattle at Sioux Falls, S. D., and at South St. Paul, Minnesota.

REORGANIZATION OF STATE HEADQUARTERS

In January 1931, many changes were inaugurated in the Cheyenne state headquarters of the Association.

A. H. McDougall, a certified public accountant, was hired to make a complete new set-up in modern bookkeeping methods, under which monthly, instead of annual financial statements, could readily be made to the officers of the Association. Two accounts were set up: Inspection and Estray Account and Association Account.

A card system was adopted whereby shipments of Wyoming cattle, marketed at all markets where inspectors were maintained, were indexed and cross indexed, thus enabling the headquarters readily to locate one animal or a trainload.

The system of keeping membership records was revised and an up-to-date steel Kardex filing system installed, which proved to be accurate and complete.

One of the most valuable changes was the adoption of a system of abstracting the membership brands,—that is, the checking with the state records to ascertain whether the brands were of record and whether the owner was using his brand according to law and record. It was found through the check that many brands were in error. This abstracting of brands entailed a voluminous correspondence between the headquarters and the owners, but it resulted in added protection to the cattle growers.



MRS. MYRNA AGEE

With the reorganization at headquarters in January 1931, Mrs. Myrna Agee was employed as stenographer and bookkeeper. Through the succeeding years Mrs. Agee has won high praise for the efficient manner in which she has systematized and carried on her ever increasing duties. She is now headquarters secretary. In 1941, she received a diploma as an inspector, being the first woman to pass the regular examinations and to achieve such an appointment.

At the close of the year—1931—State Bank Examiner Williams reported:

"In checking over the financial records of the Wyoming Stock Growers Association and in going into its purposes and objectives somewhat, I was very favorably impressed with the system used, the class of work being accomplished and the high standard of its official personnel and membership. It is the opinion of your examiner that they are performing a sterling service for one of Wyoming's basic industries. A service that will help materially to promote the livestock industry by protecting and thus encouraging the Live Stock Growers of Wyoming."

Endorsements of the work of the Wyoming Stock Growers Association at this time, came from various livestock organizations in the state, including the Saratoga Valley Stock Growers Association and the Northeastern Wyoming Protective Association.

At the close of the 1931 fiscal year on May 31, there were 971 active members and 29 bank examiners, totaling 1,002, including the Federal Reserve Bank. This membership owned approximately 375,125 head of cattle, or more than 55% of the total number of cattle in Wyoming, exclusive of dairy cattle. The bank membership plan was an innovation, inaugurated by the new Field Secretary. It has proven exceedingly satisfactory to the banks as well as to the Association.

THE 59TH CONVENTION MEETS IN LANDER

The Wyoming Stock Growers Association met for its 59th Annual Convention at the Noble Hotel, Lander, June 2-3, 1931, with eager enthusiasm to consider the many problems then facing the cattle industry including: taxation, the proposed testing of range herds for tuberculosis, the ever increasing menace of rustling, the necessity for market protection and similar subjects.

Stock inspection was one of the most important matters under consideration by the convention, which heard with interest, a report by Field Secretary Russell Thorp, to the effect that the new law pertaining to the movement of livestock by truck was not being enforced.

Thorp, who had been made a state stock inspector by the State Board of Live Stock Commissioners, in order to carry out his investigations more thoroughly, said that "On every highway, and on every trip I made, with one exception, I held up trucks loaded with horses or cattle which were mov-

ing illegally. I did not find a single instance where a determined effort was made to apprehend truck movements of livestock. This was principally from lack of knowledge of the law."

He also called attention to the fact that inspection of meat for sale was lax; that local inspections were "sadly wanting"; and that an extension of inspection in western markets was badly needed.

During the sessions there was a thorough discussion of the proposed plan to test range cattle for tuberculosis in the range states. In as much as the range cattle of Wyoming were said to be remarkably free of the disease and that such testing "would be a needless expense and would work a great hardship on the cattlemen of the state", the members were urged to refuse to sign any petition for the tuberculin testing of the cattle in any county.

The delegates vigorously protested against land valuations and favored the election of the State Board of Equalization and the State Land Commissioner by a direct vote of the people.

Among the resolutions passed by the convention there was one condemning the Brigham Bill, recently passed by Congress, which contained restrictions relative to the manufacture of oleomargarine.

There also was one recommending the appointment of an Historical Committee for the Association, "to collect new data, and properly protect any records that it at present owns."

The convention also went on record as being opposed to any legislation or regulation that would handicap the old line firms in the proper handling of the cattle business at the public markets.

Resolution No. II read:

"Whereas, there exists today a serious depression in all forms of business and industry, and

Whereas, the government of the United States is continually creating more commissions and more boards, Now Therefore Be It Resolved, that the Wyoming Stock Growers Association in convention assembled, recommend a partial relief for this depression in less commissions, less boards, and less government interference in business."

This sentiment has been paramount among members of the Association in past decades and never once has the Asso-

ciation hesitated to voice its disapproval of the ever increasing government bureaus and Federal control.

Officers of the Association stressed at the convention, orderly marketing. They were endorsed in their opposition to any legislation or regulation that would handicap the old line firms in the proper handling of cattle at the public markets.

More than 200 cattle growers and their families attended the convention and enjoyed to the utmost the hospitality of Lander's citizens. Special entertainment was provided for the women, including luncheons, sightseeing trips and the like. At the annual banquet, which was held in the Armory, Hon. E. D. Edwards presided as toastmaster. The annual dance followed the banquet.

An unusual feature of the convention was the presentation made by John Clay, on behalf of the Association, to James C. Shaw, of the Maverick Book which Shaw had carried on the spring round-up of 1884. At that time he was range foreman for the Duck Bar outfit, owned by Teschemacher and De Billier. The book had been preserved in the archives of the Association.

In addition to reports of officers and inspectors there were many splendid speeches by various speakers at the convention, among whom was Senator John B. Kendrick.

"No great industry," said Senator Kendrick, "was ever built by men who were afraid, and we want to face the music in this situation on the basis that if we are defeated we will not take a licking lying down . . . I have steadfastly adhered all my days to the idea that however important we may have been or may have thought we were in connection with our organization and our industry, these young men that follow us, our sons, are going to take over the business and shoulder the responsibility, and they are going to meet the issues just as well as and even better than we ever did."

The convention paid tribute to R. S. Van Tassell, a Trustee of the Association, whose death occurred on April 12. Van Tassell, it will be recalled, was one of the original five who met in the livery stable in 1872 to discuss the matter of rustling and formed the "nucleus group" of what later became the Wyoming Stock Growers Association.

J. Elmer Brock was re-elected to the presidency of the Association.

THE DROUGHT STRIKES THE WEST

Soon after the Lander convention, the effects of the unprecedented drought were felt throughout the West.

Senator Charles A. Myers of Evanston represented the Association at a Drought Relief Conference at Salt Lake City on July 20, at which reports submitted indicated that the West had never experienced such a serious economic condition as that which now confronted it. As the result of the cumulative drought period, which greatly reduced the grain and forage crops of all western states, an emergency existed requiring the immediate and continued movement of cattle and sheep from the drought affected states to other states having feeds available.

Those attending the Salt Lake conference voted to ask the railroads for one-half of the current published rates applying to livestock to be moved on account of drought and a rate of one-half of the present published rates on hay, grain, cotton-seed and soya bean cake and meal and molasses in tank cars to apply in drought areas.

"At this time the BULLETIN, a mimeographed sheet which the Cheyenne headquarters had been issuing, became of vital importance to the members of the Association. It carried up-to-the minute information concerning every phase of the Association's work. It outlined in detail various phases of government work, such as the proposed set-up for tuberculin inspection and similar things. It did not hesitate to lash out at extravagant, unnecessary, and undesirable bureaucratic propositions. Too, human interest stories and humor were injected into the BULLETIN.

For instance, when a certain Federal Bureau insisted that all mortgage papers carried by ranchmen on cattle should bear the names of each individual animal, the BULLETIN printed the following "bureau's instructions":

"It is a well known fact that most horses and cows have names. Name these animals. And too, there will be distinctive marks on most animals—a split ear, a white foot, star on the forehead, blind in one eye. The descriptions should be so definite that a stranger could pick out the stock mortgaged . . ."

Said the BULLETIN: "We suggest naming Sister Cow with Pullman names and to christen her by breaking a bottle of milk over her head."

The BULLETIN continually called members' attention to unrecorded brands and stressed the absolute necessity of having brands recorded and checked for duplication.

In 1931, C. L. Talbot retired as Chief Inspector at Omaha and was succeeded by H. R. Robison. Talbot was retired in an advisory capacity on a salary for life.

During the year arrangements were completed, through cooperation of the Oregon Cattle and Horse Grower's Association, for inspection of Wyoming cattle at North Portland, Oregon.

In December, as in all the succeeding years, stray lists were prepared by Secretary Thorp from reports sent in by brand inspectors and, in accordance with the new inspection law, were distributed for posting in all of the county court houses of the state.

THE TAX SITUATION

After studying the tax situation in Wyoming from every angle, J. Elmer Brock announced that: "Eighty per cent of our tax troubles are at home and eighty per cent of our efforts must be exerted at home if we are to secure any reduction in expenditures which will leave any of this money saved in the pockets of tax payers."

He suggested that county tax payers' organizations be formed that would be non-political and non-partisan. Following up this idea he called for all county taxpayers' organizations and taxpayers to meet in Casper, on March 29, 1932. As a result of the meeting, a Wyoming Taxpayers' League was formed with James E. Lee, of Sheridan, president.

According to statistics prepared by Mr. Brock 65% of the land in Wyoming, in 1931 was owned by the State or Federal Government, and the land and improvements paid only 28.48% of the total tax. Cattle, he said, paid 3.99% and sheep, 3.44%.

An interesting sidelight on the per acre tax cost in Wyoming was shown by Fred E. Warren of the Association in the following summary: "Up to about 1905 or thereabouts it was unheard of to assess grazing land at more than \$1.00 per acre; the usual figure was 25 cents to 75 cents. But during the dry farming boom, with its attendant high-pressure land salesmen, actual sales of raw dry land, grazing land if you please, were made at prices ranging from five to fifty or sixty dollars per acre. As a result, assessed valuations were jacked up to such levels that in many cases the taxes per acre collected were considerably in excess of the rental value of grazing land. The tax authorities of course were not greatly to be blamed. After all if the land were capable of producing the crops claimed by the land salesmen, the cow man had no business running stock on it. It was too valuable. But experience has shown that in most cases such crops—except in rare and unusual years—were an illusion. Hundreds of

abandoned farms once plowed up with so much hope and enthusiasm are the sad proofs."

The problems of taxation and valuations have been perennial ones with the Association during the past decade.

THE ASSOCIATION CELEBRATES ITS SIXTIETH ANNIVERSARY

Elaborate preparations were made for the Sixtieth Anniversary of the Association. The following announcement, which was sent out from Cheyenne headquarters, brought more than 300 delegates to the Tomahawk Hotel, Convention headquarters, at Green River:

RULES GOVERNING ANNUAL ROUNDUP NO. 60

General round-up No. 60 will meet at the Green River Pens on Green River, June 7-8-9, 1932. The country to be worked will be all of Wyoming, the markets, the railroads, trails and any other part of the country that will stand for it.

Rules for the round-up are as follows:

1. All reps must be twenty-one years of age and must have credentials showing that they have a hold of the rope.
2. No member will be allowed to say, "go way 'round 'em shep."
3. Any member who shoots out the lights or who makes anyone dance will be cut into the wild bunch and will be necked, hopped or hog tied, and will go with the first shipment.
4. All strays must be identified by their brands and cut into their proper bunches.
5. All ropes and branding irons must be left at home; any member found using the same will be tied to the wagon.
6. All members must report at eight o'clock for night guard, and will stand all-night relief.
7. The bunch must be removed from the bed ground early in the morning and trailed all day without feed or water.
8. When bunch is put upon bed ground, great care must be used in handling same to prevent stampedes,

for we expect to get some aged and mature stuff, who are wise and foxy.

9. All members must keep a saddle horse tied to their wagon in case of high water, as we are expecting wet nights; we may have to swim out.

10. The sorting of the bunch will be done by the foreman, the fat ones in, the thin ones by.

11. The scoring of the she stuff will be done by experienced hands. Any stuff without marks will be immediately roped, thrown and branded.

12. There will be one large pen for all the stuff gathered, with plenty of feed and water.

13. Any railroad or stockyards company who complains that the stockmen have been paying them too much will be fined free transportation for the entire bunch both ways.

14. No railroad will be allowed to run stock more than ten miles per hour.

15. All high-binders, banks, railroads, packing houses, stock yards, coal dealers and others will be properly branded and ear marked. They will also be compelled to give the high sign, so they can be properly identified by each and every member of this round-up.

16. After the round-up is made, no person will be allowed to ride into the bunch or through it without the permission of the foreman, for the work must be done without ginning or milling, and those holding up must give the men working herd plenty of room to make their cuts. The hold-ups must be close to the main bunch, so that they can be seen at all times, and before they are moved they should be inspected to see that there are no strays.

Russell Thorp,
Straw Boss.

Elmer Brock
Foreman.

Since the convention marked the sixtieth milestone in the history of the Association, there were many special features of entertainment including a barbecue, dancing, cards and a musical tea for the ladies, and performances by the Young Ladies' Drum Corps of Green River. In a tug of war the brand inspectors are reported to have "dragged the combined Green River and Rock Springs Police forces all over the lot."

Among the inspectors was Tom Tait, who in 1901 won

first prize as a steer roper at the Tri-State Round-up at Belle Fourche, S. D., and who repeated the stunt in 1921.

In commemoration of the Sixtieth Anniversary the Association issued an illustrated historical booklet entitled, "Sixty Years," which was compiled from Association records by an experienced historical writer, Dan W. Greenburg. The booklet skillfully portrayed the highlights of the early range days, dating back to the establishment of the Association. The edition, which impelled the interest of the public, as well as that of the old timers, was exhausted by October 1935.

In addressing the Convention, President Elmer Brock said: "Wyoming history informs us that our organization and personnel have always played an important role in leading our industry and our commonwealth out of chaos. This is due to the fact that our calling breeds men of sound judgment, whose deliberations are based on fundamental facts rather than on fanciful theories."

Along similar lines, Secretary Thorp said in his report: "As I review the records of this association back to its inception sixty years ago, it affords me courage. The past records bring out those trials and tribulations of the cowmen of the early days. They had to combat rustlers, hard winters with little or no feed available, Indians, prairie fires, gray wolves, tick fever and other diseases trailed into the Territory by the Texas trail herds. The early cowmen, too, suffered panics and depressions, and tax equalization was a controversial problem in those times."

The Convention voted the acceptance to membership of 450 new members, a remarkable record.

It also voted an Honorary Life Membership to Claude L. Talbot, retired, for his services to the Association as a livestock inspector for 46 years.

OUR TRAILS LEAD TO THE SAME WATER HOLE

The Green River convention was notable as the first convention where officials representing the wool growers and the cattle growers sat together at the banquet table. President Tom Cooper, of the Wyoming Wool Growers Association, accepted President Brock's invitation to participate in the deliberations of the convention. President Cooper made a forceful address. Since then the two associations have successfully cooperated in all matters of mutual concern.

In addition to many important discussions and splendid speeches the delegates had an opportunity to discuss personal problems with members of the State Board of Live

Stock Commissioners, who were guests of the Convention.

Before the close of the sessions the Convention expressed itself in favor of the sale of livestock in transit; endorsed the collection of 25c per car by commission firms at market centers to be contributed for the work of the National Live Stock and Meat Board; endorsed the principles of the Wyoming Taxpayers' League; reiterated opposition to the present methods of accrediting range cattle and urged the Bureau of Animal Industry to expedite its study of Packing House records, in order to determine prevalence of absence of tuberculosis in range herds; endorsed the Kleberg Bill taxing all oleomargarine not made entirely from domestic fats and oils ten cents a pound; endorsed and commended Dr. John R. Mohler, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, for his increasing vigilance in preventing foot and mouth disease from gaining a foothold in this country; urged continuance of the embargo on South American beef; recommended the discontinuance of all local inspection of cattle billed by railroad to central markets; and in keeping "with the widespread wave of economy sweeping the country", recommended that the Agricultural Extension Department of County Agents and Home Demonstrators be abolished.

Although constantly on the alert against the gradual so-called encroachment of the "affiliated personnel of National and State Bureaus", the Association publicly expressed its appreciation some months later of the "wonderful service for the stock interests" performed by the U. S. Biological Survey; and the service rendered the stockman by the State Game Department and the Forest Service in the establishment of checking stations in and out of the hunting grounds during hunting season. It was reported that this service did much to prevent the butchering of many cattle.

With never ceasing energy Association officials continued to fight against the proposed testing of all range cattle for tuberculosis and it was with considerable relief that the cattlemen of the state received word from Secretary Thorp, late in June 1932, that he had attended a meeting of the Nebraska Stock Growers Association, at which Dr. H. Busman, of the Bureau of Animal Industry, had stated that the department had issued an order to "indefinitely postpone the testing of range cattle in the several range states."

The Bureau had accepted the suggestion which originated with the Wyoming Stock Growers Association that tuberculosis tests be made on the killing floors at various markets and then traced back to the origin of shipment, in case any diseased animals were found, instead of testing all

of the cattle on the range. It was estimated that the taxpayers of Wyoming were saved \$670,000 by the deferment of the range testing.

Meeting on January 9 and 10, 1933, just preceding the session of the State Legislature, the Executive Committee of the Wyoming Stock Growers Association gave considerable attention to proposed legislation. The members favored the consolidation of the Live Stock Board, the office of State Veterinarian and the Board of Sheep Commissioners, and proposed that the local brand inspection laws be modified.

Problems of taxation and the disposition of proceeds of estrays occupied the usual important places on the Committee's schedule.

Attention was called to the fact that stock depredations had developed to an alarming extent.

It appeared at this time, too, that the testing of tuberculosis in range cattle was still an unsettled matter.

Although President Brock and others gave their best efforts towards fostering the much needed new livestock legislation, Mr. Brock reported after the 1933 Legislative session had adjourned, that: "Those who feed at the public trough are still stronger than the combined efforts of our two major political organizations."

Those interested were successful, however, in having passed a new inspection law relative to cattle billed direct to market centers.

In addition to the already numerous problems with which the Association had to cope, it found it necessary to warn its members against collection agencies trying to make recoveries of stray cattle and against false solicitors who claimed to be working for the reduction of freight rates. Warnings against "rubber check" artists also were stressed over and over in the BULLETIN, as it was found that a number of cattle buyers who visited the ranges or sales rings were guilty of issuing short checks.

When the Farm Bill loomed ominously on the horizon in the spring of 1933, Vice President Dugald R. Whitaker wrote the following paragraph for the BULLETIN, in his characteristic style:

"The Farm Bill has been described as a jig saw puzzle, setting up a glorified farm board and providing jobs for farm leaders who had not been right on Farm Legislation for ten years; it has also been termed a gigantic pork barrel, dangerous, iniquitous and filled with horrors and hellishness. The bill is, in fact, a sales tax on agri-

cultural products and agricultural products will be the only commodities upon which a sales tax will be levied. . . . The powers conferred on the Secretary of Agriculture by the bill make him the Director of Agriculture and give him practically unlimited power."

With the issuance of No. 32 of Volume 61, the BULLETIN adopted the name: "COW COUNTRY"—an appellation now known to readers throughout the United States and even in Hawaii, Canada, Mexico, and Argentina.

THE SIXTY-FIRST CONVENTION IS HELD IN LARAMIE

The Sixty-First Convention, held at the Connor Hotel, Laramie, on June 6 and 7, 1933, had by far the largest attendance in many years.

There were many distinguished speakers including: Senators John B. Kendrick and Robert D. Carey, Governor L. A. Miller, President Ralph Budd of the C. B. & Q. R. R., Charles Collins, president of the American Live Stock Association, James E. Lee, president of the Wyoming Tax Payers' League, W. W. Shoemaker, vice president of Armour & Company, Charles E. Blaine, Traffic Counsel, American National Live Stock Association, Dr. H. D. Port, State Veterinarian, Dr. A. F. Vass, of the University of Wyoming, I. M. Pexton, Assistant General Manager of the Denver Union Stock Yards, Will Tagg, vice president of the National Live Stock and Meat Board, who represented the Omaha Live Stock Exchange, and a number of other well known men.

A banquet and dance at Gray's Gables, an old-fashioned beef barbecue at the University Stock Farm, for which a steer was contributed by William Irvine and Oda Mason, a tea and reception for the women, and the annual banquet and dance were among the entertainment features provided by the Laramie hosts.

President J. Elmer Brock, who declined renomination, said in his address to the convention:

"Years ago all that was required to go into the ranching business was a ranch home and equipment. A small amount of hay land was necessary for the domestic stock and to feed the herd through bad storms. Changing conditions required more and more winter feeding, which necessitated owning more meadowland, bringing with it more expense of farming. Later came the range convention or requirement that each man own at least

a portion of the water for his stock. The stockman's lot was made harder by the advent of the 320—and later 640—acre homestead laws, until now in many parts of the state a man must actually own the greater portion of his range. These changing conditions required investments faster than the money could be earned in the stock business. The ranchman went in debt to protect the investment which he had already put in many years accumulating. At least once each decade there has been a serious depression in livestock prices or an unusually severe winter until few of the old time stockmen have survived with their original holdings. It is impossible for the livestock industry to meet the requirements forced upon it by these changing conditions. It will not be a stable business until the Public Domain question is settled and the land in private ownership. Expeditious legislation on this matter is, in my opinion, the most important question facing the livestock industry in Wyoming today."

Mr. Brock recommended reduction of herds; the creation of a department in the Federal Reserve Bank for the proper financing of the livestock breeder; and approved the consolidation of the two livestock boards with the state veterinarian's office.

After discussing many important matters, he focused attention upon affairs of the Nation.

"I would," he said, "urge a policy of cooperation on all things fundamentally sound. I would as earnestly urge a rigid resistance to all experiments detrimental to our business. We may thank our Congressional delegation for the fact that cattle and sheep are not to be included in the original plan for Farm Relief . . . Agriculture needs a National policy of letting agriculture alone and giving it a chance to work out its own salvation without further governmental interference . . . We should view with alarm our National Government's attempt to socialize agriculture. This has been a national policy since our entrance into the World War and it is intensified now as never before. The evil effects are apparent now, and a continuance of this policy is a serious threat to our national welfare. American agriculture is certainly in no condition today to be converted into a National laboratory for experiments by the 'Brain Trust', some of whose proposals closely resemble those already proven to be a failure in Russia."

Highlights of the Association's year were summarized by Secretary Thorp, who reported that "for the first time in

many years there has been a clearance of all proceeds for estrays, none being held in controversy." He called attention to the fact that despite the suspension of 125 members for non-payment of dues, the membership showed 985 active members, with an income from dues increased to \$5,920 for the fiscal year, as compared with \$1,945 in 1927. Among the new members were: Colonel Tim McCoy, movie star and rancher from the Owl Creek country; Eddie McCarty, nationally known rodeo manager and performer, from the Iron Mountain district; and Struthers Burt, noted author and ranchman from Jackson Hole.

The Secretary's report showed that through careful management, without increasing the amount of membership dues, the budget was balanced. He also showed that the Association had been responsible in obtaining reduced railroad rates; in assisting in recording unrecorded brands; had arranged for liability insurance for inspectors; had opened a new source of recovery of proceeds of estrays through an agreement with the Colorado State Brand Commission, and had completed arrangements to take over Montana's inspection at Omaha with little extra expense to Wyoming, but with an added source of revenue.

Annual inspection showed a decline of 25,085 Wyoming cattle at 13 markets from 1931 to June 1933, and a decline of 142,722 in the total number of all cattle inspected by Wyoming inspectors.

Cattle depredations were reported to be on the increase, with the Association doing everything possible to curb them. Rewards totaling \$1,000 had been paid by the Association from January through May, 1933.

"I doubt if ever before," said Secretary Thorp, "has there been such a wholesale theft and slaughter of cattle and sheep as during the past eighteen months."

Adjoining states, he said, were having similar increased trouble with rustling, especially by truck thieves.

He also reported that in the endeavor to solve the problems of taxation, the Wyoming Stock Growers Association could be ranked next to the Wyoming Taxpayers' League.

Many ever-present problems were discussed by the convention and resolutions concerning them were adopted. Foot and mouth disease, reciprocal trade agreements, tax on oleomargarine, stockyard charges, state land rentals, and the accreditation of range herds received due consideration.

Among new subjects under discussion were: reciprocity

of truck licenses in Colorado and Nebraska, continuance of the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation, opposition to the position of four packing companies on the retention of the change-of-ownership privilege at Denver, Ogden and North Salt Lake and not at the other public markets, and opposition to buying of fat animals for slaughter. The session approved the Kendrick Bill, relative to the Public Domain, as outlined by Senator John B. Kendrick.

The outstanding Resolution of the Convention read:

"Resolved: That the theory that the capitalistic system has broken down and that the end of American rugged individualism is at hand, to be supplanted by a Paternalistic Government with dictators at the head of every industry in the United States, who will be appointed in recognition of services rendered to the political party to which they belong, is repugnant to this association, AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this association is of the opinion that it was the rugged individualism of the people of this country that has made the United States the greatest country of the world, and that the unpractical theories of men and women with no experience in business to create a government where people shall work three hours a day and three days a week, where all is ideal and nothing is real, would reduce the United States in a short time to the condition of a third rate power."

During the convention sessions, Mrs. P. J. Quealy, of Kemmerer, was elected to the Executive Committee of the Association,—the first woman to hold such an honor.

Dugald R. Whitaker, who had served on the Executive Committee for 33 years, was elected President of the Association.

J. Elmer Brock, who had so efficiently served the Association as president, continued his activities on behalf of the livestock industry, being chosen one of the Committee of Five elected by the Executive Committee of the American National Live Stock Association to represent the Beef Cattle Industry in all matters pertaining to the recovery program. Other members of the committee were: Charles E. Collins, Kit Carson, Colo., chairman; Chris Abbott, Alliance, Neb.;

Hubbard Russell, Los Angeles, Calif.; and Dolph Briscoe, Uvalde, Texas.



MARY J. CARPENTER

In pursuance of its policy to preserve historical matter, the Association, in the fall of 1933, engaged Miss Mary J. Carpenter, daughter of a pioneer cattle family of Cheyenne, former Assistant State Librarian, to compile, catalogue, and index the records of the Association from its origin in 1873. Miss Carpenter is still employed by the Association and has done a particularly fine piece of work. She has put the records into such orderly shape that they now afford a wonderful source for research work, on the development of the entire cattle industry in the West.

On November 3, 1933, the Association was shocked by the passing of Senator John B. Kendrick. With his death the entire livestock industry lost one of its most loyal supporters, both in the West and in Washington.



COW COUNTRY



Grub-pile, corn-a-runner, tellers

ROUND-UP No. 65

WORKING PLATTE RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES
GENERAL ROUND-UP V-V PENS
MOUTH OF BIG MUDDY

WYOMING STOCK GROWERS ASSOCIATION
65th ANNUAL CONVENTION
CASPER, WYOMING
JUNE 1-2, 1937



THE PIONEER-1937



THE MODERN WHITEFACE-1937

NOW 6-DAYS IT'S
WHITE FACE BULLS
ON HORNLESS COWS

"COW COUNTRY" WIDELY READ

COW COUNTRY, the official bulletin of the Association, was issued and distributed to the members as the occasion demanded. The news in each copy proved of vital interest. There were reports and graphs on taxation; straight-from-the-shoulder facts about the expulsion of certain commission firms that had "forgotten to mail out proceeds of estrays" and had therefore been expelled from the Omaha Live Stock Exchange; and there were letters from Dr. Port, State Veterinarian, relative to tuberculosis tests and other livestock sanitary matters. There also were letters of commendation from all parts of the country for the fine work of the Association, concerning unrecorded brands and for its constant vigil against "bootlegged hides."

Politics were kept out of the bulletin. Appeals were made to the members to vote for an economy program, regardless of party affiliations. The facts were stressed that the Executive Committee was comprised of men of both political parties and that "the Wyoming Stock Growers Association has always been free to criticize anything basically unsound regardless of politics."

Through the close contact established with all of the members by means of COW COUNTRY, hundreds of letters poured into the Cheyenne headquarters seeking advice, enclosing dues, or just commenting on general range and weather conditions and affairs in general.

The Association continued its efforts to obtain retroactive rates on feed shipped in and on livestock shipped out of Wyoming prior to the time the drought rates went into effect on November 6, 1932; and battled unceasingly for reduction in rentals on state lands and the continued reduction of 50% in grazing fees on National Forests.

THE TAYLOR GRAZING BILL APPEARS

When the Executive Committee met in Cheyenne, December 2 and 3, 1933, it gave careful consideration to the National administration's proposal to aid live stock producers. First hand information on many important subjects was brought to the committee by J. Elmer Brock, who had been attending conferences in Washington and in Chicago.

"Our three years work fighting for modifications in the T. B. area accreditation," reported Mr. Brock, "has brought about a very much better understanding among the eastern

regulatory officials regarding range and semi-range conditions."

At the close of the meeting the representatives of the Wyoming Wool Growers Association and the Wyoming Stock Growers Association appeared before the State Land Board relative to reductions in rentals, and before the State Board of Equalization, relative to stock and land valuations for purposes of taxation. They were successful in obtaining a total 40% reduction on state land rentals and a 28% additional reduction on cattle. The 40% reduction also was granted later in 1934 and 1935.

Dark clouds appeared on the 1934 horizon in regard to the public land question concerning the classification of cattle under the Agricultural Act.

After the death of Senator Kendrick, who had been such an enthusiastic protector of Wyoming rights, and who had been working to have much of the public domain placed in the hands of the various western states, there appeared the Taylor Bill which proposed to turn the remaining public domain over to the Department of the Interior for administration.

At the annual meeting of the American National Live Stock Association at Albuquerque, New Mexico, in January 1934, the Public Lands Committee decided in favor of the Taylor Bill by a vote of 5 to 4. J. Elmer Brock, leading the minority of the committee, submitted a report to the main convention, which was carried by a vote of 425 to 197.

This minority report, as adopted, follows:

"That we favor the immediate enactment of a law for the final disposition of the remaining public domain, such disposition to be either by the ceding of the land to the states, together with all mineral rights, except those now in a state of development or by the placing of the lands in the hands of the state, in trust, for the purpose of disposition at as early a date as possible, and as nearly as possible to the present users; sales of the land under such provision to be on a basis commensurate with the earning value of the land for grazing purposes, and proceeds from such sales to be divided between the federal and state government on an equitable basis."

The report provided that each state was to select one of the above methods within a ten year period; otherwise, the land was to be retained by the Department of the Interior for lease.

The Taylor Bill, as originally drawn, carried a provision that Federal control should not be forced on any state whose legislature rejected it. Secretary Ickes, however, asked that such an option be withdrawn from the bill and compliance be made compulsory.

In answer to the great hue and cry from certain Washington bureaus and the Administration that the public domain was on the verge of ruin and destruction because of erosion and over-grazing, the Wyoming Stock Growers Association came to the front and began to wage a determined fight against the creation of more bureaus to manage the public domain. They received considerable publicity in far-flung corners of the country.

In writing of the proposed Federal control of the public domain, at this time, Percy Shallenberger of Lysite, Wyoming, long a member of the Association, said: "Every cowman is already operating at a loss. Prices are the lowest in history. Cattle barons are wearing washed overalls. They have no money to buy barbed wire or to hire extra help."

In Julian Snow's Column in the WYOMING EAGLE, published at Cheyenne, there appeared the following: "Strangely enough, Wyoming's strongest advocates of 'Rugged Individualism' are the stockmen, who run to herds."

The NEW YORK TIMES pretended it was unable to understand why the Wyoming Stock Growers Association should view the Brain Trust with so much "dis-trust."

J. Elmer Brock became active in bringing to light most interesting facts concerning the handling of the public domain by the Forest Service and other Federal bureaus. He assembled information concerning all lands in Wyoming and received so much publicity for this data that he became a thorn in the side of certain boosters for the Taylor Bill.

In fact, a federal official was heard explaining to another one from Washington, that "There is a fellow in Wyoming named Brock, going around with a map who would have the state secede from the Union, if he had his way!"

But the above-mentioned official did not produce statistics to disprove the data which J. Elmer Brock had assembled.

At this time Lee S. Evans, president of the New Mexico Cattle Growers Association, wrote the following letter to Mr. Brock:

"The cattle growers of New Mexico certainly do appreciate what you have done, and what you have tried to do in Washington for the cattlemen. It certainly is sacrific-

ing a lot to take your time away from your business at home and go down to Washington and wrangle with those politicians. If we can be of any benefit to you at all, we will be very glad to do it."

THE MOST SERIOUS DROUGHT YEAR—1934

The year 1934 brought to the cattle industry one of its most serious situations. A survey made by Arnold J. King, agricultural statistician, showed that there were 1,004,000 head of cattle in Wyoming on January 1, the largest number in 42 years, with the exception of 1919. The January 1, 1933 estimate had been 930,00 head.

On January 18 and 19, 1934, Russell Thorp and Elmer Brock attended a conference of western range states in Denver, called by E. W. Sheets, Director of Drought Relief, and Colonel Harry Petrie, Director of the Cattle and Sheep Division of the A.A.A., to complete details of the handling of livestock in the drought emergency.

Plans were worked out at the conference whereby the Executive Committee of the Wyoming Stock Growers Association was instructed to appoint a brand inspector and appraiser in each county, one a Republican and one a Democrat, also a receiving agent, to cooperate with the representatives of Director A. E. Bowman of the Extension Service, county agents, federal veterinarians from the Bureau of Animal Industry, and Dr. H. D. Port, state veterinarian. Work was to begin at once in the purchase of livestock by the Government in all counties designated as emergency drought areas.

Weak, diseased, and emaciated cattle were to be slaughtered and buried on the ground, while those cattle suitable for canning purposes were to be concentrated at loading points and shipped to designated slaughtering plants to be canned and used for relief purposes, thus insuring that the cattle would be kept out of the usual market channels.

Wyoming was the first range state to complete its organization and made preparations to move drought cattle at the earliest practicable moment.

All counties within the state, with the exception of Hot Springs County, were designated as drought areas and were entitled to the emergency freight rates on all feed and return shipments of livestock. Emergency drought areas were: Campbell, Converse, Crook, Goshen, Johnson, Laramie, Niobrara, Platte, Sheridan, Sweetwater, Uinta, and Weston Counties. Secondary drought area counties were: Albany,

Big Horn, Carbon, Fremont, Lincoln, Natrona, Park, Sublette, Teton, and Washakie.

Added to the many perplexities caused by the continued drought situation there were many things to harass the cattle growers. Radical bills were introduced in Congress of the utmost importance to them. For instance, the Administration attempted to make cattle a basic commodity and it was only after a terrific battle on the part of the cattlemen that this move was prevented. Cattle missed becoming a basic commodity by one vote in the Senate.

The following paragraphs quoted from a Hearing Before The Committee on Agriculture, House of Representatives, 73rd Congress, 2d. Session, January 4-26, 1934, pp. 84-5, show clearly Secretary Henry Wallace's stand relative to cattle:

Secretary Wallace: I can agree with you, Congressman Hope, that through a great program, involving a vast expenditure of time and money that it will require the sympathetic cooperation of the great bulk of the cattlemen to make it really effective. And I am inclined to think that it might be just as well, in case of the cattlemen, to make cattle a basic commodity now and after that let the thing lay there until next fall, do nothing, just let the cattlemen suffer from low prices, go ahead and let the whole thing wait to see whether they want a processing tax; let them stew and see how the corn-hog thing comes out, and next fall formulate something, if they want to go without the processing tax, and next fall, when hog prices go up and there has been an increase in hog production and consumption of hog meat and perhaps a shift to the consumption of beef and a compensatory tax is put on cattle, then I think they would like to have the bill, making cattle a basic commodity, so they can avoid the compensatory tax going on cattle.

Mr. Doxey. Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask a question.

The Chairman. Mr. Doxey.

Mr. Doxey. Mr. Secretary, that was one of the points that I was going to make. As I understand from your previous remarks, Mr. Secretary, it is your opinion that if cattle had been left in the previous bill as a basic commodity under the Agricultural Adjustment Act and a program had been adopted in respect to cattle, the situa-

tion would not have been better, possibly, than it is today?

Secretary Wallace. I do not think it would have been better than it is today.

In addition to the problem of cattle being made a basic commodity, the cattlemen were greatly concerned over the discontinuance of the R.A.C.C. Despite their protestations it was discontinued and the Production Credit Association was set up.

DOUGLAS CONVENTION. THE AIR CHARGED WITH STATIC

Feelings were tense when the 62nd Convention of the Wyoming Stock Growers Association assembled at the La Bonte Hotel, Douglas, on June 5, 1934. Interest in the cattle business was at high pitch and more than 500 delegates and visitors, an unprecedented number, came to the Convention hoping to find solutions to the many problems facing them.

In response to the Address of Welcome by Mayor Frank Reid of Douglas, Charles A. Myers of Evanston, struck the keynote of the convention when he said, "We have matters of mighty moment, questions that supercede in importance all other affairs in this state at the present time, questions that are going to be mightily influenced by the resolutions adopted, and still more by the attitude of this Convention.

"Personally I believe that no administration is perfect. If you will look back through the years you will find that Theodore Roosevelt had his Pinchot, just as in the present administration, Franklin has his Ickes. As a result our public domain is in jeopardy, our states' rights are in jeopardy.

"I am rather tired, personally, of watching the administration in Washington, through Mr. Ickes, wet nurse our State. I have come to the point, having cut my third set of teeth a while ago, where I am able to masticate solid food, and I believe that is true of all of you. I hope that during this Convention there will go out a mandate from the cowmen of this State, and that it will later be seconded by the sheepmen, which will tell the people of the East that we are against the Taylor Bill to the last gasp."

Secretary of Agriculture, Henry Wallace, who had dropped into the convention informally, in order that he might obtain first hand information as to the views of the stockmen of Wyoming regarding the Administration's policies, found the air charged with static. And he was not pleas-

antly impressed when the Acting Chairman, Vice President Brock, called the meeting to order by rapping with the butt end of a six-shooter. What happened to the regular gavel and how the six-shooter came to be substituted for it, is one of the legends that will go down in Association history. At any rate, Secretary Wallace, a year later, asked Elmer Brock when he called at his office in Washington, if he still had the "six-gun" on his hip!

In his talk, Mr. Myers had mentioned the fact that Secretary Wallace was a guest of the convention, and said that he felt that Mr. Wallace was a "man of different calibre" from Ickes. "He is working intelligently, honestly, earnestly, to overcome some of the troubles of the cowmen," he said.

The address of President Whitaker, (the reading of which had been delayed until the arrival of Secretary Wallace), was not so kind. It did not mince words.

"Such things as supply and demand will adjust themselves," said Mr. Whitaker, "much more equitably for everyone than man can do through artificial measures. There is no man or set of men big enough to plan making production just equal consumption.

"The orgy of spending by the Federal government, which can only lead to National bankruptcy, and many of the so-called measures for relief which can only be enforced under a communistic system, should be opposed by this association, and I hope that the Committee on resolutions will draw up appropriate resolutions so that this association may go on record, as it has done in the past, as being opposed to measures which it considers are contrary to the best interests of the nation. "The drought conditions in this and other states probably are the worst that have ever been known in the history of this country, the drought extends from the Pacific Coast to the state of Ohio. We have heard much of an emergency existing in this country, but unless rain comes very shortly, and lots of it, over this drought area, the greatest emergency that ever was known will exist in the agricultural industry.

"The mere fact that a man is a very clever college professor does not necessarily qualify him for the position of Under Secretary of Agriculture, practical experience and common sense are better qualifications. Some of Professor Tugwell's writings should disqualify him for this position, for instance, 'that the Farmer should subordinate the profit motive for social welfare', and 'that

we have settled this country at the shot of a gun and settled it very badly on the whole—,”

“... Theories of Brain Trusters will never get us anywhere, mere words and the gift of gab will never prove that those theories have any merit . . . The Administration refuses to give us practical plans for relief, it would be far better for us if they would leave us alone . . .”

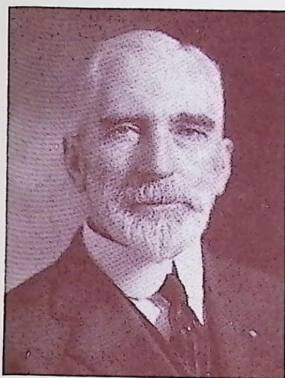
Mr. Whitaker then turned attention to Secretary Wallace and his department, saying, in part: “Sometimes the Secretary of Agriculture makes very sensible, practical speeches in which he says that Foreign Markets for our surplus agricultural products must be regained, but he also wanted controlled production; he advocates a middle course between the two plans.”

Secretary Wallace addressed the convention, upbraiding the western livestock men for their treatment of the range. One paragraph of his talk is still imprinted in the minds of those who heard him.

“For the last five years,” Secretary Wallace said, “over most of the mountain states you have been definitely overstocking your ranges, and you glory in your shame. You have been eating off the good pasture grass, and you have eaten it so close in many regions that the water has washed away the soil over large areas, and the wind has blown a lot of it away, until some of the land is almost permanently ruined. It is all right to go ahead if you want to under your rugged individualism and overstock your ranges and eat off your good pastures, it is all right for you to hurt yourselves if you want to, but it is a shame to hurt the land the way you have been doing.”

Later through the sheets of COW COUNTRY the Association answered Mr. Wallace by saying that, “It seems to us that Secretary Wallace and Secretary Ickes have seized upon the drought situation to promote theoretical ideas on range control . . . Through the intensive hard work on the part of the stockmen, practical conservationists, many of whom started in business from the grassroots and earned what they have accumulated by the hardest kind of work, we find that in addition to our present cattle population, the same as fifty years ago, Wyoming is now carrying 2,700,000 sheep, increasing the carrying capacity of our state just that much. Facts disclose this situation does not conform to the severe indictment on the part of Secretary Wallace in his speech at Douglas.”

Following Secretary Wallace on the convention program, former Governor B. B. Brooks commented upon the



HON. B. B. BROOKS

fact that he had known the secretary's father and had greatly respected him. In referring to the Secretary himself, Governor Brooks said that he had found that one of the most difficult things in life was to try to argue with an honest man who was wrong.

The Secretary left Douglas a few hours after his arrival.

Dr. E. W. Sheets, Federal Emergency Relief Director, who had accompanied him to Wyoming, went into conference with a committee of the Association at once, to work out preliminary details to meet the drought emergency existing on the ranges, thus eliminating red tape in order to get immediate action. The Association unanimously endorsed his recommendation that the whole state of Wyoming be immediately classified as an emergency drought area.

Next to the drought situation, the Public Domain question as involved by the Taylor Grazing Bill, claimed the spotlight at the convention. The delegates went on record as opposed to the bill.

The Association also went on record as opposed to all proposed amendments to the A.A.A. which would in any way make it possible for the Department of Agriculture to prescribe the kind of crop and amount of acreage the producer could plant, or any licensing system restricting the free operation of the livestock business.

The Association was unalterably opposed to any form of compensatory or processing tax on cattle; demanded that tariff be maintained at a point which fully protects; and urged the immediate adoption of a satisfactory packer marketing agreement as demanded by the Committee of Five and its successor, the Committee of Twenty-Five.

Resolution No. 15, passed by the convention, expressed satisfaction with the news of the White House Conference dealing with drought relief, and pledged "the support of the Association to any measure the administration may take

which will bring the much needed relief to the Wyoming livestock industry."

In a report of the Historical Committee of the Association, Hon. George H. Cross paid a splendid tribute to the late John Clay. He presented to Mrs. William Ashby, of Douglas, the maverick book which was carried by the late Mr. Ashby when he was round-up foreman in 1884. On behalf of the Association, Hon. "Bear" George McClellan, of Big Trail, presented the maverick book carried by the late United States Senator John B. Kendrick at the time he was an assistant foreman in 1886, to his son, Manville Kendrick. Mr. McClellan also presented to Addison A. Spaugh, the round-up maverick book that the latter carried on the range in 1884. Honorary Vice President Jim Shaw presented to the Association a maverick branding iron which had been used in the 1880's.

Following the recommendation of the Historical Committee, a resolution was passed by the convention, calling upon the State Legislature to pass a law looking to the establishment of a state historical exhibit and erection of an adequate building to house the same, and also to enable the state to accept financial donations, devisees of land, property and historical collections.

Executive Secretary-Chief Inspector Thorp reported to the convention that 14 markets were now under brand inspection and that brand inspection had been arranged at sales rings in Scottsbluff. His report revealed the fact that during the fifty year period in which the Association had been handling inspection, 10,271,365 cattle from Wyoming had been inspected. Out of this number there had been recovered and directed to the proper owners, almost \$41,000,000 in estray funds: \$35,375,890.72 of this amount was paid direct to the owners from markets and \$5,155,562.44 was properly distributed by the secretary of the Association.

The Executive Secretary endorsed the work of the Highway Patrol relative to assistance in curbing rustling. He called attention to the fact that the paid membership was two and one-half times that of three years previous. He recommended the continuance of the historical work and praised the work of State Administrator Will G. Metz in handling of livestock under the Government Emergency Relief program.

Attention of the convention was called to the fact that new incorporation papers were being drawn up for the Association by Attorney Thomas Hunter, as the certificate filed in 1884 set 50 years as the corporate life of the organization.

According to the records, Articles of Incorporation were filed on January 8, 1884, with E. S. N. Morgan, Secretary of Wyoming Territory. The certificate of incorporation—N. 268—was written in long hand and is still clearly legible. The trustees listed on the certificate were: J. M. Carey, Andrew Gilchrist, Thomas Sturgis; A. H. Reel, A. H. Swan, W. C. Irvine, H. E. Teschemacher, Dennis Sheedy and J. H. Pratt. On September 8, 1884, supplemental articles of incorporation were filed and A. C. Beckwith and David Hunter were listed as new trustees, succeeding Mr. Swan and Mr. Teschemacher. About three months after the convention adjourned, the Certificate of Renewal of Franchise of the Wyoming Stock Growers Association, signed by Dugald R. Whitaker, President, and Russell Thorp, Secretary, was filed in Cheyenne, the date being September 8, 1934.

The citizens of Douglas were highly praised by the delegates for the splendid entertainment provided during the convention. A tea and musicale for the women were given at the William Cross Ranch. A luncheon given by Mrs. Sarah E. Morton at Natural Bridge was followed by a tea at Careyhurst presided over by Mrs. Robert D. Carey. The banquet and dance at the Masonic Temple were unusually successful as was also the barbecue, held one noon at the State Fair Grounds. The beef for the barbecue was donated by Hon. William Cross and George Cross, Jr.

Although the social affairs were pleasant diversions, the delegates did not lose sight for a moment of the adverse conditions enveloping the livestock industry, and hopefully participated in all discussions during the convention sessions and listened most attentively to all of the speakers.

Ted O'Melia in writing of the Douglas convention said:

" . . . the members of that organization are confronted with many of the same problems that were before their predecessors of pioneer times. There are land questions, taxes, cattle thieveries and depredations, sanitation, and many of the other problems that are almost as old as the association itself. . . . And the members of these present associations grizzled by frigid winters and scorching summers, faced the problems with the same courage and conviction that were such forceful factors in the establishment of Wyoming, Nebraska, and South Dakota's greatest industry—stock raising.

"Turning back the pages into Wyoming's livestock history, is like glancing back into a great panoramic and conglomerate pageant of romance, hardship, struggle, ex-

ploration, glamour, history and building—out of which has developed a great empire-state. The result has been an evanescent national respect for Wyoming and its cattlemen—stalwart, honest, public spirited cowmen of yesterday, today, and tomorrow.”

DISPOSITION OF CATTLE DURING THE DROUGHT

Immediately following the 1934 Convention, Charles D. Carey, Chairman of the Executive Committee, worked shoulder to shoulder with J. Elmer Brock and Secretary Thorp in attending conferences, contacting various officials, cooperating with government commissions, keeping in touch with members throughout the state, and in doing everything possible to assist in the disposition of livestock during the drought disaster. They also endeavored to curb cattle depredations and tried to assist in solving the problems created by the Taylor Grazing Act.

J. Elmer Brock was delegated to attend meetings in Washington, St. Paul, Chicago, and Denver, with the result that he convinced the drought relief officials of the necessity of brand protection for owners. Through the untiring efforts of the Association, Wyoming was the only state receiving brand protection at the markets on government purchased cattle at this time. A number of estrays were recovered by Wyoming inspectors out of the government shipments.

By November 23, 1934, the Government had purchased 271,970 Wyoming drought cattle. Of this number 36,162 were condemned and destroyed on the ranches. There still remained, however, many thousands of animals which could not be wintered safely. The Wyoming Stock Growers Association and other organizations therefore made every effort to prevail on the authorities in Washington to purchase an additional quota of 64,000 Wyoming cattle. This quota was granted, with a closing date of December 26, 1934.

During the disposition of the drought cattle, the Wyoming Stock Growers Association worked in complete harmony with Director Harry Petrie of the Cattle and Sheep Division of the A.A.A., and Jack Neale, Director of Drought Relief for Wyoming.

The cattlemen, who had been driven by “drought desperation” to participate in the drought relief program were required to sign a “Public Voucher and Emergency Cattle Agreement” on the back of which was printed a “Performance By Producer.”

Senator Robert D. Carey was especially opposed to requiring the cattlemen to sign such a "Performance" and repeatedly called the stockmen's attention especially to paragraphs 2 and 4 which read:

"The producer agrees:

(2) To cooperate with further general programs pertaining to the adjustment or reduction of production and/or for the support and balance of the market for cattle and/or dairy products which may be proffered by the Secretary, pursuant to the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended. To execute the agreements necessary to participate in such programs and necessary to share in the payments that may be paid by the Secretary for performance thereof, and the producer agrees that the total or any part thereof of the "benefit payment" for the cattle described in Table A hereof may be applied to and deducted from any payments he may require signers of Emergency Cattle Agreements to agree to special terms and conditions and to furnish special or additional information and evidence as a part of any such general program or programs.

(4) To abide by and conform to regulations and administrative rulings to emergency cattle agreements (which are and shall be a part of the terms of this agreement) heretofore or hereafter prescribed by the Secretary.

The Government Drought Cattle and Sheep buying program closed in Wyoming with the purchase of a total of 285,227 head. A total of 8,216,956 cattle were purchased under the program in 23 states, of which 1,469,745 were destroyed on farms and ranches.

While assisting in the government plan for the disposal of drought cattle, the Association did everything possible to obtain emergency rates on concentrates, cottonseed cake, and the like, and to get all information possible before the stock owners relative to feed and how to obtain it.

The Association also originated a plan at this time for the construction of chutes and pens at convenient points in the various counties for the purpose of unloading livestock to make proper brand inspection. A formal request was made to Will G. Metz, State Director of Emergency Relief Administration, to set aside funds for work projects to construct such chutes and pens.

Before leaving the subject of Drought Relief it might be interesting from an historical standpoint to note that the

Wyoming cattle sold to the Government for an average of \$12.52 per head, or about one-third of the cost of producing a weaner calf. At this same time the Administration was loaning 11c a pound on cotton that was selling for 3½c in the open market.

THE TAYLOR GRAZING ACT

On June 28, 1934, the Taylor Grazing Bill, which the Association had opposed so strenuously in convention, became a law.

There then began a series of conferences, which were held at various times and places to consider **Rules and Regulations** for administering the Act. When Secretary Harold Ickes called the first Wyoming conference at Casper on August 2 and 3, Senator Robert D. Carey expressed himself as convinced that the Secretary intended to administer the act in fairness and justice to the users. Senator Carey's remarks did a great deal to allay the misapprehension on the part of the stockgrowers who attended the conference.

The matters under discussion in Casper were: creation of Grazing Districts, number of livestock to graze within the districts, preference to grazing privileges within districts, duration of permits, grazing fees, right-of-way within grazing districts, co-operation with local stockmen, leasing of isolated tracts, transfers, and similar matters.

A second meeting was held at Casper on December 10, 1934, at which F. R. Carpenter, Federal Grazing Administrator, discussed the Taylor Grazing Act with representatives from every public lands county in the state.

After long consideration the "general consensus of opinion was that the proposed grazing district set-up would not serve the purpose, and, after considerable discussion, a motion finally reached the floor to the effect that Wyoming would prefer not to have the creation of grazing districts. It was later voted that the decision should rest with the newly organized advisory committee working with various government experts, including geological engineers and land classifiers."

The advisory committee above mentioned comprised twelve cattlemen and twelve sheepmen functioning as a nucleus for local advisory boards. This committee, which had a voice in drafting rules and regulations to protect those who were entitled to use the public domain under the Taylor Grazing Act, was the result of the cooperative efforts of the

Wyoming Wool Growers Association and the Wyoming Stock Growers Association.

Subsequent meetings were held at various places to discuss the Taylor Grazing Act. At all of these the Association members were unalterably opposed to any amendments to the Act until experience had proven the necessity for such.

Although the Association officials were engrossed chiefly with the serious business of fighting to protect the interests of the stockmen, they took time out now and then to add a paragraph to COW COUNTRY such as the following:

"Secretary Wallace has advised the President that the control of agriculture must be made permanent. But he has coined a new phase and instead of 'Production Control' he now calls it 'Abundance Control.' Do we need 'Production Control' or 'Abundance Control' when this country is now importing corn from South America, feeds from Mexico, hay from Canada, and concentrates from the Orient?"

COW COUNTRY, issue by issue, continued to attract wide attention. It became an open forum. Members read every line of the little bulletin and hundreds of them wrote in to tell of their approval of the work of the Association. They also felt free to express their views on various matters as they knew that Secretary Thorp gave every one an equal chance to express opinion. He did not hesitate to publish letters from those who did not agree with the Association's policies.

From time to time there appeared in COW COUNTRY exceedingly rare and interesting pioneer reminiscences such as "Pioneering in Texas and Wyoming" by James C. Shaw, and accounts of trail driving from Oregon to Wyoming. Obituaries of pioneer cattlemen also appeared with data concerning their connections with the Association. Particularly pertinent announcements and interesting reviews of new western books also were printed.

So fearless and outspoken were many of the articles in the bulletin, that COW COUNTRY was quoted in many newspapers throughout the country.

On various occasions printers approached Russell Thorp and offered to print COW COUNTRY without cost, planning to make the expenses—and then some—from advertising matter. The Secretary refused to change the bulletin into an advertising sheet. He preferred to keep it in multigraphed form with its personal appeal to its readers.

Dick Barnette of Lusk, expressed the sentiments of many of the readers when he said: "That COW COUNTRY paper of yours sure is furnishing us fellows with plenty of facts that we can understand without a blue-print."

THE YEAR 1935—ONE OF INCREASING PROBLEMS

At the 38th Annual Convention of the American National Live Stock Association, held at Rapid City, S. D., January 9 to 11, 1935, J. Elmer Brock was elected Second Vice President of the Association, thus keeping Wyoming's representation in the official family of this big organization whose membership included more than 100 associations.

Just before this meeting was held the entire western livestock world was stunned by the news of the death of Charles D. Carey, who with his wife, Julianne Doane Carey, was killed in an automobile accident near Cheyenne.

Charles D. Carey had been actively engaged in the livestock business all of his life, being closely associated with his father, Judge J. M. Carey and his brother, Senator Robert D. Carey. At the time of his death, Mr. Carey was chairman of the Executive Committee of the Wyoming Stock Growers Association, Vice President of the American National Live Stock Association, president of the Wyoming Live Stock and Sanitary Board, and Chairman of the National Live Stock and Meat Board. He had served on the Executive Committee of the Association since 1918 and for many years had unselfishly devoted his time and personal funds to the general good of the livestock industry.

Upon the recommendation of the Association, Fred E. Warren of Cheyenne, was appointed by Governor Leslie A. Miller to succeed Charles Carey on the Live Stock and Sanitary Board. The appointment was confirmed by the Senate.

The Executive Committee which met on January 14, disposed of the usual estray claims and gave much consideration to the Report of the Wyoming Live Stock and Sanitary Board, the new proposed regulations relative to tuberculosis testing of cattle, the proposed sales tax to be introduced in the Legislature, the re-recording of brands as required by law in 1935, truck depredations including the construction of chutes, and water rights in the North Platte watershed.

As a member of the Wyoming Agricultural Council, Russell Thorp was appointed chairman of its Live Stock Legislative Committee. He assisted in formulating a Legislative Petition setting out items of proposed legislation and asking sympathetic and helpful consideration by the Legislature of

the needs of the livestock industry. His committee did some especially effective work in preventing the passage of three bills that were introduced in the 1935 legislative session. These bills pertained to the right of way for fishermen to enter ranch property, a herd law involving fencing, and the removal of tax on oleomargarine.

Before the sales tax bill was introduced into the Legislature, the stockmen discussed its features with Governor Leslie A. Miller and were assured that the intent of the bill was not that the sales tax should apply to livestock or agricultural products. The theory upon which this stand was taken was that the consumer paid the tax to the retailer who sold the finished products.

Governor Miller, the records show, had been in entire accord with the Association and had worked to the best of his ability to further the livestock interests of the state. He had been especially fair and understanding in matters pertaining to the Taylor Grazing Act. The Association therefore relied upon his explanation of the proposed law, and did nothing to prevent its passage.

When the State Board of Equalization later ruled that "Every person engaged in the business of producing and selling purebred livestock for breeding purposes is deemed to be a retailer of such livestock and such sales are taxable. Sales of other livestock than for breeding purposes are not taxable—", the Wyoming Stock Growers Association started a friendly suit in Sheridan County in cooperation with the Montana-Wyoming Stock Association.

Voluntary funds were sent to the Association from various sources to aid in testing the legality of the ruling.

A ruling of the Attorney General, however, to the effect that livestock producers and sellers were not subject to the sales tax, affirmed the Governor's understanding of the matter, and eliminated the necessity of initiating the suit. All funds that had been contributed for the purposes were returned to the donors.

THE 63RD ANNUAL CONVENTION AT CODY

The Annual Convention held at the Irma Hotel, Cody, from June 18 to 19, 1935 may properly be called the "States Rights Convention" as the States Rights Resolution adopted by that gathering has become a substantial plank in the succeeding annual "resolutions platform" of the Association.

The Resolution, originally drawn by Charles A. Myers follows:

"STATES RIGHTS"

WHEREAS, Ninety per cent of the people of Wyoming, without regard to political creed, believe in the doctrine of states rights: and

WHEREAS, It is an acknowledged fact that the justice wisdom and efficiency of government diminishes in a direct ratio to the distance of the seat of authority from the government: and

WHEREAS, Wyoming and the other western states have been particularly hampered by this long-handled form of government which at the present time controls our forests, our minerals, our scenic wealth, and which now seeks complete jurisdiction over our grazing lands: and

WHEREAS, The citizens of our state have heretofore sought unsuccessfully to protect their rights by isolated group action:

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, That the Wyoming Stock Growers Association in convention assembled, do hereby pledge their united and individual efforts to enlist the active support of every organization and citizen in the state to resist the encroachment of the federal government on our primal rights.

Added to the perennial problems which always seemed to come up for discussion at conventions, there were many other things to be taken under consideration. There were Erosion and Range Destruction, cuts in Forest Service grazing permits, army bids for Manila beef contracts and similar things.

President Whitaker's address was comprehensive, forceful, and outspoken. He urged that the fight be continued against the amendments to the Agricultural Adjustment Act, saying that they "are most far reaching and dangerous, and are so adroitly worded that it is necessary to study them very carefully in order to perceive the dangers which they conceal.

"There are stockmen who think that we have to stand in, or go along, with the Administration if we are going to get anything. The time for that kind of talk has passed, if we are not going to cease to be free citizens. If we are not going to have our business absolutely dominated by the Bureaucrats in Washington, it is time for us to make a united protest against the amendments to the AAA."

Secretary Thorp, in his annual report, said that the Association inspectors had been called upon to inspect 200,000 more cattle than in normal times on account of the F. S. R. C. or drought cattle purchased by the Government.

He reported that plans were being worked out to maintain brand inspection at Los Angeles and San Francisco, in cooperation with the Nevada Cattle Raisers' Association, and that arrangements were being made with Montana for inspection at the new auction sales ring at Billings. Too, reciprocal arrangements were being perfected with Colorado. The total for rewards paid during the past two years was \$2,000.

After completing his report relative to the routine business of the Association, Mr. Thorp gave a comprehensive review of the Public Domain in relation to fifty years of grazing. This proved to be one of the highlights of the convention program.

The Secretary called attention to the fact that the stockmen went through a drought period of several years, culminating in the year 1934, the most disastrous year in the history of the West, yet, in 1935, the ranchers were cutting hay on the same drought areas where in 1934 water had to be hauled to drought stricken livestock, and whence thousands of them had to be transported in trucks to the railroads to get them out of the country.

On behalf of the Association, Vice President E. V. Robertson presented Inspector John Egan of Chicago, with an engraved gold watch in recognition of his 25 years of faithful service.

James C. Shaw claimed attendance at 46 conventions, with C. L. Talbot taking the honors for having attended every one except one annual convention in 50 years. When Inspector Talbot finished reading his report, the entire convention paid him tribute by rising. This was Talbot's last convention, as he passed away on May 13, 1936, after entering his 52nd year of service with the Association.

Representative Paul M. Frison of Ten Sleep added reminiscent zest to the gathering when he presented to the Association a gavel which he had made from the spokes of wagons burned in the Ten Sleep-Spring Creek Raid, 1909. On one side in the gavel was an inset of a loaded cartridge and on the other side, a penny recovered from the ruins of a wagon. In the handle was an inset of an exploded cartridge containing a history of the raid, compiled by Mr. Frison.

The Cody clubs and residents provided many pleasing entertainment features for the delegates, among which was a buffet supper held at the Hoo Doo Ranch on June 17 by Mr. and Mrs. E. V. Robertson for the officers, trustees and members of the Executive Committee.

The Convention was saddened by the news of the sudden death of Thomas Hunter of Cheyenne, the Association's attorney.

Officers of the Association were re-elected and Fred Warren was chosen Chairman of the Executive Committee.

The Committee, in its December 19 meeting gave considerable time to the discussion of truck depredations. The subject was thoroly reviewed, including animal depredations. Game preserves within Taylor Grazing districts, livestock trails and highways, and brand inspections at markets and at sales rings also received due consideration.

The Committee protested the tariff cuts in the Canadian trade agreement and vigorously objected to any modification of any existing Federal laws or regulations governing the movement of livestock or livestock products from South America, or any foreign country which harbors foot-and-mouth disease.

The Committee urged ten year permits on national forests as the only way to stabilize ranch operations; opposed the effort to place a five cent tax on oleomargarine manufactured from domestic fats and oils; and passed a resolution that the Wyoming Live Stock and Sanitary Board be requested to prepare a bill to be acted upon at the next legislature requiring all auction sales rings within the State of Wyoming to be bonded and to maintain efficient brand and sanitary inspection. This bill later became a law, and although sales rings managers at first objected to it, they now are loud in praise of such regulation.

On January 13 and 14, 1936, delegates from ten states under the Taylor Grazing Administration, met at Salt Lake City, Utah at the call of F. R. Carpenter, Administrator. J. Elmer Brock, Charles A. Myers, Sam C. Hyatt and Russell Thorp represented the Wyoming Stock Growers Association and were adamant in their demand that "definite powers be given to the local advisory committees to administer the affairs of the grazing districts."

The Wyoming delegation made a motion, which was unanimously carried that the issuance of term permits under Section 3 of the Taylor Act, be made on the basis of dependent commensurate property with prior use.

Another important resolution recommended by the Wyoming delegation read:

"Be it Resolved, that the Wyoming Delegation Requests Amendment or Other Congressional Act Permitting any State at its Election as Expressed by its State Legislature to take over the Public Domain within its Border for Administration, Lease and Sale."

Sam Hyatt was destined to be elected general chairman of the Advisory Board, District Number One, covering the Big Horn Basin, under the Taylor Grazing Act, representing cattlemen and sheepmen. Hyatt and his supporters successfully worked out a practical yardstick of range commensurability, attained only after months of perseverance, and as general chairman he held his committee together for weeks at a time, often in open defiance of impractical rulings handed down by authorities at Washington.

A NATIONAL COMMITTEE ON BRAND INSPECTION

The Wyoming Stock Growers Association was well represented at the meeting of the American National Live Stock Association held in Phoenix, Arizona in January 1936. J. Elmer Brock was elected Vice President of the American National and Russell Thorp was appointed chairman of a committee on brand inspection, thefts, and truck depredations. The main purpose of the committee was to bring about unity of action in brand inspection between states, as well as between peace officers within the states. The passage of a bill presented to Congress by Senator McCarran of Nevada, which made the interstate handling of stolen livestock a Federal crime, became one of the primary concerns of the committee.

On February 29, 1936, Senator Charles A. Myers represented the Association at a conference at Salt Lake City, called by Secretary Wallace for consideration of plans for carrying out the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act.

On April 2 and 3, J. Elmer Brock represented the organization at the Reclamation Meeting in Casper.

Interest in the Association was evidenced by an unprecedented increase in membership. The 1936 records showed the fewest delinquent members in seven years.

Because a strong sentiment was developing in the eastern

states to the effect that the public domain and national forest sections of the west should be given over more and more to wild life, as expressed in a meeting held in Washington, the Wyoming Stock Growers Association urged its members to attend the state-wide meeting scheduled to discuss wild life preservation.

The many members who attended this meeting in Casper, led by J. Elmer Brock, urged that two points of policy be adopted: 1. That the control of game remain in the state and not be federalized; 2. That game preserves not be created to the exclusion of domestic animals.

GRAZING ON NATIONAL FORESTS

The rapidly changing developments relative to grazing on the National Forests were forcibly called to the attention of the Association through the pages of COW COUNTRY. It was felt that permittees who were using the National Forests did not get the up to date information on forest regulations concerning grazing permits. Especially did such information seem necessary when it was disclosed, at a meeting in Washington with forest officials, that "County Agents were active in soliciting farmers and non-users of the forests to file applications for permits."

The Association urged the present users of the forest grazing lands to "defend their rights on prior use and commensurability."

THE 64TH CONVENTION AT SHERIDAN

The 64th Annual Convention, which convened at the Sheridan Inn, at Sheridan, June 2 and 3, 1936, was concerned with four outstanding problems: wild life preservation, grazing on National forests, disposition of the public domain, and the curbing of livestock depredations.

In the absence of President D. R. Whitaker, who was ill, Elmer Brock presided and gave the president's address.

Later in speaking of the ambiguous Farm Bill, then before Congress, Mr. Brock said that: "It would take a crystal gazer to prognosticate what may develop under the new Farm Bill."

High praise was given by the delegates in session, to the fine work of Senator Robert D. Carey in Washington.

Resolutions passed by the Convention pertained to States Rights, Soil Conservation, the Domestic Allotment Act, the

processing tax, tariff, rate reductions, livestock depredations, methods of control of grasshoppers, Mormon crickets and other harmful insects, and the Taylor Grazing Act.

The delegates endorsed the policies and activities of the American National Live Stock Association, expressed satisfaction in the close cooperation between the Wyoming Wool Growers Association and the Wyoming Stock Growers Association, condemned the reduction of duties on Canadian cattle, opposed ratification of the proposed Argentine sanitary agreement, approved compulsory grading and sampling of all beef to be moved in interstate commerce, reiterated tariff on hides, expressed appreciation to market agencies and others cooperating with the National Livestock and Meat Board, opposed wild life conservation under the Taylor Grazing Act, and requested that commutation of sentences for those convicted of livestock theft be refused unless there were especially mitigating circumstances.

Dugald R. Whitaker was re-elected president, with Sam C. Hyatt of Hyattville, vice president. Other officers were re-elected.

With the voting in of 482 new members, the Association brought its paid membership to its highest peak in history.

During the Convention a maverick book was presented to W. P. Ricketts, which he had carried as a range foreman on the 1887 round-up; and one was also presented to John Winterling, which had been carried by his grandfather as range foreman in 1884.

The social affairs of the Convention included a bridge party at the Sheridan Country Club, a theater party, and a luncheon at the Wyoming Girls' Industrial School for the women, a dinner dance at the Lodore Pavilion at Story, a supper party at the Bar 13 ranch home of Edward S. Moore, and a chuck wagon lunch at which the Sheridan Flouring Mills was the host.

The formal dedication, at Pioneer (Kendrick) Park, of a white granite shaft, as a memorial to the late U. S. Senator John B. Kendrick, took place on June 2, with Governor Leslie A. Miller delivering the main address. Tribute also was paid to Senator Kendrick as a "fellow cowman and past president of the Association," by Hon. T. D. O'Neil. The memorial had been made possible through both large and small donations, from cowboys and cattlemen who had ridden the range with John B. Kendrick.

A special edition of the SHERIDAN PRESS, commemorating the 64th Annual Convention, was particularly appre-

ciated by the delegates, as it contained splendid photographs and much historical data relative to Wyoming's rangeland.

BREATHING SPELL IN CATTLE BUSINESS SHORTLIVED—MORE DROUGHT

In the spring and early summer of 1936, the tax valuations on both lands and livestock were reported to be very satisfactory. There was a striking uniformity of thought and action of those connected with the livestock industry and no serious or extensive outbreaks of any contagious or infectious cattle disease had occurred during the year.

In fact, it seemed for a moment that the livestock industry might have a short breathing spell, after the strenuous years just closed. But fate decreed otherwise. In the very month in which the convention was held in Sheridan, a situation arose that was equal to, and in some instances more devastating than, the drought of 1934. The drought, shortage of water, and general infestation of grasshoppers and Mormon crickets through the drouth areas of Wyoming and North and South Dakota, developed an alarming situation. It was predicted that stockmen would have to ship 90% of their stock from the north and northeast area of the state and the Dakotas.

Secretary Thorp called upon the members of the Executive Committee who resided within the affected areas to take immediate action. He informed them that lists of available pastures could be obtained from railroads, county agents and Association headquarters. With characteristic foresight he also filed application for emergency drought rates on feed, which were granted. The Government buying of cattle, at the markets, was started.

Working closely with Secretary Thorp, Will G. Metz, State Administrator of the W.P.A., did everything possible to aid the situation. At the St. Paul Drought Conference, held June 30., 1936, Mr. Metz recommended that some government credit agency be authorized to expand credit and to do it at once. He said: "Too much emphasis has been placed at this conference by other speakers on the plight of the small stockmen, whereas, to my personal knowledge, there are many hundreds of so-called 'big stockmen' who are equally, if not worse, affected by the drought, and for whom measures should be provided at once."

Although the drought was not statewide in 1936, where it did hit it took a more severe toll than in 1934. Whole herds

were sold at prices that did not represent the cost of production.

The Wyoming Bankers' Association, in convention at Casper, June 27, 1936, expressed appreciation of the work of the Wyoming Stock Growers Association through the following resolution:

"Be It Resolved by the Wyoming Bankers' Association that we extend to the Wyoming Stock Growers Association our deep appreciation of the service extended to the livestock industry of this state over a long period of time:

"Be It Further Resolved by this Association that we go on record as expressing true appreciation of Mr. Russell Thorp for the very able manner in which he has handled the affairs of the Wyoming Stock Growers for a number of years and in particular for the information disseminated from his office relative to range and weather conditions; his constant endeavor to provide facilities for the moving of livestock where drought conditions prevail and in keeping this Association informed as to prices of concentrates and the tireless work of his Association in the check and reporting of brands at terminal markets."

PRESIDENT WHITAKER PASSES AWAY

On July 19, 1936, Dugald R. Whitaker, president of the Association, passed away at his home in Cheyenne, following a long illness. He was succeeded by Sam C. Hyatt of Hyattville.

Born in Shropshire, England, in 1870, D. R. Whitaker graduated from Oxford University in 1892 and came to Wyoming in the fall of the same year. He became associated with his brother, the late John Whitaker, in the ranching business on the Laramie Plains. In 1898 Dugald established his own ranch on Horse Creek, north of Cheyenne, and made it one of the finest in the state. He joined the Wyoming Stock Growers Association in 1893 and served continuously on the Executive Committee from 1901 until 1930, during the last year of which he was chairman. After holding the position of vice president from 1930 to 1932, he was elected president and served until the time of his death. Dugald R. Whitaker was an outstanding "rugged individualist" of the old school and fought unceasingly for states rights.

John Charles Thompson, editor of the WYOMING TRIBUNE, said of him:

"A cattleman, his heart and soul were in any and all movements in the interest of the cattle-raising industry. His profound knowledge of land and live stock was coupled with a sagacity which made him an authority on all stock-raising problems.

"Few men are so superlatively imbued with the courage of their convictions as was Dugald Whitaker. His independent mind evolved positive ideas and he ever was willing to support these ideas, militantly if necessary. . . . When the cattle business needed a champion in any economic emergency or political crisis, it was to him that other cattlemen turned for counsel and leadership."

THE ASSOCIATION MOVES TO NEW QUARTERS

With the increased activities of the Wyoming Stock Growers Association, and with the rapidly growing historical collection requiring more room, the Association moved from 1817 Carey Ave., across the street to a new location, 1816 Carey Avenue, in the early autumn of 1936.



On December 7, Secretary Thorp represented the Association at the Governor's State Grasshopper Control Commission, which later was successful in getting a legislative appropriation of \$65,000 for grasshopper and Mormon cricket control.

The meeting of the Association's Executive Committee on December 15, was exceptionally well attended. Many members came unusually long distances to participate in the important discussions and to assist in outlining the policies for the coming year.

It is worthy of comment here that the Executive Committeemen pay all their expenses, including travel. Now and then when the subject of reimbursement has been brought up they have unanimously opposed such an arrangement. Therein lies part of the success of the Association. There is no question about the fact that the members belong because they are interested and deeply concerned over the welfare of the livestock industry, and not because they seek recognition and an annual free trip to Cheyenne.

The Executive Committee meeting proved particularly worthwhile, with a talk by Governor Leslie A. Miller on the sales tax, and talks by other guests, including Secretary F. E. Mollin of the American National Live Stock Association, Tom Cooper, President and J. Byron Wilson, Secretary, of the Wyoming Wool Growers Association, Capt. George Smith of the State Highway Patrol, Edward Springsteen of Los Angeles, who spoke on "Beef Distribution of Chain Stores," and George Knutson, Federal Statistician. Legislation under consideration by the Committee related to wild life, land leases, the Taylor Grazing Act, highway patrol, and the regulation of auction sales.

Considerable discussion, too, hinged around Document 199, of the Senate, 74th Congress, 2d. Session, entitled "The Western Range. Letter from the Secretary of Agriculture Transmitting In Response to Senate Resolution No. 289 A Report on the Western Range—A Great But Neglected Natural Resource", U. S. Govt. Printing Office, Washington, 1936.

This document, called by the cattlemen "The Green Book", because of its green cover, forcibly stressed the fact that the ranges had been depleted through unwise overgrazing.

In calling attention to the publication Secretary Thorp said that unfortunately the document might do untold harm, since those who did not live in the West and were not familiar with the real facts, naturally would regard it as authoritative.

The following quotations from "The Western Range" speak for themselves:

Page 53. The Department of Agriculture, as one of its major projects, is attempting to meet the Federal obligation to help agriculture develop a sound program. In this undertaking the problems of the public range and forest lands cannot be separated from those of other range and crop lands.

Nearly all the Federal bureaus charged with research and administration relating directly and vitally to forestry and range management and to the development of a land-use program are in the Department of Agriculture. . . It is the duly constituted and authorized Federal agency for dealing with the agriculturist. It works in close cooperation with the State agricultural colleges, experiment stations, and extension services.

The Department of Agriculture is, therefore, the logical and, in fact, the only well-equipped department for the administration of federally owned range and forest lands.

Page 59. It is quite possible that considerable areas might be given outright to either the Federal Government or the States if the way were paved. Further inducements might be authority to pay an equitable proportion of accrued taxes, or the privilege of free use of the range under proper control for a limited number of years.

Page 291. Danger of Range Rights Becoming Established. Several provisions of the Grazing Act contain language which might be construed as a grant to favorably situated stockmen of indefeasible rights and privileges in the use of forage and related resources on grazing-district lands, even though the exercise of these rights and privileges prevents an equitable allotment of such resources. For example, section 1 contains the following provision: "Nothing in this act shall be construed in any way to diminish, restrict, or impair any right which has been heretofore or may be hereafter initiated under existing law validly affecting the public lands, and which is maintained pursuant to such law except as otherwise expressly provided in this act***"

Page 292. Complications With State Laws. If the States fully exercise the jurisdiction expressly conferred on them by two provisions of the act, the Federal Government may find it impossible to administer grazing dis-

tricts in an effective manner. The first of these provisions is found in section 1 and provides that nothing in the act shall be construed in any way "as limiting or restricting the power or authority of any State as to matters within its jurisdiction." The other is contained in Section 16, which reads as follows: "Sec. 16. Nothing in this Act shall be construed as restricting the respective States from enforcing any and all statutes enacted for police regulation, nor shall the police power of the respective States be, by this Act, impaired or restricted, and all laws heretofore enacted by the respective States or any thereof, or that may hereafter be enacted as regards public realth or public welfare, shall at all times be in full force and effect: Provided, however, That nothing in this section shall be construed as limiting or restricting the power and authority of the United States."

These two provisions are ambiguous and might be construed to mean that existing and future State laws will apply to grazing districts established under the Grazing Act and will prevail over any conflicting or inconsistent regulation of the Secretary of the Interior. If so construed, regulatory control over these districts thus in large measure would be turned over to the several States and the authority of the Secretary of the Interior would be so limited that he could not take any action with respect to the grazing districts . . .

Page 459. Grazing Fees and Payment to the States. The forage resources on public lands have a value for which the user should pay a fair fee . . . At the present time 25 percent of the gross revenue collected for grazing livestock on national-forest ranges is paid to the States for distribution to the counties in which it was collected, to be used for road and school purposes. The Grazing Act provides that 50 percent of the revenue collected on grazing districts shall be repaid to the States. There appears to be no sound basis for this inconsistency.

Page 461. Another problem is presented by the isolated tracts of public land, of a few to several thousand acres in area, widely scattered throughout many of the more solid blocks of privately owned range land in the West, which cannot readily be administered as parts of grazing districts. The Grazing Act provides that such tracts not exceeding 760 acres may be sold at public auction. Legal subdivisions of public land not exceeding 160 acres un-

suited to cultivation, may also be sold to owners of adjoining land whether or not such tract is isolated. The act also provides for the leasing of isolated tracts, if 640 acres or more in area, to owners of contiguous lands. Federal lands within areas more or less of which will be required by the public should, of course, be retained in public ownership permanently. It would be unfortunate therefore, to dispose of any isolated tracts until it is known definitely what areas eventually will revert to the Federal Government or the States.

Relative to the matter of "over grazing", the publication was found to be "flatly at variance with findings of Dr. Aven Nelson, Dr. A. F. Vass, and others of our own experiment station at Laramie," whose findings are based largely upon personal examination and study of Wyoming's lands and vegetation extending over a period of more than 30 years.

In less than a year from the time of the appearance of the "Green Book" the following paragraphs appeared in COW COUNTRY:

"In 1934 and 1936 the range was more closely grazed as a whole than within the memory of any of our now living pioneers. 1935 came back with an abundant grass crop. Can any grazing expert refute what has taken place on our ranges this year—1937?"

"We were amused when we read a Washington press dispatch and received a speech credited to F. R. Carpenter, Director of Grazing, wherein he takes credit for his administration for the great recovery of our western ranges. We like Ferry all right and think he is a darn good hombre, but to try and take unto himself the wonderful range recovery brought about by bounteous rains and the most favorable season in many years is making a good laugh for the boys who know."

* * *

ROBERT D. CAREY PASSES

Shortly after the adjournment of the Executive Committee, Robert D. Carey, passed away on January 17, 1937. Robert Carey had long been connected with the livestock industry. He served the Association in various capacities, being on the Executive Committee, 1906-07 and 1918-30, Vice President, 1908-13 and President, 1913-17. He was elected an Honorary Vice President in 1931.

AMERICAN NATIONAL LIVE STOCK ASSOCIATION MEETS

Wyoming received its share of recognition at the meeting of the American National Live Stock Association, held at El Paso, Texas in January 1937. At that time J. Elmer Brock was re-elected a Vice President of the Association; Mrs. Myrna Agee was elected secretary of the Association of State and Local Live Stock Secretaries; and Russell Thorp was re-appointed Chairman of the Committee on Brand Inspections.

THE YEAR CLOSING MAY 1937

The fiscal year which closed May 1937, showed many accomplishments to the credit of the Association.

As the result of an intensive drive for new members, the paid up membership was increased to 1400.

Reward notices had been sent to all of the members.

Brand inspection had been established at Billings, Montana on February 25, thus extending the inspection and protective service to 21 market terminals.

The Association had maintained a steadfast effort to keep local control in the hands of stockmen advisory boards under the Taylor Grazing Act.

During the 1937 Legislative Session, the Association sponsored a Senate Joint Memorial to Congress, opposing the Argentine Sanitary Pact, which if ratified by Congress would endanger the livestock and game of the United States by the dread foot-and-mouth disease; sponsored a law granting 10-year leases on state and school lands; backed a law enabling purchaser to secure deeds to lands under purchase contracts from the state equal to amount over 25% paid in; and was responsible for passage of the live stock auction sales ring bill.

This auction sales ring bill, said to be one of the most important protective livestock bills ever enacted, provided for just as rigid livestock sanitary and brand inspection at the rings as on the central markets. It also required a ten thousand dollar fidelity bond from the sales ring owner.

During the year, through the efforts of the Association, Laramie County built chutes and corrals for truck inspection.

THE 65TH ANNUAL CONVENTION IN CASPER

The 65th Annual Convention held in Casper, with headquarters at the Henning Hotel, June 1-2, 1937, drew an unusually large attendance. In fact, it was so large that two banquet rooms were necessary in order to accommodate the crowd which attended the annual banquet. Speakers did double duty going first to the Henning and then to the Townsend to greet the delegates.

In addition to many special entertainment features provided by the Casper hosts, the annual ball was held at the Crystal Ballroom at the Gladstone Hotel, and a barbecue was served by the Izaak Walton League at its park on June 2.

Acting President Sam Hyatt, in speaking of National policies, said: "We look with mixed feelings of amazement and wonder at the National Administration's efforts to depreciate land values."

He touched upon the President's Supreme Court Reorganization Proposal, upon labor conditions, and upon the innumerable other "carry over" problems such as the Taylor Grazing Act, the Argentine Sanitary Pact, and Wild Life Preservation.

In addition to the regularly scheduled speakers from various national bureaus and organizations, talks were given by Mrs. P. J. Quealy, of Kemmerer, a member of the Executive Committee, and by Robert Cross Hawley of Douglas, whose subject was a "Boys' Place in the Live Stock Industry." Robert represented the third generation of his family in the livestock business in Wyoming.

As the climax to various discussions of the wild life problem in Wyoming, Captain Chiles P. Plummer of Cheyenne, gave a report of the results accomplished at the Second National Conference of the Wild Life Federation of America, held at St. Louis.

When Captain Plummer had finished, Carl Sackett said to the Association: "I have heard at this convention for the first time a report of an official of the Wild Life Federation, taking a stand showing full cooperation with the Wyoming Stock Growers Association, and I feel that Captain Plummer has performed a real service to our Association in carrying the very purpose of the resolutions which we adopted a year ago to the National Convention of the Wild Life Federation, and has no doubt in that way assured the cooperation which we so much needed in a section of the United States where we otherwise could not have obtained it."

Mr. Sackett concluded with a motion to extend a vote of

thanks to Captain Plummer for the splendid work and co-operation he had given the Association.

Other highlights of the sessions included an exhibit and an address of unusual interest on "Poisonous Plants," by Dr. L. W. Durrell, professor of botany, Colorado State College; and a round-table discussion of proposed Argentine Sanitary Convention, led by John Mackenzie of the Matador Land and Live Stock Company of Denver, who for eleven years was in the ranching business in Brazil.

The following committee on Brand Inspection and Live Stock Depredations was appointed for the Association: J. Elmer Brock, Kaycee, Chairman; F. E. Warren, Cheyenne; W. E. Talbott, Iron Mountain; Sam Hyatt, Hyattville and Russell Thorp, Cheyenne.

Among the resolutions adopted by the convention one demanded investigation of Bureau Propaganda, especially senatorial investigation into activities of the Department of the Interior and the Department of Agriculture, to "determine whether it is the set policy of our government to permit these bureaus to gain their selfish ends by untrue, dishonest, and unfair propaganda." Said the beginning of the Resolution: "Certain Federal Bureaus for more than a decade have by press, radio and movie releases carried on a vicious, malicious and absolutely false propaganda tending to make the public believe that the Western farmer, stockman and ranchers are all game hogs, despoilers of the forest, and soils, and depleters of the range . . . the exact opposite is true."

Other resolutions urged Federal Land Banks to make available to livestock producers loans on their range lands based on the earning capacity of said lands and to create a land bank district to serve the Rocky Mountain District; favored National Forest grazing fee reductions; and expressed opposition to the Pettingill Bill which sought to abrogate the "long and short haul" clause of the Inter-state Commerce regulations.

Officers elected at the convention were: President, Sam C. Hyatt, Hyattville; Vice President, Charles A. Myers, Evanston; Treasurer (re-elected), M. M. Cushing, Saratoga; and Russell Thorp, Secretary-Chief Inspector, Cheyenne (re-elected). Fred E. Warren, Cheyenne, was re-elected Chairman of the Executive Committee.

MOST IMPORTANT MEETING ON BRAND INSPECTION IN 50 YEARS

A meeting, said to be the most important in the history of over fifty years of brand inspection, was held at the office

of the Wyoming Stock Growers Association in Cheyenne on July 8, 1937. The meeting was called to work out better co-operation between the different brand inspection agencies, livestock exchanges, and the Packers and Stockyards Administration, and to evolve a system whereby the brand inspection rules and agreements at the markets would be enforced.

Those attending were:

F. E. Mollin, Secretary, Amer. Natl. Live Stock Assoc., Denver, Colo.

Robert Graham, President, Neb. Stockgrowers Assoc., Alliance, Nebraska.

Thomas Jones, President, South Dakota Stock Growers Assoc., Midland, S. D.

Miss Queena Stewart, Secretary, South Dakota Stock Growers Association, Buffalo Gap, S. D.

F. E. Warren, Chairman, Ex. Comm., Wyo. Stock Growers Assoc., Cheyenne, Wyo.

J. Elmer Brock, Chairman, Comm. on Brand Inspection and Livestock Depredations, W.S.G.A., Kaycee, Wyo.

W. E. Talbott, Committee on Brand Inspection and Livestock Depredations, W.S.G.A., Iron Mountain, Wyo.

Russell Thorp, Secretary - Chief Inspector, W.S.G.A., Cheyenne, Wyoming.

E. A. Phillips, Secretary, Montana Stock Growers Assoc., Helena, Mont.

Paul Raftery, Secretary, Montana Live Stock Commission, Helena, Mont.

Dr. B. F. Davis, Secretary, Colorado Stock Growers and Feeders Assoc., Denver, Colo.

Andrew Johnston, Secretary, Western North Dakota Stockmen's Association, Watford City, No. Dak.

Proxy — William B. Wright, President, Nevada State Cattle Association, Deeth, Nevada.

Idaho did not have a representative present, but it was reported at the meeting that the Idaho Cattle and Horse Growers Association, in convention at Pocatello, on June 7 and 8, recommended that the organization take immediate steps to establish and perfect a brand inspection system, modeled along the lines of the Wyoming Stock Growers set-up and in cooperation with it.

Colorado declined to have an official representative present at the meeting.

J. Elmer Brock was elected chairman of the session, with Russell Thorp as secretary.

Rules were adopted to govern market brand inspections and copies of such rules were later furnished to all market inspectors.

A committee was appointed to draft a uniform agreement to be entered into with the several livestock exchanges and independent commission firms at the markets.

An agreement was formed with Nebraska to assist in protecting its interests at the Colorado sales rings.

Secretary F. E. Mollin of the American Live Stock Association, pledged the support of that organization to the work of the committee.

As a follow-up to the meeting held in Cheyenne, representatives of the brand inspection agencies met with the Omaha Livestock Exchange early in August, and after a two-day session reached a very satisfactory uniform agreement providing for rules and regulations governing brand inspection. Others also were contacted.

"It is with a great deal of satisfaction," the committee reported, "that all livestock exchanges contacted recognized the necessity of close cooperation in brand inspection and evidenced their willingness to aid and assist in the apprehension and recovery of cattle shipped to market in violation of the rules and regulations and state laws governing brand inspection. . . . In our opinion this is the greatest step forward in the history of over a half century of brand inspection at the public markets, and is timely in view of the increasing number of cattle thefts."

The importance of brand inspection cannot be overestimated. The reports of the Association reveal that the average monthly estray money received at the Cheyenne office from June, 1933, to June, 1937, was \$3,104.49, representing proceeds of cattle moving to markets in violation of the Wyoming laws.

The market inspectors of the Wyoming Stock Growers Association wear out two dozen pairs of clippers each year in making their inspections. This is in contrast to one of the county sheriffs, who when asked for a pair of clippers said he did not have one, although he inspects many cattle annually under the local inspection law passed in 1915. He, no doubt, is one of the so-called "night shirt" and "Swivel Chair" inspectors sometimes found in local court houses of the state.

In addition to attending the above mentioned brand inspection meetings in 1937, Russell Thorp represented the Wyoming Stock Growers Association at many other meetings of importance including the Sublette County Cattle Growers Association in the early summer; Doctor Davis' rustler meetings at Greeley, Colorado; a state meeting of stockmen and

peace officers at Denver; hearings of the Interstate Commerce Commission at Denver on the railroad classification of 85% stocker and feeder rate; a hearing on the Farm Bill before a subcommittee of the U. S. Senate; the annual convention of the Nevada State Cattle Growers Association at Elko, Nevada; the Livestock and Sanitary Board meeting in Cheyenne; the statewide conference of the Wild Life Federation; the annual meetings of the State Farm Bureau and of the Board of Equalization; and the Rock Springs Cattle Growers Association.

Among the many expressions of appreciation of the work of Secretary Thorp, at this time, was the following letter from Max D. Cohn, President of the Idaho Cattle and Horse Growers Association:

"You are what I call a Good Friend and a very unusual secretary, because you not only take care of your own association, but you give every help possible, to your neighboring state associations."

Since there had been a steady decline for four years in the number of range or beef cows and heifers two years old or over, Mr. Thorp compiled accurate statistics concerning the cattle shortage and urged, through COW COUNTRY, that the growers begin at once to build up their herds.

It was with considerable chagrin and disappointment that the members of the Association learned that President Roosevelt had "pocket vetoed" the McCarran Bill, which had passed the Senate on August 25, 1937.

The bill, as has been previously explained, made the interstate handling of stolen livestock a Federal crime and provided for the cooperation between the local and Federal police agencies. The President gave as his reason for not signing the bill that it was "an unjustifiable extension of federal police powers to embrace a particular class of offense of the petty larceny type."

With characteristic persistence and determination, however, the western livestock men revived the bill and again urged its passage.

During 1937 the Association backed Governor Leslie A. Miller in his fight over the exchange of state lands under the Taylor Act and relative to the Platte River water rights.

In referring to the exchange of lands, Governor Miller said: "I appeared before the Senate public lands committee in the spring of 1934 and obtained a change in the language of the act, making it more or less mandatory on the Secretary

of the Interior to make such exchanges. We are advised now that the secretary demands the language be restored, leaving these exchanges to his discretion."

Coincident with the fight concerning these two subjects, the Association opposed the proposed transfer of the Forest Service to the Department of the Interior from the Department of Agriculture.

"IF AND WHEN IT RAINS"

By the close of 1937 the feeling aroused against "The Western Range," Public Senate Document 199, was intense. It was said to be full of bureaucratic propaganda and misinformation and a movement was on foot in the West, to have it disavowed by an Act of Congress.

A booklet was compiled by F. E. Mollin, Secretary of the American National Live Stock Association, entitled, "If and When It Rains," which gave the stockman's view of the range question.

Said the Foreword:

"The charge that the range, public and private, is now far below its former carrying capacity and that the cause for such condition is largely overgrazing has been made repeatedly by various government agencies in their many bulletins. Many writers, realizing that the more sensational their stories the more dollars in the bank account, have gone much further. Magazines of high repute have published their sensational articles, while denying space to the stockman's side of the question.

"The recurring dust storms of recent years have fixed attention of the whole country on the problem of soil and range conservation. It has been assumed that the stockman in some miraculous fashion is largely responsible even for the dust storms. . . . It is not our purpose to whitewash the livestock industry. We know that there have been instances of overgrazing for which the operator of the land must shoulder the blame. We insist that such instances are the exception and not the rule; that the major cause of the recent condition is that the range is suffering from the worst period of drought in the memory of living man. To establish this and other correlated acts is the purpose of this booklet."

In commenting favorably on the booklet, Leigh F. Johnston of Sheridan said: "Every experienced range man knows

the native grass comes to life whenever moisture comes, regardless of whether it has or has not been grazed. The so-called misguided Dry Farmer and his plow is the only one that can kill the native grass, even one plowing will not kill it but two or three gets it and keeps it."

The booklet "If and When It Rains" is a valuable historical contribution, as it does not editorialize nor generalize, but quotes from old journals and records. It reports in detail the experiences of many old-time rangemen.

As an illustration of the so-called grossly exaggerated propaganda used by some agencies relative to the drought situation in the West, F. E. Mollin, compiler of "If and When It Rains," presented photographs of a steer's skull entitled. "Drought Victim," said to have been "used by a photographer from the Resettlement Administration in various pictures taken in South Dakota in May, 1935, and reproduced widely throughout the country."

According to an article in TIME, September 7, 1936, it seems that when President Roosevelt's special train visited North Dakota in 1936, there were placed aboard scores of copies of the Fargo (N. Dak.) FORUM which carried warnings to the President and his advisers "not to be fooled by 'funny facts and figures'."

Accompanying the story in The FORUM was a Resettlement Administration publicity photograph, taken by Arthur Rothstein, which showed a steer's skull lying on parched soil.

Said The FORUM: "There never was a year that this scene couldn't be produced in North Dakota, even in years when rainfall levels were far above normal. What we see here is a typical alkali flat, left when melting snow water and spring rains had passed. . . . Without difficulty one can find these in Maryland, Pennsylvania, Indiana, wherever one chooses. The skull? Oh, that's a movable 'Prop' which comes in handy for photographers who want to touch up their pictures with a bit of the grisly."

The article in TIME explained that immediately upon the publication of the story of the so-called "Fargo Fakery," the New York HERALD-TRIBUNE had its Washington Bureau dig through the files of the Resettlement Administration and "frontpaged an article about three other Rothstein 'drought pictures', in at least two of which the same steer's skull had been used for dramatic effect . . . One print was labeled 'Drought victim', giving the distinct impression that the steer had just been laid low by the weather. Another was

located in the 'Bad Lands', which no farmer in his right mind would attempt to cultivate.

"Confronted with such publicity, RA's Photographic Chief Edwin Locke quietly admitted that 'one view of the skull was taken on alkali ground and then moved about ten feet onto grassy ground that shows in the first picture and



THE MUCH PHOTOGRAPHED SKULL

rephotographed there. I can't see how that can be called a fake.' Chief Locke added that the pictures were made in Pennington, County, S. Dak., last May.

"Retorted the doughty little Fargo FORUM: 'Especially revealing! . . . Last May we did not have a drought either in Pennington County, in South Dakota or elsewhere in this area'."

In support of the contentions of the Western ranchmen that the forage depended largely upon rains and climatic conditions, "If and When It Rains" quoted as follows from Dr. A. F. Vass, head of the Department of Agronomy and Agricultural Economics of the University of Wyoming:

"Careful investigation of the forage and carrying capacity indicate that the vegetation on the privately owned grazing lands, national forests, and unappropriated lands in Wyoming have undergone very little change during the last 40 years. The forage plants growing on our western ranges are the result of thousands of years of elimination and adaptation, having been grazed by animal life for long periods, and are not easily improved upon or destroyed by man within a few years' time."



DR. A. F. VASS

GRASS CONDITIONS IN SOUTH DAKOTA

Grass conditions in South Dakota have changed considerably since the drouth. In proof of this, Lawrence H.



Photo Courtesy American Hereford Journal, 1942

Riggs submits a picture of one of his herd bulls belly deep in grass. One of the reasons for taking the picture was to show one of his herd bulls hidden in the grass—substantial proof that stockmen were not responsible for the destruction of the ranges as claimed by Federal

Bureau officials, and that the principal factor in the preservation of the ranges is moisture—no rain—no grass.

Would that some of those who wrote the government's "Green Book" could see the western hills and prairies carpeted with green in this year 1942. For it snowed in the winter and it rained in the spring. A deep velvet of grass now covers thousands of acres, which the bureaucrats proclaimed to be ruined forever.

COW COUNTRY DISSEMINATES INFORMATION

Continual vigilance was kept during 1937, by the Association, on every phase of the cattle industry and all information possible was brought to the attention of the members through COW COUNTRY.

In order that all persons having isolated tracts within their holdings should be fully advised concerning the regulations of the Taylor Act, a special supplement to COW COUNTRY was issued on October 18, 1937, containing full proceedings of meetings at which Sections 14 and 15 had been discussed; another supplement in December carried the "New Rules for Grazing Districts"; and on January 18, 1938, a supplement gave all amendments to the Taylor Grazing Act.

Publicity also was given in the bulletin to a meeting in Washington called by the Grazing Service, to draw up a uniform range code.

The Wyoming delegates reported that when the conference failed to draw up a code, deciding or recommending

separate regulations in various regions, Secretary Ickes' staff selected a legislative committee and urged it to pass a resolution endorsing the plan for a conservation department.

After considerable debate the committee unanimously adopted the following resolution:

"The legislative committee feels that the body should make no recommendations of a political nature. We are here for the purpose of considering matters pertaining to the Taylor Grazing Act only."

In commenting upon this action, the KEMMERER GAZETTE said:

"The cowboy and the sheep herder may be 'ornery cusses' occasionally, like anyone else, but they are not a rubber stamp. The long months on the range are conducive to the old-fashioned thought processes. They think and act as independently as the broncs they break."

THE AMERICAN NATIONAL LIVE STOCK ASSOCIATION

For some weeks in late 1937 and early 1938, the activities of the Wyoming Stock Growers Association revolved about plans for the entertainment of the 41st Annual Convention of the American National Live Stock Association to be held in Cheyenne.

With the Plains Hotel as headquarters, the national organization convened from January 13 through January 15, 1938. Five hundred and sixty-seven delegates attended from 17 states, representing for the first time every state west of the Missouri River.

Delegates were loud in their praise of the splendid entertainment accorded them by the Wyoming hosts. J. Elmer Brock was elected First Vice President, with Hubbard Russell, of California, President.

The Wyoming Stock Growers Association was especially enthusiastic about entertaining the convention since it had been largely responsible in forming the "mother organization," the National Cattle Growers Association of America, on November 13, 1885, which later became the present American National Live Stock Association.

THE 66th ANNUAL CONVENTION MEETS IN TORRINGTON

In sending out the call for the 66th Annual Convention, which met at the Trail Hotel at Torrington, June 2, 3 and 4, 1938, President Sam Hyatt said: "The time is here as never before when we must stand on our own feet and the best way is to whole-heartedly support our organization. One that has stood the test of 65 years and as in the past is today ever watchful of our interests. Now, come on you cow-hands, get aboard the old chuck-wagon, do a little boosting, and help maintain our organization, and keep on building better and stronger. We want all members to help select officers and the Executive Committee—to select men who will unselfishly give of their time and effort to preserve the livestock industry. . . ."

Meeting again, with an exceptionally large attendance, the Association accepted for membership eight banks and 243 new members, bringing the membership total to a new high.

President Hyatt set the pace for the Convention when he discussed in his annual address the following topics: inspection, state lands, auction sales rings, the Argentine Pact, taxation, conservation, Taylor Grazing Act, Wage and Hour Bill, Preservation of Wild Life, market declines, the Livestock and Meat Board, reciprocal trade agreements, the Farm Bill, Federal control of lands, local finishing, and state waters.

In conclusion he said:

"I wish to sound a word of warning. Recent events clearly show the wisdom of sticking to your own commodity organization; don't be misled by the argument that you, the stockmen, should belong to other organizations and help control its policies in your interest, for those organizations of national scope are controlled by an element that, by checking their stand on national policies, do not have your industry at heart. Stick with your own organization. Every dollar it spends is spent in your behalf. It is earnestly striving to preserve the American market for the American producer to the full extent of his ability to supply it. We believe in that policy, and are giving it our undivided support."

Russell Thorp's report as Executive Secretary Chief-Inspector, stressed the fact that the Omaha Live Stock Exchanges had signed the revised brand inspection agreements and had afforded inspectors the finest cooperation in pro-

tecting shippers and producers than at any time during the fifty-three years of brand inspection at the Omaha market. He called attention to the fact that up to date \$3,000 had been paid in rewards.

Among the highlights of the convention were: approval of the Calf Plan and the appointment of a standing committee on same, with Walter G. Knollenberg, as chairman, to put the Calf Plan into effect in Wyoming; an appeal from Governor Miller to the stockmen to protect the state's right to its water; a discussion of Bangs disease by Dr. H. D. Port; a talk on Wild Life by Capt. Chiles A. Plummer; a discussion on ranch organization and problems of the cattleman by Dr. A. F. Vass; an address by John A. Reed, president of the Wyoming Wool Growers Association, on "This Business of Ours," and addresses on reciprocal trade by Fred E. Warren and F. E. Mollin whose watchword was: "Keep the American Market for the American Producer."

Other speakers who gave exceptionally fine talks were: Charles E. Collins, past president of the American National Live Stock Association, A. A. Smith of Sterling, Colo., chairman of the Finance Committee of the Amer. Natl. Live Stock Assoc., D. J. Roach, district manager of the Great Western Sugar Company, Frank G. Arnold, of the Colorado Governmental Research Association, Hon. Charles W. Lilley, vice president of the Colorado Stock Growers Association, W. H. Pruett of Wheatland, L. R. Capron, Assistant Vice President of the C. B. & Q. R. R., and Senator Hugh Ashmore, of Pali-sade, Nebraska.

The resolutions passed by the convention reiterated, in large measure, those passed by the preceding four or five conventions, as the stockman's problems were practically the same as those which he had been facing for some time.

Among the new subjects mentioned in the resolutions were: endorsement of the McCarran Live Stock Theft Bill, opposition to the processing tax, opposition to compulsory eradication of Bangs disease, insistence that the Wyoming Insurance Commissioner suspend insurance companies from operating in Wyoming, which were not in the habit of paying just claims for livestock losses on highways; and the demand that the Forest Grazing season be made flexible.

Sincere thanks were extended "to the citizens of the city of Torrington and the county of Goshen who have been the very soul of hospitality and have contributed in every possible way to make our convention a success."

Special entertainment for the women, a high school chorus of fifty voices, especially trained for the occasion, the

annual banquet and ball, and many other features were provided for the pleasure of the visitors not only by the residents of Torrington, but by those of the entire county.

In July 1938 the key men of the American National Live Stock Association conferred in Denver to form a plan to combat the problems facing the western cattle industry. Among the representatives from eleven states were President Sam Hyatt and Elmer Brock of the Wyoming Stock Growers Association.

In addition to the problems just considered at the Torrington convention of the Association, the Denver group spent considerable time discussing: stocker and feeder rates, sales of cattle in event of hurtful surpluses, and surplus commodities.

In the following month, Russell Thorp and J. Elmer Brock testified against the extension of the Teton National Park, at a Senate Sub-Committee of which Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney was chairman. Mr. Brock represented the American National Live Stock Association. Representing the Wyoming Stock Growers Association, Mr. Thorp supported his testimony by the States Rights Resolution, unanimously passed at three conventions of his organization.

In August also, came the announcement that the State Land Board had reduced the rentals 25 per cent in four counties and 15 per cent in the balance of counties in Wyoming. This reduction came as the result of persistent efforts on the part of Association officials.

FRANK O. HORTON TO CONGRESS

It was in 1938 Frank O. Horton of Saddle String, rancher and many years a trustee of the Association, was elected to Congress. He went to Washington an all-out defender of the rights of the Western live stock producer, a rugged individualist—the result of inherent range experience, who did not hesitate to make his position clear when occasion demanded.

Among the many interesting visitors at the Cheyenne Headquarters of the Association during 1938, was Frazier Hunt, noted international news correspondent and author of novels and magazine articles, who was gathering data for a story of the Texas Trail.

"In my opinion," said Mr. Hunt, "the famed Homestake mine with all its glittering wealth isn't nearly as valuable as the historical background of old Wyoming. Files of the Stock Growers Association are one of the richest sources of historical data I have ever found."

OUR INSPECTORS - 1942



John Egan
INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS



Earl W. Carpenter
INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
DENVER, COLORADO



W. W. McVieker
INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
OMAHA, NEBRASKA



Edwin H. Patrick
INSPECTOR
OGDEN-NORTH SALT LAKE, UTAH



John J. Smith
INSPECTOR
IDAHO FALLS, IDAHO



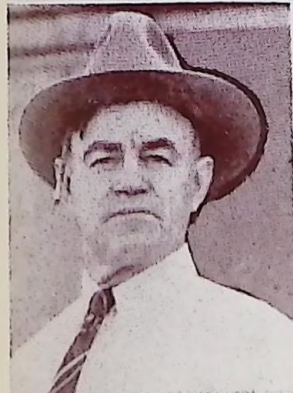
John J. Robb
INSPECTOR
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI



W. E. Sutter
INSPECTOR
BILLINGS, MONTANA



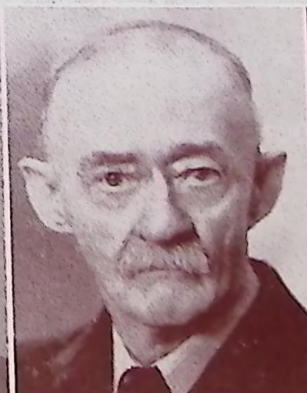
John R. Murphy
INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
SIOUX CITY, IOWA



Sam Brownell
INSPECTOR
SIOUX FALLS, S. DAKOTA



John Redmond
INSPECTOR
OMAHA, NEBRASKA



Charles Shannon
INSPECTOR
RAPID CITY, S. DAKOTA



Walter B. Willard
INSPECTOR
BELLE FOURCHE, S. DAKOTA



Perry Black
INSPECTOR
NORTH PORTLAND, OREGON



Bud Stout
ASST. INSPECTOR
SIOUX CITY, IOWA



Frank Christian
ASST. INSPECTOR
OMAHA, NEBRASKA



Lee Dull
ASST. INSPECTOR
OMAHA, NEBRASKA

Almost daily new additions were made to this historical collection. Among the unusual occasions at this time was a section taken out of the old TA ranch barn, that showed a port hole and bullet holes.

BRAND INSPECTION OF UTMOST IMPORTANCE

Although the Association was busy on many fronts, its most important work still continued to be brand inspection. Blotched brands, unrecorded brands, brands not covered by bills of sale—were reported by the inspectors on every report.

For example:

BILLINGS: Red white faced yearling heifer. Heifer was trucked to this market from Cody. Claimed by shipper as a 2V right hip. Heifer clipped and she had LJ left ribs. This brand was not listed on the sheriff's certificate, and the sheriff's certificate does not tally with the cattle that were in this truck. There were eight head of cattle in this truck and the sheriff's certificate showed only seven head. This appears to be a case of where trucker added one animal to this load after Sheriff's inspection.

OMAHA. Unknown estray. Clipped. Branded T two bar 2 lazy K bar. Unable to tell who owner may be. Brands blotched. May be attempt to work over. Brands not shown on certificate. Hold proceeds for positive ownership. Took special pains to try and figure brands out. Viewed by several inspectors.

During the winter of 1938-39, the Nebraska Association suspected an organized gang to be working between Nebraska and Wyoming. The Wyoming Association was successful in confirming the suspicions, with the result that the Nebraska end of the rustling gang was sentenced to the penitentiary for stealing a steer,—which was traced through Wyoming inspectors at Scottsbluff. Several horses belonging to Nebraska ranchers which had been stolen by this gang, were recovered, sold, and the money placed in the hands of the rightful owners.

Another case, in which the Wyoming convict was involved, was uncovered by Inspector Carpenter at Denver. When a truck load of cattle consigned to the Denver market came under Inspector Carpenter's inspection, he immediately suspected three head of these cattle to be carrying "worked over" brands. The cattle were slaughtered and the hides re-

tained. The brand was cleared by the local inspector as a 7 P C, right hip, and so appeared. On examining the under side of the hide, it clearly showed that the original brand was a plain Flag, and later was proven to be the recorded brand of Mr. Bainbridge, of Bristow, Nebraska.

When the case was fully developed it was found that the man who worked over the brands was serving time in the penitentiary. He finally signed a written confession that he trucked the cattle from Thedford, Neb., and converted the Flag brand into a P, thus making the brand 7 PC, which was his wife's recorded brand. Sheriff Carroll, of Laramie County, and E. L. Davis, special investigator for the Nebraska Stock Growers Association, assisted in the case.



Chief Inspector Thorp, right, Conferring With Inspector Earl W. Carpenter, Inspector in Charge for Wyoming on Questionable Brands at the Denver Stock Yards.



Ordered Cows Slaughtered for Close-up Examination of Brand on Hide. Middle Character of Original Brand Definitely Altered. Unable to Definitely Determine Original Brand From the Hair Side of the Hide.



Inspector Carpenter, Denver, Suspects Worked Over Brand. Clipped and Photographed Two Cows. Brand Claimed for 7PC Right Hip.



Examination Flesh Side of Hide Discloses Distinct "Flag" Brand. Not of Record in Wyoming. It Was Found the "Flag" Brand Was of Record in Nebraska. The Nebraska Stock Growers Association Located the Recorded Owner of the Brand, Who Stated He Sent Cattle to Theford, Nebraska, to Be Wintered, But Next Spring Was Unable to Locate the Entire Number of Cattle. The Man Who Had Charge of the Cattle at Theford Was a Brother-in-law of the Wyoming Recorded Owner of the 7PC Brand. The Cattle Were Trucked to Wyoming, Where the "Flag" Was Worked Into P and the 7 and C Were Added. The Proceeds of All 7 PC Cattle Carrying Worked Over Brands Were Forwarded to the Nebraska Owner by the Wyoming Stock Growers Association Through Cooperation of the Nebraska Stock Growers Association.

A VARIETY OF MATTERS

During 1938, National Forest officials signified their desire to confer with the Forest Committee of the Wyoming Stock Growers Association, saying: "It is realized that at your annual meetings the Forest Service has not always been represented, but it is hoped that in the future, it will be possible for a member of the Supervisor's office and in practically every case, the District ranger, to attend your annual meetings."

Late in the year Richard H. Rutledge, Regional Forester, of Ogden, Utah, was appointed to succeed F. R. Carpenter as Director of the Taylor Grazing Administration. Carpenter, it was said, had performed the Herculean task of setting the machinery in motion for the administration of the Act, and the Association recognized his accomplishment. In speaking

of Rutledge, the Secretary of the Wyoming Stock Growers Association said: "His work with the Forest Service and many years direct contact with the range men warrants this Association and the stockmen of Wyoming to tender him their wholehearted support in his new undertaking."

Soon afterwards a conference was called in Washington by Secretary of the Interior Ickes and Director Rutledge, which was attended by President Sam Hyatt, as a member of the American National Live Stock Association's Committee of Four representing the stockmen of the Western states.

During the conference an agreement was reached concerning the recommendation that the local advisory boards be recognized; that they should be elected by the qualified users of the range, and should make recommendations as to the allocation of permits and similar matters.

But just when the Taylor Grazing horizon seemed to be brightening, the Reciprocal Trade sky was storm-torn. The trade agreements were concluded and the results were announced on November 18, AFTER the election.

F. E. Mollin, secretary of the American National Live Stock Association, said:

"The American livestock industry has been sold down the river once more. The benefits which were supposed to compensate are not there. Slight concessions on hams and lard and trivial reductions in duties on minor products such as fruit and vegetables are granted, and the livestock producer, subjected to further serious competition at lower price levels, is supposed to rejoice because somewhere in Canada or England an additional American lemon or a stalk of asparagus has been placed."

MEETING OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, 1938

Fifteen counties of the state were represented at the meeting of the Executive Committee, held on December 19, 1938. A number of special guests attended and participated in the discussions of problems varying from Section 15 of the Taylor Grazing Act to the confiscation of vehicles used to transport illegally killed game and stolen livestock.

In addition to the disposal of estray claims, the endorsement of pending legislation and routine business, the Executive Committee asked the Board of Equalization for a 33 1/3 per cent reduction on all land valuations and that the valuation on all cattle be reduced to the 1937 valuation. The requests, however, were not granted.

THE FISCAL YEAR 1938-39

President Hyatt summarized the year June 1, 1938 to June 1, 1939, as follows:

"It has been a busy year for all of us and, I am happy to say, a reasonably successful one. Market prices for cattle have been well maintained and a bountiful feed crop produced, followed by active demand for stockers and feeders. Again, as has been the case each year for several years past, memberships set a new record. Stockmen were attracted by the active and important program of our organization and enlisted their support for the common cause."

At a meeting held at Lander on January 9, 1939, by the Chamber of Commerce, an address was delivered by Russell Thorp, who presented to Robert H. Hall, 81, the maverick record book that he had carried when he was foreman of Dist. No. 27, in 1885; and to Ed Farlow, the book carried by his brother, Henry Farlow, when he was round-up foreman of the same district in 1886.

Two days later the Secretary addressed a meeting of the Park County Stock Growers and assisted in the organization of a Calf Plan. Ten months later, on November 11, a sale was held at Cody, attended by 350, at which 21 calves were sold.

In February, 1939, a delegation of 30 members of the Wyoming Stock Growers Association, left Cheyenne in special Pullmans, to attend the convention of the American National Livestock Association at San Francisco. There J. Elmer Brock was re-elected President.

The Brand Inspection Committee, headed by Russell Thorp, was optimistic about the passage of the McCarran Cattle Theft Bill, as it was reported that the Senate Judiciary Committee had approved the proposed legislation giving the Federal government jurisdiction over cattle thefts if the cattle were transported across state lines. When opponents of the bill objected to it because of the \$5,000 fine and jail sentence of not more than five years which were provided for those convicted, Senator McCarran always replied: "In the old days we used to shoot rustlers."

67TH CONVENTION MEETS IN KEMMERER, 1939

"Howdy, Range Riders, Kemmerer Is Yours—" greeted the delegates to the 67th Convention as they arrived at the Hotel Kemmerer, Kemmerer, for the meeting from June 1 to 3, 1939. The keys of the city were turned over for a round of entertainment as well as for serious business.

Parades and concerts were given by the Kemmerer High School Band; a Dutch lunch was spread at Legion Hall for the men, while a buffet supper was in progress for the women, at the Kemmerer Field Club House. Mrs. P. J. Quealy presided at a tea for the women and later was "toastmaster" at the annual banquet. The annual dance was held at the Pavilion.

Stockmen from Idaho and Utah, as well as from Wyoming were in attendance.

In his annual address to the convention, President Sam Hyatt urged that Advisory Boards under the Taylor Grazing Act be given permanent status; warned that there was then pending, dependent upon executive action, a reorganization of certain parts of the administrative branches of our Federal government engaged in supervising and directing the use of the federally-owned grazing lands; stressed state and private ownership of lands; discussed land rentals; called attention to the significance of the purchase of Argentine corned beef for the Navy; and reviewed other widely discussed subjects relating to the livestock industry.

In speaking of the public domain, President Hyatt quoted the following paragraph from the last chapter of "Memoirs" by Former Governor B. B. Brooks:

"One of the gravest dangers confronting Wyoming people and retarding the slow but orderly home-building, is the ever growing handicap and menace of federal control and management over our various natural resources. I grant that these are grave problems; but in my judgment, proper conservation can be better assured by local and state control rather than by laws, bureaus, and commissions in Washington."

"Those," said Mr. Hyatt, "are the words of Former Governor B. B. Brooks, a man who has spent the past sixty years in Wyoming, has grown up with the state from the grass roots, and is now retired. He has no political axes to grind."

Special features of the convention program were: the discussion of the success of the Calf Plan by Bennett Hammond of Cody; and a talk on "A Young Man's Place in the Cattle Business," by Wesley Hyatt, 19-year-old son of President Hyatt. Of particular interest was the display of the use of beef and the proper methods of cooking, presented by Miss Evangeline Jennings, food and nutrition expert of the Extension Service of the University of Wyoming, and Tony Fellhauer, extension livestock and dairy specialist. A booklet of up-to-date meat recipes was made available to all delegates

through the courtesy of the National Live Stock and Meat Board.

Among the speakers during the sessions were: Orval W. Adams, Vice President of the Utah National Bank of Salt Lake City; L. C. Montgomery, president, Utah Cattle and Horse Growers Association; F. E. Mollin, secretary of the American National Livestock Association; Glen Smith, assistant regional forester, Denver; Clarence Favre of Ogden, Utah, assistant regional forester in charge of grazing; William H. Guild, general manager western lines, Union Pacific Railroad; Erle Reid, Torrington, Wyo., president of the Wyoming Governmental Research Association; Byron Wilson, secretary of the Wyoming Governmental Research Association; Harold J. Burbuck, Rawlins, regional grazer of the Taylor Grazing Administration; John T. Caine, III, representing the Union Stock Yards and Transit Company, Chicago; and Delmar H. LaVoi, National Live Stock and Meat Board, Chicago.

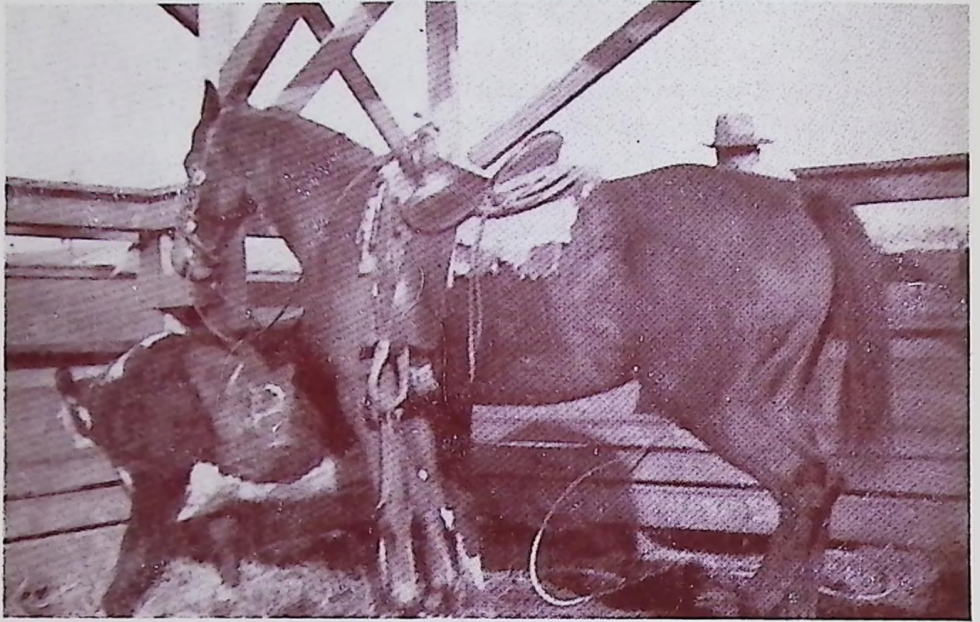
In addition to the topics under consideration by the 1938 convention, the 1939 assemblage adopted resolutions recommending the Poll Tax Collection legislation and opposing the fixed Forest Grazing season, consolidation of Grazing Divisions, further increase in national park areas in Wyoming, and discriminatory taxes. The delegates favored Beef Grading and protested the purchase of South American canned beef and the continuance of the purchase of submarginal lands.

James C. Shaw and W. P. Ricketts were made Honorary Life Members of the Association.

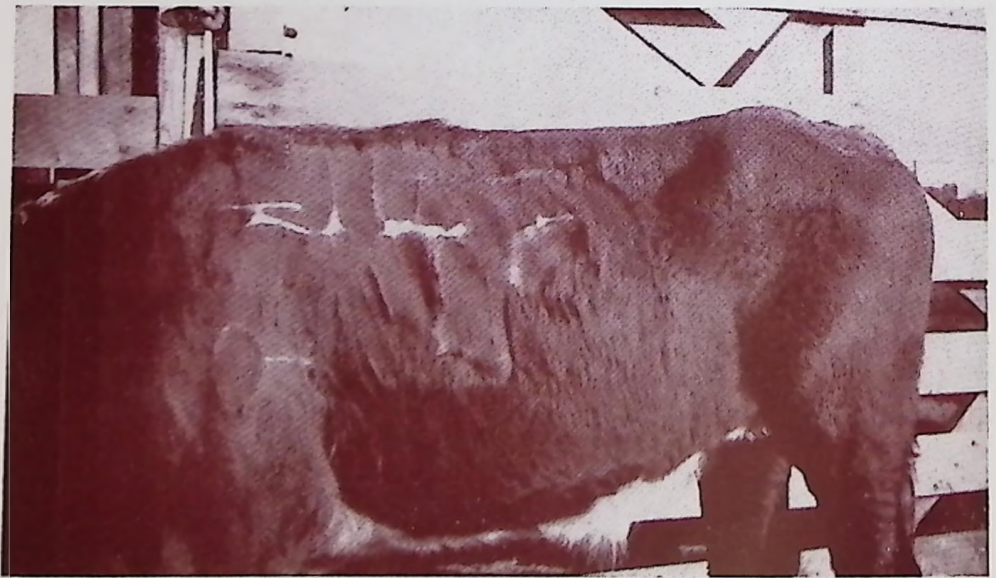
President Sam Hyatt and all officers of the Association were re-elected.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee, immediately following the convention, Chief Inspector Russell Thorp was instructed to provide cameras to all inspectors at the principal markets, as it had been found that photographed brands could readily be interpreted. Experience had shown that a picture of a brand was valuable in detecting whether it had been worked over and could be used as evidence in cattle stealing cases. The photograph, too, helped to identify the original brand.

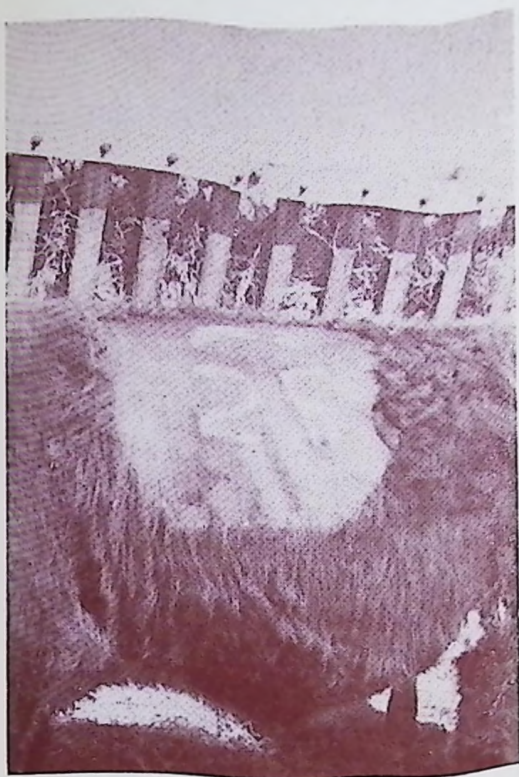
The Wyoming Association, said to be the first to equip its inspectors with cameras and instructions as to their use, has made good use of the photographs of brands turned in by its inspectors.



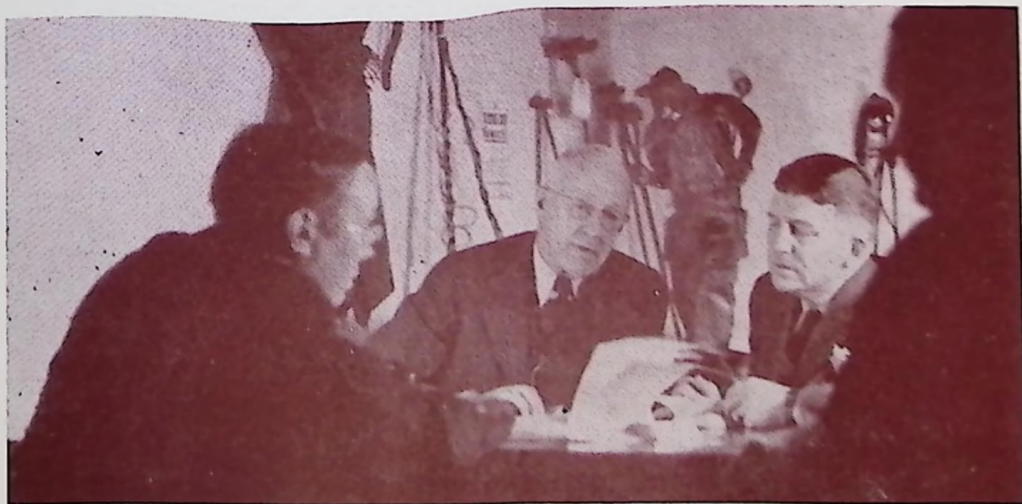
Trained Saddle Horess Are Required to Assist Inspectors in Holding the Estrays.
An Essential Part in Brand Inspection.



MS—A Much Branded Animal. Ownership Unknown.



Brand on This Animal Shown on Local Inspection Certificate as E—Clipped by Association Inspector at Market. The Recorded Owner Received Proceeds.



(Left to Right): Fred E. Warren, Chairman Executive Committee, Russell Thorp, Secretary-Chief Inspector, Wyoming Stock Growers Association, Conferring with Captain George Smith, Wyoming State Highway Patrol. George Carroll (Right) Sheriff Laramie County. Conferring on Ways and Means to Apprehend Rubber Tired Rustlers. Photograph Taken in Office of Wyoming Stock Growers Association, Cheyenne.

In response to an invitation from the Association, in August 1939, through COW COUNTRY, for the members to send in newspaper clippings relative to comments on the work of the Association, and to report complaints of stockmen, much valuable information was received.

"Remember," said Chief Inspector Thorp, "one misinformed or disgruntled individual can tear down in a short time among his neighbors more than can be overcome in a long period of time."

Few complaints were sent in, but those that were received were given space in the bulletin.

The following clipping from the Nebraska Stock Growers Association's QUARTERLY was appreciated by the readers of COW COUNTRY:

"Farming and ranching are not the same. The farmer rides a sulky plow and tractor and may have a few cattle or sheep as a side line. A rancher rides horseback and may farm a little as a side line. A rancher knows when NOT to plow up perfectly good native meadows in an attempt to substitute crops that will NOT grow. He knows when NOT to plow up and destroy grazing lands, creating a dust bowl. Men classing themselves as ranchmen do not attend public meetings called and held to tell them of the wonderful aid and benefactions that are to be handed them by the government when other people put up the money. They attend meetings held for advising them on better methods for improving their cattle and best means for securing high prices and thereby retain their independence."

Although cattle prices at this time were good, with a keen demand for feeder cattle, the Association urged ranchers, if possible, to hold over what breeding stock they could and to ship in concentrates to augment the hay shortage. It was suggested that straw could be used to good advantage with cottonseed cake and soy bean pellet. Information concerning such feeds and railroad rates on same were supplied, upon request, by the Cheyenne headquarters.

Warnings were sent out by Secretary Thorp at various times against certain types of solicitors or salesmen. He stated that one group of men was working different sections of the country collecting money on a pretext that they would file a petition in Washington against the importation of Argentine beef. There were salesmen, too, with tattoo machines for branding. These machines, the Secretary said, might be use-

ful in handling poultry or in marking harness, but were not suitable for cattle branding!

In discussing conditions in 1939, Fred E. Warren, chairman, of the Executive Committee, said:

"In the seventies grass cost nothing. Oftentimes an outfit running several thousand cattle or many thousands of sheep did not own or lease even as much as a quarter section. They had no buildings, fences, or other improvements, except perhaps a log house and a little horse pasture, and they put up no hay, except a little cut along some creek for livestock itself. Contrast that with the present day, when frequently several times as much capital is invested in land, improvements, and equipment, as in the stock itself, and bear in mind that this investment brings in no direct revenue. The livestock must earn enough income to pay the interest, taxes, depreciation, and upkeep of all these things."

WAR IN EUROPE

With the sudden outbreak of the war in Europe in the summer of 1939, the cattle markets were thrown into confusion. The immediate result was an exceedingly sharp rise in the price of most raw materials, including cattle. So sudden was the rise that the officers of the Association decided to telegraph each member of the Executive Committee to warn all cowmen in his locality to be very cautious about selling—to find out first what the current prices were. With buyers and speculators making hasty trips into the country to buy before the full import of the rapid rise in prices was fully realized, such a warning saved growers many thousands of dollars.

In as much as there was a shortage of feed in Wyoming due to drought conditions prevailing over most of the state, Russell Thorp advised the cowman to take advantage of the present good market prices and to cut his herd to the number that he could safely carry over the winter.

In those hectic first weeks of the European War, with demands for livestock ever increasing, the Association renewed its watchfulness relative to tariff. The Dude Ranchers' Association pledged its support to the Association in this work.

MEMBERSHIP CAMPAIGN LAUNCHED

Following the June 1939 convention, the Association found it necessary to suspend 415 members for nonpayment

of dues. This was the largest shrinkage of membership in any one year since the late 1880's. The shrinkage was not confined to any one locality but was more or less statewide, except perhaps in the dry farming sections.

On October 31, the Association launched a membership drive, by first-class mail, among the 12,000 non-member livestock owners in the state. Members of the Association called on their neighbors and explained the many services of the organization and urged them to join.

The results of the campaign were amazingly satisfactory. Within the first weeks of the drive three hundred and seventy-three new names were added to the roll.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING— DECEMBER, 1939

Many prominent guests attended the Executive Committee meeting held at Cheyenne on December 18, 1939. At that time much attention was directed to discussions concerning State land rentals, brand inspection, disposal of estrays, and a report from the Forestry Committee.

Evidently as the result of a brief filed by the Wyoming Wool Growers Association and the Wyoming Stock Growers Association, early in the year, asking for a 50 per cent reduction of basic rental fees on state lands, the State Land Board had sent out a questionnaire to renters. The Wyoming Stock Growers Association felt that this questionnaire, as worded, would not bring in the information which "should be desired by the Land Board in rendering a decision on the application for reduction of fees." The Association, therefore, through the COW COUNTRY, commented on the various sections of the Land Board's questionnaire and called for a poll of its own on the same subject. It also explained that the loss to the school funds, if rentals should be reduced, would be only 2.69 per cent of the total land office income.

A report on the tabulation of the results of the Association's poll, made by a committee selected at the December meeting, showed an overwhelming majority in favor of "readjustment in reduction of state land rentals."

On the whole there were found to be fewer complaints at this time, relative to brand inspection and increasing satisfaction was said to have been experienced between the live stock exchanges than in the past. A lack of adequate inspection at auction sales in adjoining states was discussed at length by the Executive Committee.

The report of the Forestry Committee stated that: "forestry officials indicated close cooperation with the users and

permittees, and recommended that local forest advisory boards be appointed with representatives from the cattle and sheep growers to work in an advisory capacity with the forest officials."

After a motion picture-talk had been presented by Sam Hitchcock, director of the Future Farmers of America for Wyoming, a committee was appointed by the Association, to work out plans for cooperation with Mr. Hitchcock in order that suitable prizes might be provided for the outstanding work of the young men in the F.F.A. Upon the committee's recommendation \$200 was voted to be awarded each year by the Association for livestock judging and for essay contests among members of the F.F.A. in Wyoming. The sum of \$100 to be awarded to the winning livestock judging team was to be used in defraying expenses to the annual national meeting of the F.F.A.

Subjects of the essay contests were confined to range management, range production of cattle, and ranch operations, including grazing.

The Executive Committee recommended that a representative of the Future Farmers of America be selected each year to address the annual convention of the Wyoming Stock Growers Association. Chief Inspector Thorp and Inspectors Earl Carpenter and John Smith interested guests and members of the Executive Committee with a display of hides carrying worked-over brands on cattle recovered by Inspector Carpenter at the Denver market. The display clearly demonstrated that the original brand could be determined by the examination of the under-side or flesh-side of a hide. A number of photographs taken by the inspectors of blotched brands were particularly interesting. They were used to show how the inspectors deciphered the original brands and they proved the importance of the use of photography in inspection.

The Executive Committee appeared on December 19 before the State Board of Equalization and asked for 33 1/3 per cent reduction in grazing land valuations for taxation purposes.

During 1939 many members of the Association joined the National Old Time Cow Boys Association of which Bill Splann, Billings, Montana was president and Charles Ackenhansen of Worland, Wagon Boss for Wyoming. The primary purpose of the organization was to bring the old timers into contact with each other.

The year 1939 closed with Wyoming reporting the smallest cattle herds in years. The ranchers chose to accept the attractive market prices rather than to ship in high priced

feeds and to be faced, perhaps, with heavy winter costs. The year had been remarkable in the extraordinary conditions that had prevailed. Said COW COUNTRY:

"It is extraordinary that the south half of the state was more or less affected by drought while the northern part of the state, especially in the Sheridan district, has experienced one of the finest grass years on record, regardless of Document 199 issued by the government, indicating that the ranges had been destroyed. Grass grew in such profusion that in one area one hundred thousand acres of fine grass was destroyed by prairie fires. Stockmen throughout the range area were blessed with satisfactory prices the past season."

At the convention of the American National Live Stock Association held in Denver, Colo., January 11-13, 1940, J. Elmer Brock was elected president, bringing honor to the Wyoming Stock Growers Association.

Russell Thorp, chairman of the Committee on Brand Inspection and Live Stock Theft, who had been made a coordinator at the San Francisco meeting the year previous, made a report of the year's activities of his committee which represented 17 states. He told how the committee had been working out a uniform system with various associations and state organizations.

Mr. Thorp also read a communication from Edward A. O'Neal, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, which he had written to Chairman Marvin Jones of the House Agricultural Committee, in which Mr. O'Neal had suggested that "brand inspection be put on a cost basis and kept in the Department of Agriculture rather than delegate it to any outside agency."

Mr. Thorp's committee was opposed to such an arrangement and voted that its members should interview the presidents of the various state farm bureau federations to protest the position officially taken by the Board of Directors of the A.F.B.A.

Other matters discussed by the committee pertained to the establishment of a brand inspection system in Nevada and the endeavor to work with the Department of Indian Affairs with a view to adjusting some of the differences existing between the present methods of handling Indian livestock and the respective state laws and regulations.

The Co-Ordinating Committee on Brand Inspection, a sub-committee to the one which met in Denver in January, convened at Cheyenne on April 15 and 16, represented by

Howard Linger, chairman, Hooper, Colo.; H. P. Hansen, North Platte, Nebraska; and Russell Thorp, Cheyenne.

With the livestock industry confronted with the rapid development of auction sales and the transportation of livestock by truck, both of which materially complicated the regulation and control of livestock, the committee made recommendations relative to: Regulation at Markets, Instructions to Market Inspectors, Auction Sales Rings, and the National Animal-Theft Bill.

It was reported to the sub-committee that the two states which were operating under civil service, both stated that civil service was not satisfactory for the appointment of inspectors.

During the spring of 1940, interest of the Wyoming Stock Growers Association was focused upon the Reciprocal Trade Agreements bill, in which Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney was active in his endeavor to have a provision passed requiring the approval of the Senate for such measures just as is required with other treaties. The Pittman Bill endorsing this arrangement was defeated by a vote of 44-41. Senator O'Mahoney voted in favor of the bill, while Wyoming's junior senator, H. H. Schwartz was in the "No" column.

At this time the Association urged its members to support the Amendment to the Wages and Hours Bill providing for certain exemptions to cover labor in the processing of meats.

68TH ANNUAL CONVENTION IN LANDER

The Wyoming Stock Growers Association returned to Lander, after nine years, for its 68th Annual Convention, which head-quartered at the Noble Hotel, June 4-6, 1940, with representatives from every county in the state.

Band concerts, gay dinner and dancing parties, scenic trips to the mountains, the annual banquet with Colonel Tim McCoy as toastmaster, the annual stockmen's ball and floor show, and an Indian rodeo at Fort Washakie kept the delegates busy between sessions.

Hon. Robert Hall of Lander, delivered the address of welcome. Mr. Hall, one of the oldest pioneers in Wyoming, rode the range back in the 1880's as a round-up foreman. He came to Wyoming as a telegrapher and it was he who flashed to the world by telegraph, the news of the Custer Massacre in 1876.

Mrs. Thomas Hunter of Cheyenne, responded to the address of welcome, saying in conclusion: "So our problems go. We fight the elements, conserve and defer on the land, quar-

rel with the government, vaccinate and inoculate the animals, poison the bugs and hoppers, plant and sow and hope to reap, speculate on prices, and finally come to the convention for moral support and advice. In spite of our problems, it is a privilege to be in the ranch business, and it will continue to be the most interesting if not the most profitable business in the West."

A plea for organization was the keynote of President Sam Hyatt's address.

"We are living in an era of high-pressure groups. Thorough organization is our only solution to combat the ever encroaching and hamstringing policies forced upon us," he said.

He strongly opposed consolidation of the Forest Service with the Taylor Grazing Service under the Interior Department and also voiced opposition to the establishment of a Wilderness Area in the Big Horn Mountains.

After touching upon the many issues of the day, he concluded with a reference to the recent great German offensive against the Allies by saying: "Now the awakening has come, we believe all Americans, without regard to religion, politics, or business standing agree in principle with the President's insistence upon immediate and thorough preparation."

Diplomas were awarded to twelve inspectors by President Hyatt, under authority of the Association, for completing at least one year of service at the market centers under strict supervision and who had passed a final rigid examination.

Those successfully qualifying: John Mathew Egan, Earl Willard Carpenter, William Wiley McVicker, Edwin Hart Patrick, Clyde Rogers, Harrie Ray Robison, John Jasper Smith, Stanford Steward Sanford, Martin Campbell Christian, Paul Dearcorn, Jr., John R. Murphy, Michael Gerald Shonsey.

Led by C. J. Moynihan, of Montrose, Colorado, who made a profound impression upon his audience with a remarkable address on "Americanism," a number of eminent speakers appeared on the convention program.

Governor Nels H. Smith highlighted the accomplishments of his administration; W. T. Faricy, General Solicitor of the C. & N.W. R.R., delivered an illuminating "railroad" address; E. M. Brouse, Superintendent of the Experiment Substation of the University of Nebraska, recounted successful experiments in practical feeding of cottonseed and supplemental feeds; and F. E. Mollin reported on the National situation at Washington. Other most worthwhile talks were given by J. Elmer Brock, Dr. A. F. Vass and Erle Reid.

Joe Black, past president of the Future Farmers of America, told of his organization's work.

In making a report of the nominating committee for new members, Chairman F. S. Mitchell said that all of the 379 new member-applicants had been accepted except one.

"It was the sense of this committee," said Mr. Mitchell, "that every man should be in a position to attend these meetings if he wanted to, and I am sorry to say that this applicant cannot attend these meetings, even if he does want to, because he is in the State Penitentiary."

The report of the Calf Plan, as successfully carried out during the year at Cody, was reported by Lloyd Taggart. Tony Fellhauer, Live Stock Specialist at the University of Wyoming, rounded out Mr. Taggart's report with colored motion pictures showing the Calf Sale. The pictures were followed by a demonstration on finishing, given by Junior and Wayne Carter, 4-H Club members from Park County.

In his annual report to the convention, Russell Thorp showed increased activity in the Association from the increased demands of stockmen and members throughout the state. He reported that the officials had kept closely informed on national and state problems, had attended important meetings and conventions, had increased the number of new members to 379 as compared with 127 for the year ending June 1, 1939, and had brought the present 1940 membership to 1,449 active paid up stockmen members, and 33 bank members.

In referring to inspection service, Mr. Thorp said that it was functioning satisfactorily.

"The past year," he said, "we met with satisfactory cooperation from livestock exchanges and commission men at the principal markets, and recorded the fewest complaints on record."

He congratulated the stockmen of Wyoming upon the practical working of the excellent auction sales law and paid tribute to the newly elected president of the American National Live Stock Association, J. Elmer Brock, for "his tireless efforts, sacrifice, and devotion to the livestock industry."

The convention through its resolutions urged economy in all branches of governmental activity; endorsed a bill to legalize the local forest advisory boards; approved the through route billing; urged a broader interpretation of the Fair Labor Standards Act; opposed the consolidation of grazing districts; favored the abandonment of submarginal land purchase; and approved the ten-year permits on public domain. Resolutions also urged the continuation of the fight for the passage of the McCarran Live Stock Theft Bill and the

Pittman Amendment to the Reciprocal Trade Act. Approval was given of the Beef Grading Program and the program of the National Live Stock and Meat Board. Opposition was expressed to ratification of the Argentine Sanitary Convention, to "any attempt to emasculate the present provisions of the Interstate Commerce Act relating to the 'long and short haul clause,' and to the withdrawal of public lands or purchase of private lands for the creation of new national parks, national monuments, or wilderness areas, or for the enlargement of any such existing areas.

The delegates also urged the U. S. Forest Service's Forest and Range Experiment Station at Fort Collins, Colorado, to extend its activities to the range problems in Wyoming, provided that such work could be accomplished without additional appropriation.

The convention elected the following officers: Charles A. Myers, Evanston, President; George A. Cross, Dubois, Vice President; M. M. Cushing, Saratoga, re-elected Treasurer; Fred E. Warren, re-elected chairman of the Executive Committee; and Russell Thorp, re-elected Secretary-Chief Inspector.



THE COW BELLES ORGANIZE

On June 6, 1940, Mrs. George Snodgrass of Casper, assembled sixty women at a luncheon at the Noble Hotel and suggested that they organize an auxiliary group to the Wyoming Stock Growers Association. The purpose of such an



MRS. P. J. QUEALY,
First President, 1940



MRS. GEO. H. SNODGRASS,
Second President, 1941



MRS. DUGALD R. WHITAKER
Third President, 1942

organization was to assist the wives of stockmen, as well as women who operate ranches, to become better acquainted, especially at conventions, and to be of help to the Stock Growers Association in any way that seemed fitting.

The suggestion was enthusiastically adopted and the following officers were chosen: President, Mrs. P. J. Quealy,

Kemmerer; Secretary (Belle of the Bawl), Mrs. Thomas Hunter, Cheyenne; and Treasurer, Mrs. George Cross, Dubois.

All women interested in livestock, whether from Wyoming or adjoining states, were invited to join. Annual dues were set at 50 cents. Later it was decided that members of the Auxiliary must be a member of the Wyoming Stock Growers Association, or have a husband, brother, or son as a member of the Association.

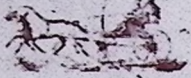
Miss Evangeline Jennings, Extension Nutritionist of the University of Wyoming, won enthusiastic praise from the Cow Belles with her meat cooking demonstration during the Lander convention.

The register of the first meeting of the Cow Belles shows the following names signed as charter members:

Mrs. Harry Leseberg, Lander
Mrs. Thomas Hunter, Cheyenne
Mrs. J. D. Whitmore, Valley, Nebr.
Mrs. F. S. Mitchell, Wheatland
Mrs. M. M. Cushing, Saratoga
Mrs. George Cross, Dubois
Mrs. Myrna F. Agee, Cheyenne
Mrs. Dugald Whitaker, Cheyenne
Mrs. George Snodgrass, Casper
Mrs. P. J. Quealy, Kemmerer
Mrs. H. E. Russell, Dixon
Mrs. Thomas Kilgore, Savery
Mrs. Wm. L. Scott, Savery
Mrs. Clayton Danks, Lander
Mrs. Wm. Paxton Irvine, Midwest
Mrs. Chas. Cane, Wolf
Mrs. A. R. Shreve, Wolf
Mrs. W. S. Holmes, Green River
Mrs. Lawrence Fuller, Sheridan
Mrs. H. D. Port, Cheyenne
Mrs. E. R. Robinson, Moorcroft
Mrs. Lloyd Taggart, Cody
Mrs. A. G. Yonkee, Parkman
Mrs. Ethel Farthing, Lander
Mrs. Walter Knollenberg, Tipperary

Mrs. G. M. Willson, Lander
Mrs. Clifford Hansen, Jackson
Mrs. Herbert Robinson, Moorcroft
Mrs. Verne Barten, Newcastle
Mrs. P. C. Hansen, Jackson
Mrs. J. C. Imeson, Jackson
Mrs. R. W. Spratt, Ten Sleep
Mrs. E. S. (Ted) Rice, Ten Sleep
Mrs. S. C. Hyatt, Hyattville
Mrs. J. J. Smith, Scottsbluff, Nebr.
Mrs. Claude Lewis, Dwyer
Mrs. Oliver Wallis, Laramie
Mrs. L. E. Dixon, McFadden
Mrs. Oda Mason, Laramie
Mrs. John Stevenson, Tie Siding
Mrs. Wm. Irvine, Laramie
Mrs. Bert McGee, Granite
Miss Esther Stuart, Boston, Mass.
Mrs. Earl Wright, Farson
Mrs. Archie Sanford, Alcova
Mrs. S. S. Sanford, Alcova
Mrs. Mary Duthie Piner, Riverton
Mrs. Sam Service, Riverton
Mrs. Durward W. Jones, Thermopolis
Mrs. Arthur Flitner, Greybull
Mrs. Boyd Kelley, Daniel
Ruthie Kelly, Daniel
Mrs. Norman W. Barlow, Cora
Mrs. George Franz, Daniel
Mrs. Ned George, Daniel
Mrs. Charles C. Moore, Dubois
Mrs. Robert O'Neil, Big Piney
Mrs. Thos. D. O'Neil, Big Piney
Mrs. A. L. (Roy) Spurlock, Alcova
Miss Gertrude Knollenberg, Tipperary.

The Following Pages Are Photographic Reproductions of Old-time Letterheads from the Historic Files of the Wyoming Stock Growers Association.

 **CHAS. FREDRICK**
Elephant Brand and Heavy Feed and Sale Stable.
AGENT FOR THE STEUBERMAN WAGONS, ALL KINDS LIGHT SPRING WAGONS, BUGGIES AND
FREIGHT WAGONS.
Cheyenne, Wyo.



ASHWORTH & JOHNSTON.
Sole Agents for the sale of all kinds of
Saddles, Harnesses, Buggy and Fly Holes
Cheyenne, Wyo.
Richard Ashworth, Cheyenne, Wyo. Tel.
James C. Johnston, Fort Washaker, Wyo. Tel.



CONVERSE CATTLE CO.
Cheyenne Wyo. April 10, 1904



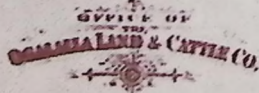
LUKE VOORHIES CATTLE CO.

RANGE, Head of Running Water and Freshwater Butte, Laramie County, Wyoming.

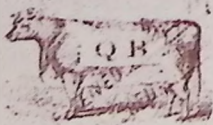
Cheyenne, Wyo., April 13, 1904

PAUL COMPTON,

Crazy Woman Creek, Powder River.
JOHNSON COUNTY, WYOMING. CLEAR CREEK, WYOMING.
BRAND Cattle and Horses, VD
November 11, 1884



Chester, Wyo. Nov 25, 1884



QUEALY BROTHERS,
STOCK RAISERS.
RANGE SHIRLEY BASIN.

Chester, Wyo. Jan 15, 1886
Quealy Bros.

Y C RANCH



WYOLA, MONTANA

L. S. FULLER

Ans. 9/14/13.

PARKMAN, WYO.

June 16th 1915

JACOB MILL
WOOL AND MUTTON GROWER



Donner breeding last
season on left shoulder
cattle branded 55 on left
side, Hat Creek, Wyo.

55

Hat Creek, Wyo. 4 - 24 191 /



JAY L. TORREY, PRESIDENT

BRAND
M-

JACOB PRICE, SECRETARY

EMBAR CATTLE COMPANY

EMBAR, WYOMING

FOREMEN.

EDWARD J. JONES,
Foreman of Range.
M. A. SINKTON,
Foreman of Cattle
GEORGE H. SARAS,
Foreman of Horses

RANGE.

The principal Range is on
the Big Horn River and its trib-
utaries in Fremont and John-
son Counties, Wyoming.

RANGES.

The Home Ranch is at Em-
bar, the Big Horn Ranch on the
North Fork of Owl Creek, and
the River Ranch on the Big
Horn at the mouth of Owl
Creek.

BRANDS.

The M- is used for the
most part on the left hip and
side of cattle, and the left
shoulder of horses.

The branding brand has
been put upon calves since
1884.

Other brands are as follows:

M- I V 7 2
△ 8 on the hip

MARKS.

The cattle are marked with an
under slope from each ear.

REWARDS.

Rewards will be paid for in-
formation concerning depreda-
tions which have been or are
proposed to be committed upon
stock or other property and for
the capture and return of such
as has been stolen.

HARDIN, CAMPBELL & CO.

A. H. HARDIN,
A. L. CAMPBELL

CATTLE GROWERS.

RECEIVED
CATTLE BRANDS,
O4 AND H+

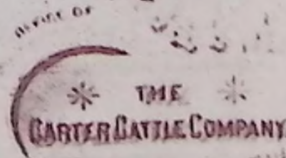


HORSE BRANDS,
O4 AND H

W. H. WAGNER, Foreman

BINCHAM, WYOMING.

1886



THE
CARTER CATTLE COMPANY

Thos. Sterling Esq. Secy.

W. H. WAGNER, Foreman

W. H. WAGNER, Foreman

Spear Bros. Cattle Co.
Stock Growers



Range: Sheridan and Crook Counties, Wyo., and Carter County, Mont.
Owned of WM DL O4 L2 -X- W -R- D -U- - - - -

Big Horn, Wyoming

Mr. [illegible] [illegible]

SWAZEY, NEEF & DOUGLAS,
STOCK GROWERS

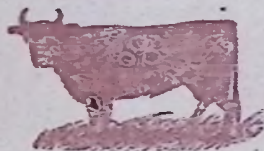
Ranches on the Mouth of Sage Creek and
North Spring Creek
Range: Upper North Platte and Sage Creek
P. O. Address, Santoga, Carbon Co., Wyo. T.
and 16 Union Building, Chicago



Also own the following brands: E. T.
JF, MP, and W on left side. All
Cows in these brands branded same as cut.
Horse branded same as cut on left hip, and
JF. Also run JF brand on left side.
Ear mark. All Cattle with under slope in
left ear.

Stone Ranch, Oct 1 1886

Carlisle Live Stock Company.



STOCK GROWERS,

RANGE: SALT AND COLD CREEKS,

Carbon County, Wyoming Ter.

Carlisle, Pa. Oct. 27 1886

A. J. WIND, Manager



BIG HORN CATTLE COMPANY

Range: Big Horn River, Big Horn County, and Big Horn River, Big Horn County, Wyo. T.

Also Own Brands: AD, U, M, E, H, Y, on Left Side or any part, and Δ on Left Thigh.

Big Horn, Wyo.



Powder River Cattle Company

P. O. Address, Superior, WYOMING

RANGES: Powder River and Tongue River, Johnson Co., Wyoming, and Mosquito Creek, Alberta, N. W. T.

ALSO OWN BRANDS

77. - < V, R, K, C, J, I, K, E, WPH, M, WH, WH, J

ON LEFT SIDE OR HIP

Superior, Wyo.

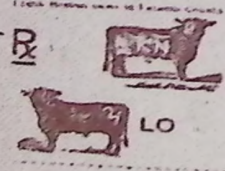
General Manager,
Powder River Range

P. N. BENTON,
Manager and Treasurer

MITCHELL CATTLE COMPANY



IR Ranch, Uva, Wyo. 1897



FRANK BENTON,
STOCK GROWER.

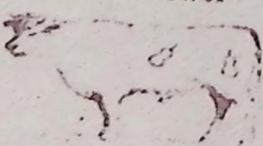
Range: Horns Creek, Wyo. and Horns Creek, Wyo. T.

Big Horn, Wyo.



W. L. TILLOTSON
Cattle Grower

ON LEFT SIDE OR HIP



CHRYSTIE RIVER AND THURGOOD
CONVERSE CO. WYOMING

Denver, Colo. 5/24

1907

W. W. WOLFE & SONS.

STEEDERS AND DEALERS IN

CATTLE AND HORSES,

Range, Barabie Ranch and Chimney Rock, Cassia Co., Wyoming. Range P. O. Address Lusk, Wyoming.
Feeding Farm Address, Union, Neb. Cattle Brand 21 on Left Side.
Horses on Left Shoulder.

BECKWITH QUINN & CO

INCORPORATED

STOCK GROWERS

W. P. RICKETTS,
CATTLE GROWER.

W. P. Ricketts ranches in Cassia County cattle and horses branded.

WILLOW SPRINGS RANCH.

TOM BLACK,
HIGH GRADE HEREFORDS.

JAMES C. SHAW
CATTLE AND HORSE BREEDER

RED BANK CATTLE COMPANY



JESSE KNIGHT
STOCK GROWER.

Evansville, Wyoming, May 21st 1886



DEVIL'S GATE RANCH,
JOHNSON & SUN.
RANGE,
SWEETWATER VALLEY.

A. O. JOHNSON.
THOMAS SUN.

Trans. Carbon Co. Pays By May 28 - 1886



Stock Creek Land and Cattle Company.

Stock Creek, Wyo. May 2nd 1886

Mr. J. W. Smith's stock No. 8 & 9.



JOHN BRATT & CO.,
STOCK GROWERS

RANGE: Between Big Horn east of White's Fall Creek, North of North Fork
River, and on Fox Creek, South of South Fork.

North Platte, Neb. June 24 1886

*Hon. Thos. Sturgis
Secy. N. S. C. Co.*

JAMES E. HADLEY, President.
WILLIAM L. GALLAGHER, Secy.



OFFICE OF
THE POWDER RIVER LIVE STOCK COMPANY,

RANGE: POWDER RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES,
JOHNSON COUNTY, WYOMING TERRITORY.

GENERAL OFFICE: COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO.

ADDRESS: GENERAL MANAGERS, AT POWDER RIVER POST OFFICE

Colorado Springs, Col. June 28 1886



* **STROBRIDGE ANDREWS & CO.** *

STOCK GROWERS

RANGE: MUDDY & SAVERY, CARBON COUNTY

*Before Wyoming, to June 30 1886
Thos. Sturgis Secy.*

WYOMING'S GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY—1940

Upon the occasion of the celebration of Wyoming's Fiftieth Anniversary as a State, at Cheyenne, Wyoming, on July 25, 1940, Chief Justice William A. Riner, of the Supreme Court of Wyoming, delivered a colorful address, in which he paid high tribute to the cattle business.

We quote in part from this address, which was presented by Justice Riner to Secretary Thorp, for preservation in the Archives of the Wyoming Stock Growers Association:

"We look and we behold through the misty curtains let fall by time as through the lofty archways of some grand structure—the long procession passes, as silent and like a dream, columns of blue-clad troops, saber rattling cavalry and plodding infantry under Miles, Terry, Custer, and Crook; huge herds of half wild Texas cattle, cowpunchers, horse wranglers and chuck wagons; lurching dust-covered stage coaches and freighters with bull teams and Conestoga Wagons.

"Again we look and again we see dimly lined through those same magic curtains the cowboys of picture and story as they rode through the brilliant days of the old cattle industry. At first they had come from Texas, but in the zenith of their romantic glory they came from



A Round-up Cavy of the 80's.

everywhere and from every class. They included young Englishmen from Oxford and Cambridge, college graduates from the East,—well born Americans; indeed, all sorts who did not 'strike luck' at anything else and who were full of the ardor of youth and its love of adventure. They were satisfied with forty dollars a month as pay and good keep during the greater part of each year. They rode good horses, high-spirited as the 'boys' themselves. They bought hand stamped Cheyenne saddles and California bits that were ornate as jewelry; they stuck their feet in grand tapaderos or hooded stirrups, richly ornamented and padded with lamb's wool. Their spurs were fit for the knights of old; their 'ropes' or lariats were selected with more care than a circus tight-rope; and their big, broad felt sombreros cost more than the Prince of Wales ever paid for a 'topper.'

"... the tragic close of the 'good old days', the conclusion of the primitive, unwieldy and devil-may-care cattle business of the wide open ranges. Prices fell, fences began to cut up the broad reaches of the prairie grasses, water was no longer available anywhere, winter losses became heavier and heavier. The sheep industry came and came to stay, despite the fierce opposition it had at first to meet. The last free-roving herds vanished. In their stead were substituted small bunches of cattle, frequently held in connection with agriculture. Their owners found that thus better grades of stock could be bred, better meat produced, risks reduced to a minimum and the expense of handling the animals cut to a tithe of that required under the wasteful plan in vogue before."

On August 15, 1940, the Wyoming Stock Growers Association was represented in the Golden Jubilee of the state when Secretary Russell Thorp delivered the dedicatory address at the unveiling of the Texas Trail monument, three miles east of Lusk, at a point where US 20 crosses the old Texas Trail.

"Visualize, if you will," Mr. Thorp said, in part, "these great drives confronted with innumerable dangers—encounters with marauding bands of hostile Indians, demanding beef by day and running off the 'remuda' at night; thunder storms; cloud-bursts; stampedes; milling herds; buffalo herds scattering the cattle; meager rations; 16 to 18 hours a day in the saddle, including 2 to 4 hours night guard; traveling 10 to 18 miles a day, day in and day out, was the lot of these men. But the Trail Drivers' greatest boast was—'We held the herd.' The trail had its day of glamour and tragedies, but



with it all was the fascination of seeing what was over the next hill. The Texas Trail was no mere cow path. It was the Course of Empire!"

The Texas Trail Monument erected near Lusk was native granite on a concrete base. It bore a bronze plaque with Texas Trail Brands and the following inscription: "Along this trail passed herds of cattle from distant Texas to Replace in Wyoming and Montana the Fast Vanishing Buffalo and Build Civilization on the Northwestern Plains. 1867-1897."

The marker was made possible by the Lusk Lions Club, citizens of Niobrara County, and the Wyoming Stock Growers Association.

A NEW BOSS IN THE SADDLE

In taking office as president of the Wyoming Stock Growers Association, Charles A. Myers of Uinta County said:

"What is it that has made the Wyoming Stock Growers Association such a vital factor in the life of our state? It is because there is a vital need for such an organization and because it has successfully met that need. No public functioning group could continuously operate from 1873 to 1940 unless there was a real demand for its services

and unless that demand was satisfactorily met."

"Wyoming is gradually being robbed of her state sovereignty. In 1890 we were admitted to the Union as a Sovereign State, like in all particulars to the original thirteen, and yet today, fifty years from the time when Wyoming was given statehood, we find more than 50 per cent of our area administered by Federal bureaus."

All officers, three trustees, and 17 Executive Committee members, in addition to a number of invited guests, met at the Frontier Hotel on October 17, 1940.

The chief business under consideration was that of brand inspection since the inspection service at the markets had for the past two years been operating at a heavy loss.

Chief Inspector Thorp explained that the deficit for the fiscal year, June 1, 1939 to May 31, 1940 was \$8,141.58 and for the current year would probably show an equal deficit.

"This loss is brought about," he said, "by the decline in the numbers of cattle consigned to the markets. A large number of stockmen, who up to recent years consistently consigned to the markets, are now selling at home to feeder buyers who consign to the feedlots, and in many instances to speculators who consign to auction sales in eastern states."

In view of the fact that the Association had paid more than \$100,000 in unclaimed estray money to the State of Wyoming, it was felt that a sufficient part of the cow money should be used to meet the requirements for the coming biennium. The 1931 session of the Legislature had appropriated funds to meet former deficits.

The Executive Committee in session recommended that in order to meet the situation, the sum of \$20,000 be requested from the Legislature to be appropriated from the estray fund. They also favored the raise in the local inspection fee on cattle to 10 cents per head and the lowering of the fee to 10 cents per head on horses and mules.

The Committee endorsed the work of the Brand and Theft Committee of the American National Livestock Association, endorsed the present Wyoming sales tax, and urged stockmen to make vigorous efforts to obtain lower valuations on grazing lands and lower base rentals for state lands. It was suggested that it might be feasible to request the Legislature to appropriate a reasonable amount to be given to the proper department at the University of Wyoming for the purpose of investigation of productive value of range lands.

The Committee disposed of a large number of estray claims.

Full cooperation was assured to Senator Pat McCarran, from whom word had been received in July to the effect that the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys of the United States Senate, through a duly authorized sub-committee, had been directed to make a full and complete investigation of the purchase, withdrawals, and allocation of lands, and the administration and use thereof by or on behalf of the Federal Government or any agency thereof, and to report to the Senate the results of its investigations together with recommendations, if any, for necessary legislation.

Senator McCarran asked for names, addresses and affiliations of outstanding interested individuals, livestock organizations and others in the various states, in order that they could be advised of the time and place of the hearings.

Much testimony was assembled by special agents of the Senate Sub-Committee and lively hearings were held a year later in Casper and Lander, which will be discussed in a subsequent section.

In November 1940, a supplement to COW COUNTRY was a reprint from the CODY ENTERPRISE comprising a map showing "Half-a-State" Wyoming and data compiled by J. Elmer Brock. According to the map, 50,448,311 acres were controlled by the Federal Government. With a total area of 62,664,960 acres, this left only 12,216,649 acres "over which Wyoming exercises complete sovereignty, either by ownership of its own lands or through the unrestricted title of its citizens."

In commenting upon the matter of the public domain, at this time, Russell Thorp said: "We find that the cattle industry is now confronted with a situation as difficult, if not more serious, than in the early days. I am wondering if you realize that today we have less than one-half of our State left? We find that the Federal Government has taken possession of and control of national forests and the public domain, the home of the livestock, and we find included with this the Indian reservations, national parks, military reservations, etc., here in the State of Wyoming, leaving us about 48 per cent of the State, and when I say that I mean that these areas are entirely controlled from Washington. It is a situation that I cannot too forcefully point out to you. . . It means the encroachment upon our State by theoretical, inexperienced, and impractical men."

President Myers represented the Association at the annual Wool Growers convention at Worland and later at the State Farm Bureau meeting held at Afton in November, 1940.

At the same time Russell Thorp attended the Nevada State Cattle Association's convention at Elko, Nevada where he took active part in the discussions of brand inspection.

On November 11, the Association lost one of its most expert market inspector, Harrie Ray Robison who died suddenly at the Stock Yards, So. St. Joseph, where he was in charge of the market inspection. Robison was a native of Idaho, born at Rock Creek on July 15, 1878. He grew up on cattle ranches and worked as a cowboy until he moved to Jackson Hole in 1908. There he served as deputy sheriff and as a local inspector at Jackson from 1912 to 1919. He entered the service of the Wyoming Stock Growers Association as assistant inspector at Omaha on June 1, 1919, and later succeeded C. L. Talbot as inspector in charge at Omaha and as chief inspector until 1932.

One of Robison's outstanding achievements during his service as inspector and livestock detective was the recovery of a carload of cattle at South Omaha shortly after he entered the service of the Association. The cattle were suspected of carrying worked over brands that had peeled. Eight head of the cattle were slaughtered and the hides removed. From the underside, the original brand, D Bar D, of record to William Davidson, of Opal, Wyoming, was disclosed, showing it had been worked over into a Double A brand, of record to Annie Richey. Annie Richey, daughter of an old pioneer family, was placed under arrest. The trial disclosed her to be the leader of a gang of rustlers and she was convicted on evidence shown by the hides and the testimony of Inspector Robison. This was one of the most colorful and remarkable cattle rustling cases in the annals of Wyoming. Annie Richey died before serving her prison sentence.

The death of Key Pittman, senior senator from Nevada, which occurred in the autumn of 1940, was a real blow to the livestock industry. As chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, Pittman was largely responsible for having held the Argentine Sanitary Convention in the committee. Too, he had been a leader in the fight to prevent the transfer of the Forest Service to the Department of the Interior.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT DECISION STUNS RANGE MEN

At this time the cattlemen heard with disfavor of the Federal ruling concerning the Nevada case of trespass under the Taylor Grazing Act, and were stunned by the far reaching and dangerous precedent established by the Supreme Court

decision which reversed the decision of the Nevada Federal courts.

William B. Wright, outstanding leader among the Nevada stockmen said concerning the case: "This decision, in effect, whitewashes all rules and regulations of the Department (Interior), nullifies the restrictive provision in the act, and, in our opinion, takes much of the good from the act (Taylor Grazing), which we accepted and which we were enthusiastic about, because of the fact we had a basic law setting up certain standards for grazing. Under this Court decision, as we see it, WE NO LONGER HAVE THE PROTECTION OF APPEAL TO THE COURT . . ."

F.F.A. AWARDS FOR 1940

The 1940 prize awarded by the Association went to the Afton High School Stock Judging Team after a hard fought contest in which members of the Future Farmers of America from forty high schools participated in Laramie. The winning team comprised: Lee Hale, Alvin Tolman and Carl Henderson.

ODA MASON TELLS OF SWIFT TOUR

For several years members of the Wyoming Stock Growers Association, including Russell Thorp and Charles Myers, had been invited by Swift and Company as guests on the "Swift Tour," a most instructive trip from the western rangeland to the eastern seaboard during which every phase of the packer's business was demonstrated and explained.

In telling of the 1940 Tour, which was from October 27 to November 9, Oda Mason of the Wyoming Stock Growers' Executive Committee, said, in part:

"There were 22 men in this party, twenty cowmen and two economists, University men. I think we had every kind of a personality amongst them that you would find on any cow range, other than two men, who, on a Sunday morning in New York, went to church rather than look at the high buildings. These two birds had us kind of worried, as they had acted perfectly normal up to this time. Knowing that they had not got any alkali, we just naturally thought that they had been away from home long enough and perhaps their conscience had started to bother them, anyway the next morning we just cut them into the stray bunch as we did not care to all become exposed to whatever they might have and be compelled to swim the vat when we arrived home. The odds were

very much against these two University men so we just naturally made cow pokes out of them. Think we did a wonderful job of it, and if when they got home they could throw a steer as neat and fast as they could throw the bull on the trip, they would make some outfit top hands. I saw so much beef while on this trip that I haven't been able to look a cow in the face since returning home and have gone on a strict vegetable diet . . . A great deal of credit for this trip is due F. M. Simpson, of Swift and Company. He was our host and master of ceremonies and made our trip very comfortable and pleasant—had his neck out all the time, took it on the chin, and stayed good natured through it all. This man just missed his calling in life, for any man who can take twenty cowmen through the cities of the east for two weeks and keep them off poison plants and bad water should be a wagon boss not a meat packer."

A delegation of 29 Wyoming stockmen and wives, headed by President Myers, Past President Hyatt and Secretary Thorp, journeyed to Fort Worth, Texas, to attend the convention of the American National Live Stock Association from January 7 to 9, 1941, at which J. Elmer Brock was re-elected President.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE CONSIDERS PROPOSED LEGISLATION

At the Executive Committee meeting held on January 18, 1941 at the Frontier Hotel, much consideration was given to the proposed trespass bill, by which owners of stock would be held responsible for their stock going upon unfenced land.

The same issue, raised two years previously, seemed likely to cause a serious split in the united front for which the cattlemen and sheepmen had been striving. The legislative committee of each association,—The Wyoming Wool Growers and the Wyoming Stock Growers—in joint session had agreed to try to obtain two pieces of legislation: first, a bill to make the owner of the stock responsible if it grazed upon the land of a neighbor; and second, a bill to provide that if either desired to build a line fence, the other should share half of the cost.

The bills, however, failed to pass the Legislature. The fact, however, that the Association had endorsed the fencing bill brought forth some sharp criticism from some of the members.

With characteristic fairness the Association's Secretary opened the columns of COW COUNTRY to the members and printed some of the letters on the so-called "trespass or herd law." Views were expressed both pro and con. Some of the writers were bitter, others favored the passage of such a law; one called it an "out and out brain-child of the dry farmer." It was interesting to discover how many of the members took time to send in their opinions when, as one said, "Correspondence is the last thing done on a cow outfit."

Legislation sponsored by the Association which was passed by the Legislature, equalized local brand inspection fees with inspection fees collected at market centers, thus eliminating complaints from the markets that the law was discriminatory. The law makers also appropriated \$20,000 for the relief of the inspection work of the Association.

A Senate Joint Memorial vigorously opposed any change either by treaty or modification of existing laws, or existing Federal embargoes against the importation of livestock or unsterilized livestock products from any foreign country where foot and mouth disease is known to exist.

Senate File No. 66, designed to tighten up local inspection by prohibiting the inspection of cattle, to be moved by truck, from sundown to sunup, was vetoed by Governor Nels Smith. This was a law which the Association especially wished passed.

CONDITIONS IN SPRING OF 1941 FAVORABLE

The condition of cattle in the state in the spring of 1941 was reported to be "good to excellent" due to the warm weather and lack of harsh winter winds. Winter death losses of cattle had been unusually light. By April the livestock industry was preparing to do its full share in the national defense program.

Satisfaction was expressed by the stockmen when word came from Washington that Director of Grazing R. H. Rutledge had reported to Secretary Ickes that the grazing service would begin general issuance on July 1 of ten-year term grazing permits to range users, of the grazing districts established under the Taylor Grazing Act. This stage of stabilization had been reached through the impartial and untiring efforts of the local advisory boards. The Wyoming Stock Growers Association cautioned the stockmen, however, to "scrutinize the permit carefully and be sure that you do not find yourself out on a limb for lack of understanding of the contract."

69TH ANNUAL CONVENTION HELD AT WORLAND

In issuing his call for the 69th Annual Convention, President Myers stressed the word, THINK. He said: "With the facts before you, think, without heat, clearly. But above all things don't stay out in the brush and howl, where your most vociferous, emotional thoughts will die in your own corral. Come to the convention and share them with your fellows—then maybe we can do something about it."

With headquarters at the New Washakie Hotel at Worland, the convention opened formally at noon, Tuesday, June 3, 1941, with a parade called, "Sixty-nine Years of Progress." This parade was led by Worland's champion High School band, followed by an old-time stagecoach and early day vehicles, ladies riding old style side-saddles, and with Sam Hyatt, past president of the Association, attired as he was when he was a cow puncher on the open range. Mounted on his top horse, Hyatt led a pack horse carrying his round-up bed. Varying from the nondescript type of the early days to the present pure bred prize winners, a number of cattle were in the parade to illustrate the development of good breeding.

According to COW COUNTRY: "Mayor Bower, Ted O'Melia, C. W. Gentry, the civic bodies and enterprising citizens of Worland set a precedent for entertainment and goodwill that will give future convention cities something to think about. The delegates and visitors unanimously agreed on this."

A Dutch lunch, vaudeville show, the annual banquet, a round of teas and parties, the annual ball and dances at the Cheerio Lounge ending with a wind-up at the Wagonwheel, left nothing to be desired by the delegates in the way of entertainment.

The success of the annual banquet was complete with Colonel Tim McCoy of Owl Creek, and Howard Gramlich, secretary of the Shorthorn Breeders Association of Chicago, as toastmasters.

Colonel Harry Petrie, former administrator of the cattle buying program under the A.A.A., during the trying days of the droughts of 1934 and 1935, was the guest of honor of the convention, in recognition of his splendid, efficient work performed for the stockmen of Wyoming and other western states.

Special features of the convention comprised the presentation of a brand inspector's diploma by President Myers to Mrs. Myrna Agee, employed in the headquarters office of the Association for eleven years, the first woman who successfully passed the brand inspector's examination; a F.F.A. stock

judging demonstration; a weight guessing contest on a yearling steer, which was entered into with enthusiasm by the stockmen; and a 4-H Club demonstration on cattle "grub", directed by Tony Fellhauer, of the Extension Service of the University of Wyoming.

B. F. Yoder was voted an Honorary Life Member of the Association.

Private cars, business cars, and Pullmans containing delegations of railroad men and commission men, and a special Pullman carrying members of the Omaha Live Stock Exchange were parked in the Burlington Railway yards during the convention. Much good-natured business rivalry and visiting took place between these visitors and the delegates during the convention.

In keeping with the spirit of the convention parade, President Myers in his opening address combined the past with the present, saying:

"Normally with a paper of this kind we would open the discussion with the consideration of one of our local problems, but every day the earth is reduced in size because of the increased speed of our communications, and things that were distant and therefore concerned us very little a hundred years ago are of vast moment now. War's destructive forces in Europe were far less dangerous to us then than they are today. Three thousand miles of ocean made us days apart, where now we are about the same of hours. It is only a few days since an airplane pilot in a power dive attained a speed of 623 miles per hour. In the early spring, bombers made one flight from Canada to England in 8 hours and 56 minutes. The voice of the radio is heard around the planet. We can no longer ignore vast trouble because it is on another continent. "Any sensible man prefers to live in peace, but from the time the first cow was turned loose on the ranges of Wyoming until the present day, any time a pack of wolves, a marauding bear, or a gang of outlaws interfered with our more or less orderly, democratic plan of life, we have generally found some appropriate means to deal with them. Much of our association's sixty-eight years of life was lived before the time when we appealed to the federal government to solve all our problems; local courts were far apart, the Biological Survey was still in the womb of time—and we did not even know he was pregnant. So the stockman saddled his horse, got his rope and rifle, and, as I say, met the need by appropriate means.

"If the united states of Europe could attain their unity by intelligent, friendly means, it would seem to be most desirable, but unity attained by force, murder, rapine, defeats its own end, and when we see a group of men mad with their lust for power, such as surround Hitler, who prostitute every advance of science and the mechanic arts to the blasphemy of war, and we see that power grow with each passing month until every human right that we have cherished is threatened, there is nothing that free men can do but prepare to fight with every weapon they can command. This is what the stockmen of Wyoming pledge to our national government."

President Myers touched upon Hemispheric Solidarity, agricultural imports, the Government grading of beef, the importance of transportation to the stockman, taxation, Bang's disease, feed concentrates and other pertinent topics. In concluding his address he suggested that an historical committee be appointed to prepare during the coming year, "a report on the highlights, and possibly on some of the low spots of the Wyoming Stock Growers' Association's long and varied career."

Among the speakers of national note on the program were: Dr. A. D. Kaplan, economist and tax expert, who spoke on taxation; Chester H. Gray, of Washington, D. C., who gave an address on "Highway Barriers and National Defense", and Eldon Martin, of Chicago, general solicitor of the Burlington Lines, who talked on "The Railroads—Today and Tomorrow."

Governor Nels H. Smith reviewed the achievements of his administration during the past year and endeavored to explain his reason for vetoing the local inspection bill that passed the 1941 Legislature. Later, on July 5, COW COUNTRY published the Governor's talk in full with excerpts from other talks at the convention, in order to clear a misunderstanding that arose on convention floor.

Reports of the standing committees of the Association, especially that of the Brand Inspection and Live Stock Thefts, were listened to with a great deal of interest by the delegates.

The crux of interest came, however, when F. E. Mollin, secretary of the American National Livestock Association, talked on "Beef in the National Defense Program."

Members of the Association questioned the fact that the Legislative Committee of the American National Livestock Association, had allowed, without protest, the importation of up to twenty million pounds of South American canned meat

during 1941, in exchange for the United States Army's concession of removing the ban on heifer beef.

A heated discussion from the floor followed, encouraged by President Myers who said: "I have often said that frank and free speech and publicity is to these public questions what sunlight is to the germ world, it kills error, and anything that cannot stand up under frank, free and fearless discussion should die."

Mr. Mollin answered by saying, "We did what we did because we thought it would protect the livestock industry from a more serious threat, which was the importation of dressed beef. . . . We were induced to do it, we did it because to us it seemed like the lesser of two evils. They have the power down there today. I think, without changing the laws—the President can do almost anything he wants to, he can import Argentine dressed beef into this country tomorrow if he sees fit. He has proclaimed an emergency, and he has the power to do almost anything under that declaration of emergency."

When E. V. Robertson of Cody said that he felt this concession was giving Washington "an entering wedge," Manville Kendrick asked what would have been the attitude "if we had opposed that instead of stepping aside as we did?"

Mr. Mollin answered that as he had said before he thought, "that we gained in our standing in Washington, and of course time will tell the ultimate result. But let me say this, if we get out of this emergency with nothing more serious than the importation of 20,000,000 pounds of canned beef you can just be darned joyful that there hasn't been something worse happen." (Applause).

In passing resolutions, the convention upheld the action of the officers of the American National Livestock Association in not opposing the importations of canned beef, saying: "We have come to the conclusion that to have withheld approval would have thrown our industry open to criticism of not being willing to sacrifice our own personal interest to that of the common welfare."

In addition to passing many resolutions that had been passed by previous conventions, the delegates endorsed the Senate bill legalizing the local forest advisory boards and forest range improvement; the McCarran Theft Bill, and the Walter Logan Bill, designed to put a check on the arbitrary and autocratic rules and regulations of various Federal bureaus. The delegates urged congressmen to do "all in their power to prevent enactment of the Gillette Bill, which would restrict freedom of opportunity in marketing."

Members of the Association were urged to cull their herds and to study the present situation carefully in order to meet any situation that might arise in the near future.

In order to call attention to one possible reduction of expense the convention went on record as favoring the discontinuance of further range and soil conservation payments, provided that other population groups similarly enjoying the direct benefit of governmental funds shall have their respective appropriations drastically curtailed or altogether eliminated.

The convention pledged fullest cooperation in the carrying out of the National Defense Program and signified its willingness to make any necessary sacrifices to that end, but vigorously protested the inclusion of non-essentials in the programs as well as the expenditures of huge sums for such purposes.

"While we pledge the utmost loyalty to the defense plan of our country," read the resolution, "we at the same time demand of this administration a pledge that we shall not be further deprived of personal liberties or state rights under the guise of national emergency."

SECOND ROUND-UP OF COW BELLES

Ninety-seven women attended the second annual luncheon of the Cow Belles, held on June 4, at Cheerio Lounge, over which Mrs. P. J. Quealy presided as president. Mrs. D. R. Whitaker presented an appropriately engraved cowbell to the group, as a symbol of the organization.

A motion picture entitled, "Meat and Romance" and an illustrated talk, "Meat on the March" by Vernon E. Schwaegerle, of the American Meat Institute of Chicago, were followed by a demonstration on "Meat Cookery" by Evangeline Jennings of the University of Wyoming. Valuable meat thermometers were presented to the Cow Belles by the Association, as convention souvenirs.

The following officers were elected: President, Mrs. George Snodgrass, Casper; Vice President, Mrs. S. C. Hyatt, Hyattville; Treasurer, Mrs. Robert O'Neil, Big Piney; Secretary (Belle of the Bawl), Mrs. Bert McGee, Granite Canyon; Parliamentarian, Mrs. A. G. Yonkee Parkman; and Historian, Mrs. M. M. Cushing, Saratoga.

During the summer of 1941 there was the most abundant growth of grass in many years, so great, in fact, that warnings of prairie fires were issued by the Wyoming Stock Growers Association, with detailed instructions concerning

the equipment for and methods of fire fighting. By September the grass was "waving like a wheat field over the entire state. Said COW COUNTRY:

"Rains and showers have continued, cloudbursts are numerous, and all this may be a forerunner of heavy snows and a long winter. Bear in mind it has been a number of years since we have had one of those tough winters. We advise putting up all the hay possible. Do a good job of stacking—if you don't use it, it can be topped out next season. It is the best and cheapest insurance against the short hay crop years that we know of. Good hay, well stacked, like whiskey improves with age."



On July 4, 1941, Russell Thorp, upon the invitation of citizens of La Grange and Eastern Goshen County, delivered an address at the dedication of a monument in memory of the Texas Trail Drivers.

The marker, a concrete structure, topped with a large boulder, bore a bronze plaque with the following inscription:

1876—1897

In Remembrance of the Hardy Pioneer Stockmen
and Cowboys Who Drove Their Texas Herds Across
this Spot Into Central and Northern Wyoming.



This Marker Sponsored by Edward Burnett, Pioneer Stockman and Texas Trail Driver.

The marker which was erected at LaGrange, brought the Texas Trail markers in the state up to three. The first one was placed at the crossing of the Belle Fourche, west of Moorcroft, by Edward Burnett, pioneer cattle man; the second, three miles from Lusk. The La Grange marker was made possible through subscriptions by the citizens of the La-Grange Community and the Wyoming Stock Growers Association.

McCARRAN CATTLE THEFT BILL BECOMES A LAW

At long last on August 8, 1941, after having thrice vetoed it, President Roosevelt signed the McCarran Cattle Theft Bill, and thus brought to a close a persistent fight waged by western stockmen for more than four years. The stockmen felt that the new law would be of untold value in curbing interstate cattle rustling, and that has proved to be the case.

BRAND INSPECTION OF ASSOCIATION EXTENDED

The Wyoming Stock Growers Association, in the summer of 1941, extended its inspection service to Idaho Falls, Idaho

with Wyoming-Montana joint inspection; to Belle Fourche, South Dakota, with South Dakota-Wyoming-Montana joint inspection; and to Rapid City, South Dakota, with South Dakota-Wyoming-Montana joint inspection.

These new markets brought the total to 20, at which Wyoming now maintains protection for Wyoming Cattle producers.

Instructions sent out by the Association to market inspectors continued to stress the point that: "Recorded brands shall be the basis for the payment of proceeds of all Wyoming cattle."

Despite all of the publicity given to the use of unrecorded brands, cattle owners continue to use them. The following is typical of reports from inspectors that accompany proceeds of estrays almost every month:

OMAHA.—White-faced steer. Brand clipped and carefully noted. We can find no record of the brand. Estray in shipment.

In the above case someone lost a nice check as the estray steer with the unrecorded brand netted \$70.00, which was sent to the estray fund at Cheyenne.

ASSOCIATION MAKES F.F.A. AWARDS

The Association's awards in the Future Farmers of America Contest for 1941 went to: Jim Branch, University High School, Laramie, for his first prize essay on "Prevention of Losses in Shipment of Livestock." The second prize was won by Bob Foster, also of Laramie. In stock judging, the Shoshone Chapter of the F.F.A. of Powell captured the \$100 prize.

SENATE SUB-COMMITTEE HEARINGS

The "McCarran Hearings", by the U. S. Senate Subcommittee investigating the administration of Federally controlled lands, which were held in Casper on September 25 and 26, and in Lander on October 7, 1941, were of paramount interest to the new members of the Wyoming Stock Growers Association.

Believing that there should be an investigation into the public lands affairs of the western area, the Legislative Committee of the American National Live Stock Association appeared before the Senate Public Lands Committee and in addition to oral testimony filed a signed formal statement setting forth nine complaints. This action on the part of the

committee caused the passage of Senate Resolution 241 of the 76th Congress, which provided for the investigation of the administration of Federally controlled lands.

United States Senator Pat McCarran of Nevada, was in charge of the Wyoming hearings and was ably assisted by Wyoming's senior Senator, Joseph C. O'Mahoney.

Many witnesses were questioned by the committee, a number of whom protested the administration of the Federal purchase of sub-marginal lands.

One of the most interesting and best-informed witnesses was Dr. A. F. Vass, Head of the Department of Agronomy and Agricultural Economics of the University of Wyoming. Dr. Vass made striking observations on two points in controversy between the stockmen and the Federal Bureau: First, that overgrazing is economically impossible and cited records 50 years back to support this; Second, that in a summary of opinion, grazing land increased in utilization value from one-half to one-third when it passed from public to private ownership.

After presenting numerous other pertinent facts and data based upon actual observation and experimentation for a number of years, Dr. Vass drew the following conclusions:

"During drought years, our ranges will always be overstocked, and the gains and profits will be light, as in 1934. During years of relatively heavy precipitation, ranges will be understocked with heavy gains per animal. At present, there is no known practical method that will correct this situation 100 per cent. It is one of the hazards of range livestock production, and the agency controlling the range will have very little influence. If the farmer's crop is a failure, he leaves his harvesting machines in the shed. The rancher cannot leave his harvesting machines (cattle and sheep) in the shed. They have to be fed. The result is a loss on livestock during the drought years, and a loss of range feed during the relatively wet years. "Good ranch management practices consist of adjusting numbers in so far as possible to forage conditions and carrying over all possible feed during the favorable years. My observation has been that the rancher makes better adjustments to these changing conditions on his private ranges than the federal agencies, and this is perhaps one reason why he can afford to pay more for ranges he controls.

"I feel that the land policy of this country has been a very sound one, from both the standpoint of the general welfare and the Federal Government. Billions of dollars

cannot be collected annually as taxes from undeveloped property, and conservation does not mean the locking up of our treasures so that they cannot be used. 'Preservation' rather than conservation is too often the goal of enthusiastic planners.

"If we wish to make land owners, instead of federal tenants, of our western stockmen, they should be given an opportunity to own the land. This may be done by (1) amendment to the Homestead Act, whereby the applicant for the homestead entry be allowed sufficient land for one hundred animal units, upon which said person may have filed a pre-emption claim, or which may at the time the application is made, be subject to preemption at \$3.00 per acreage required for an animal unit. It would not be difficult to carry out this program, as the carrying capacities of the remaining unappropriated lands are well known. (2) By recognizing state rather than federal ownership of the lands, and permitting the state to dispose of them in a satisfactory manner. Either method would place the lands in the hands of the livestock producer, add them to the tax roll of the state, permit a fair valuation on lands now privately owned, allow efficient use of the range, and correct the maladjustment that now exists between privately owned and federal aid ranches.

"Until the above correction can be made, it would seem desirable that the Federal Government return to the states and counties in which the unappropriated lands are located an amount equivalent to the taxes on similar privately owned lands in the area. This is no final correction for the maladjustment on investment and the charges that now exist between ranches, but it will, for the time being take care of the general property tax situation.

"So long as the unappropriated lands are under federal control, the grazing fee should be based on feed consumption of the animal, as well as the acreage over which the animal must graze. Competition for popularity by low fees does seem to lead to ranch stabilization and equality among producers."

The data presented by Dr. Vass at the hearings was later published by the American National Live Stock Association, the Wyoming Stock Growers Association, and the Wyoming Wool Growers Association, in a 19-page pamphlet, entitled, "Control and Value of Western Grazing Lands."

During the Lander hearings, Senator McCarran severely criticized the Indian Department for methods employed in

dealing with the whites and Indians, in carrying out the land purchase plan. Had the plan been carried out as set up by Senator O'Mahoney and as worked out in the senate committee on Indian Affairs, and had the Department of Indian Affairs worked out its details, there would have been no hardship to the settlers whose permits were ruthlessly canceled without fair and proper reparation.

In referring to the Casper and Lander hearings the editor of COW COUNTRY said: "We can say without reservation that we have never witnessed hearings that were conducted so fairly to all those who desired to testify."

HISTORICAL MATTERS UNDER CONSIDERATION

At the meeting of the Executive Committee, December 6 and 7, 1941, considerable attention was given to historical matters, in addition to the disposal of the regular routine business.

Chairman A. L. Brock, of the standing historical committee, recommended the publication in 1942 of a booklet, commemorating the 70th Anniversary of the organization of the Wyoming Stock Growers Association. He urged that a suitable place be provided for the preservation of association records and the museum collection, suggesting that a committee be appointed to investigate the feasibility of eventually placing the historical records in the University of Wyoming, and the museum pieces in the State Historical Department at Cheyenne. Mr. Brock, on behalf of his committee, also called attention to the need of a good textbook in the schools on the History of Wyoming.

J. Elmer Brock reported to the Executive Committee concerning the McCarran Hearings held at Casper, and told of his recent trip to South America, as a member of a committee of five delegated by the Carnegie Foundation for International Peace of New York City, to make an economic study of agricultural and livestock conditions.

Following the adjournment of the Committee, representatives of the Association appeared, upon invitation, before the State Board of Equalization, on December 19, for a hearing to establish livestock and land valuations for taxation purposes.

After making a brief statement, President Charles A. Myers introduced Dr. A. F. Vass to the Board. Dr. Vass presented testimony which was hoped would assist the Board in arriving at fair valuations on both range lands and stock.

Woolgrowers and cattlegrowers, attending the meeting,

were of the opinion that should there be an increase in livestock valuations, there should be a corresponding decrease in grazing land values. President Herbert King, of the State Farm Bureau, ably presented testimony to the effect that there should be no increases. If any change were made he felt that valuations should be decreased.

UNIFORM INDEX OF BRANDS AND MARKS RECOMMENDED

At the convention of the American National Live Stock Association, held at Salt Lake City, January 7-9, 1942, the Brand and Theft Committee, in which Secretary Thorp had been extremely active, recommended that the committee provide each state association with standard index of brands and marks, in order that future state brand books could be made uniform in subject material.

The committee also recommended that states adopt and require uniform bills of sale from all livestock producers.

It reiterated its approval of the McCarran Anti-Theft Law.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE U. S. RECOGNIZES THE LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY

Early in 1941, recognition was accorded the livestock industry, for the first time by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, when A. W. Hawkes, the retiring president, appointed J. Elmer Brock as a member of the resolutions committee of the C. C. U. S. Mr. Hawkes, whose brother B. C. Hawkes formerly operated a very fine ranch in the Saratoga valley, is the first president of the C. C. U. S. to so recognize this industry.

As a member of the resolutions committee, Mr. Brock was enabled to bring before that body the importance of the study of public domain policies and the Federal government, whereupon President Hawkes appointed an excellent nation-wide committee of fifteen members to take up the study.

This committee, of which Hamilton F. Corbett, Vice-President, Corbett Investment Company, Portland, Oregon, was the Chairman, released a printed Preliminary Report in March 1942, entitled, "Public Domain Policies."

We quote the following paragraphs from page 8 of the report:

"Our long-standing public land policy demonstrates two important propositions; one, that American citizens are capable individually of land ownership, and two, that American industrial enterprise has the initiative and intelligence to develop the natural resources of the country. We hold that these long-standing propositions are as true today as they were in 'pioneer days!'

"In a large section of the country there is now under way a strong and commendable movement to turn the land tenant into a land owner. It is equally meritorious that the settlers on the public domain and those who develop their resources shall not become and continue as tenants of the federal government. If land ownership is a sound policy for one, it is sound for all. The ultimate objective should be to get all lands that can be put to advantageous use into ownership by the citizens of the country rather than to hold them for management and control by the federal government. It remains for government, state, local, and federal, to make the best possible use of lands that offer no prospect of successful private ownership."

THE WAR BRINGS NEW PROBLEMS TO LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY

With the entrance of the United States into the War in December 1941, the cattle business was confronted with many new and perplexing problems, outstanding among which were: auto and tire rationing, sugar and other food and commodity rationing, non-essential government spending, and labor shortage.

Stockmen were advised that they must file income forms to cover their employees and were told that they should register as "Industrialists" with the County Sugar Rationing Board, if they were furnishing board for eight or more employees.

As early as February 1942, the ranchers and farmers were advised through the columns of COW COUNTRY to anticipate their labor needs and to appear before the County Selective Service Board well in advance, emphasizing the necessity of their actual needs.

The May 18 issue of the Association's bulletin contained a detailed explanation of a conference held in Washington, D. C., relative to the ranch labor situation, in which William B. Wright, of Deeth, Nevada, reported his work as a member of the Legislative Committee of the American National Live Stock Association. Mr. Wright cooperated with a dele-

gation of stockmen and sheepmen in taking up the most important matter now affecting the livestock industry—the labor shortage.

"The Selective Service recognizes production of livestock as essential," Mr. Wright reported, "and they do not wish to draft key men, as it defeats the purpose of the act."

The greatest difficulty he said, "rests in a lack of proper conception by draft boards as well as employees and some employers as to what constitutes true patriotic duty. The desire to shoot a Jap and the satisfaction of donning a uniform and packing a musket is placed ahead of effective service, for which one may best be qualified. It developed that those boards most guilty of drafting key men were usually predominantly livestock or farmer personnel, who lean over backwards to prevent their industry from getting too many deferments. In Texas, for example, some one hundred per cent livestock draft boards have drafted one hundred per cent available experienced man power, irrespective of qualification or essentialness of selectee."

One of the problems for which there apparently is no present solution is that of voluntary enlistments on the part of valuable men in the livestock industry.

Mr. Wright explained that the present basis of agricultural deferment is: 1. Necessary commodity, 2. Surplus of production (that is more than locally consumed), 3. Skilled or unskilled, 4. Available supply of labor in area.

"As to 'skilled labor'," said Secretary Thorp in commenting on the report, "It is much simpler to train a welder, a ship builder, a mechanic, or even a soldier than to train a good livestock hand, who has to grow up with the business."

The Association has been in the front line of defense, continually urging the purchase of war savings bonds and stamps, and is keeping an Honor Roll of families whose members are serving our country.

It is fitting here to call attention to the work of Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney, of Wyoming, who has consistently taken a stand to protect the livestock industry and has accomplished effective results, especially in connection with the many problems confronting the industry, as the result of world war conditions.

Senator O'Mahoney has given his cooperation, not only to his Wyoming constituents, but to the entire western livestock industry. He has been alert from the first to the important part which the livestock industry must play in the war picture, in feeding our troops.

He has worked unceasingly to stress to the war agencies



JUSTICE WILLIS VAN DEVANTER

Justice Van Devanter, of the Supreme Court of the United States, formerly of Cheyenne, and Attorney for the Wyoming Stock Growers Association during the 1890's.



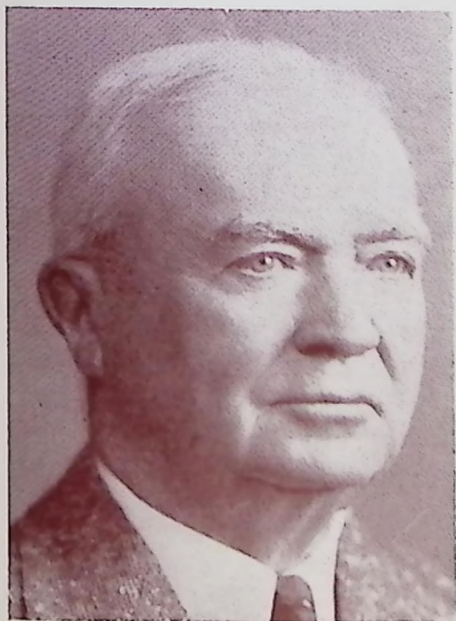
WILLIAM W. CORLETT

William W. Corlett, of the firm of Corlett, Lacey and Riner, Attorney for the Wyoming Stock Growers Association during the 70's and 80's.



HOMAS HUNTER

Thomas Hunter, son of Colin Hunter, pioneer cattle man from 1880, both of whom served the Association as Executive Committeemen and Trustees. The Hunter Ranch continues in successful operation and has passed to the third generation. Thomas Hunter was Attorney for the Wyoming Stock Growers Association for many years.



WILLIAM E. MULLEN

William E. Mullen, former Attorney General for the State of Wyoming. Attorney for the Wyoming Stock Growers Association since 1936.

that the West, with its great distances and its special problems, cannot be handled in the manner in which thickly populated eastern areas are managed.

Among the many things that he has supported to the satisfaction of the livestock men are: the Reciprocal Trade Agreements in 1940, the Argentine Sanitation pact, and the release of farm machinery to farmers and ranchers. He also has been active on behalf of the industry in connection with OPA and price ceilings on beef and worked out the ODT truck problem.

According to Secretary F. E. Mollin of the American National Live Stock Association, Senator O'Mahoney "has been one of the most effective advocates of the livestock industry in Congress in many years."

A SIGNIFICANT SUPREME COURT DECISION

On March 10, 1942, the Supreme Court of the State of Wyoming handed down an opinion of more than ordinary interest to the Wyoming Stock Growers Association. The decision came as the result of a suit instituted to determine the legality of certain appointments made by Governor Nels H. Smith, of members of the Wyoming Livestock and Sanitary Board.

To review the situation—in 1939, after the close of the Legislature, James W. Christian and J. D. Noblitt were appointed by Governor Smith as members of the Wyoming Live Stock and Sanitary Board. The appointments were not confirmed by the State Senate during the 1941 session of the Legislature. Subsequent to the adjournment of the Legislature, Governor Smith appointed William Irvine to succeed Fred E. Warren of Cheyenne, and J. B. Greenough to succeed Day P. Espy of Rawlins. According to precedent, both the Wyoming Stock Growers Association and the Wyoming Wool Growers Association, at their annual conventions, recommended that Warren and Espy be reappointed as members of the Board, when their terms expired in 1941.

According to the Supreme Court's decision:

"... his (the Governor's) power to appoint is in conjunction with the Senate. The two must concur. The Governor cannot exercise the power alone. He may put in motion this joint power by first appointing the officer, but such appointment is ineffective until and unless ratified and confirmed by the Senate.

"Our holding, accordingly, is, that the following persons

constitute the lawful, and the only lawful members of the Wyoming Live Stock and Sanitary Board, namely: Charles A. Myers, Martin T. Baskett, Fred E. Warren, Day P. Espy, J. D. Noblitt and James W. Christian, to hold their respective offices until their successors are duly appointed and qualified in accordance with the mandate of the constitution and the statute."

LIVE STOCK AND SANITARY BOARD

From the earliest days of its existence the Wyoming Stock Growers Association has realized the importance of safeguarding livestock sanitation. In fact, as has previously been related, the creation of the Bureau of Animal Industry through an act of Congress, was the direct result of a resolution passed by the Association recommending the creation of national livestock sanitary control.

The Association has been no less vigilant in such matters within the borders of Wyoming. For many years it has worked side by side with the Wyoming Wool Growers Association for attainment of the most efficient possible system of maintaining livestock sanitation.

From time to time serious consideration was given to the proposed consolidation of the various state livestock offices and boards, but it was not until the administration of Governor Robert D. Carey in 1919 that a bill was introduced in the Legislature, upon the Governor's request, which provided for such consolidation.

At the hearings held before the Livestock Committee of the House, concerning the bill, the wool growers said that they felt such a bill was very important and that stockmen generally would not interpose any objections to it. They did, however, object to the provision for the appointment of the Executive Officer of the consolidated boards by the Governor. They felt that such officer should be appointed by the Board itself and not by the Governor, and thus be its servant, rather than its master.

It was suggested that the bill be redrawn along the lines of the Montana law, which provided for the appointment of the veterinarian and Executive Officer by the Board. The legislative Livestock Committee agreed and the bill, as it stood, was therefore not reported out of the committee.

At various subsequent Legislatures, bills proposing consolidation of the livestock offices, similar to the original bill, were introduced, usually at the request of the Governor. The wool growers continued to object to the method of appoint-

ment of the Executive Officer, and the bills did not receive much consideration. Apparently the governors were unwilling to get away from the political patronage idea and insisted on retaining the prerogative of appointing the veterinarian and Executive Officer.

Later, Governor Leslie A. Miller, with a view to administrative economy and efficiency, called into his office representatives of the livestock industry and suggested, as others had done, the consolidation of the livestock offices. The livestock representatives went over the history of previous proposed legislation on the subject and pointed out to Governor Miller their objections to it. They insisted that if such legislation were passed that it must provide for the appointment of the state veterinarian and Executive Officer by the Board without any reference to the Governor, and they further asked that the appointments of members to the Board be made from a list of names approved and submitted to the Governor by the Wyoming Stock Growers Association and the Wyoming Wool Growers Association.

Governor Miller agreed to these conditions. Accordingly a bill was drawn which followed closely the lines of the Montana statute. This bill creating the Livestock and Sanitary Board was passed by the Legislature in 1933 and became a law when Governor Miller affixed his signature.

The Governor made the appointments to the Board from the list of names submitted by the respective associations and everything worked out satisfactorily for those concerned during Governor Miller's administration.

By providing that the Livestock and Sanitary Board appoint the veterinarian and the Executive Officer without reference to the Governor, the functions of that important Board were kept completely out of politics.

In making appointments to the Board itself, politics have not been considered. On the first Board appointed three members were Republicans and three were Democrats. On the present Board, there are four Republicans and two Democrats.

The first consideration of the Wyoming Stock Growers Association and the Wyoming Wool Growers Association has been to obtain, through appointment at regular conventions, men of outstanding ability to serve on the Board. The record of the Livestock and Sanitary Board reflects such careful selection.

In 1941, Governor Nels Smith was notified that both the Wyoming Stock Growers Association and the Wyoming Wool Growers Association, according to precedent, had endorsed the reappointment of Fred E. Warren and Day Espy

as members of the Board. These recommendations, it is pointed out, were made because of the excellent service rendered to the Board by both of these men. The Associations considered the livestock industry fortunate in having men of such caliber who would continue to serve on the Board at a personal sacrifice.

As has been explained previously, Governor Smith did not reappoint these men who had been recommended by the Associations. Instead, he submitted new names to the Legislature, which were not confirmed by the Senate. No one gave any reason why changes should be made either on the Board or in the personnel employed by the Board. The bringing of the suit necessarily followed.

In its decision the Supreme Court upheld all of the contentions of the Livestock and Sanitary Board and of the two livestock Associations.

Both Associations believe that their stand on the subject is sound and they deplore the fact that so important a matter was taken into politics. They are determined to continue to fight to prevent partisan politics from entering into the affairs of the Livestock and Sanitary Board and hope that the decision of the Supreme Court will eliminate the intrusion of politics into future appointments.

THE 70TH ANNIVERSARY CONVENTION AT GILLETTE—1942

Gillette, with its All-Out Welcome to Wyoming's Cowmen and Cow Belles, was a most appropriate background for the celebration of the Wyoming Stock Growers' 70th Anniversary, June 2-4, 1942. Starting life as a tent town at the western terminal of the B. & M., now the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad in 1891, Gillette within a year became one of the wildest cow towns of the West, where cowboys let off steam when coming in from the great beef round-ups. It became one of the best known shipping centers tributary to the last of the great open cattle ranges. Thousands upon thousands of cattle were shipped from Gillette to the eastern markets each year.

The 1942 Gillette is a thriving, modern community, serving a trade area of a radius of fifty miles. It left nothing to be desired by the 480 delegates during their three-day stay, providing ample housing with comfort, handling the crowd capably at meal times, and meeting trains, with its excellent high school band.

Among the entertainment features enjoyed to the utmost by the visitors were: a Dutch lunch for the cowboys, a reception and luncheon for the Cow Belles, noonday concerts by the Campbell County High School Band, and the annual banquet and dance (Annual Bawl). E. J. Maynard, livestock specialist of the Great Western Sugar Company, Billings, Montana, ably served as toastmaster at the banquet. He was assisted by Vice President George A. Cross, Dubois, who was prepared with a 100-year old cowbell, to ring down any speaker occupying the floor more than 91 seconds.

This 70th Anniversary Convention is said to have been the most "intensive business session" in the history of the organization. Shortage of ranch labor, extravagant government spending for other than all-out war purposes, price ceilings, the rubber shortage situation, and cooperative protective brand inspection service between states were the main topics before the meeting.

In issuing his call for the convention, President Myers said: "Twelve months ago we were talking, planning, preparing, now we are in the throes of war. Not war as some nations know it in the decimation of their cities and the rape of their civilization, but nevertheless total war—war with the full strength of our highly organized nation 130,000,000 strong. How best can we serve humanity in this time of stress and trial."

How best to meet the critical situation confronting the production of livestock on our western ranges was uppermost in the minds of those who attended the Gillette convention.

In his annual address to the convention, President Myers began with this paragraph:

"It is particularly appropriate that I should talk to you here today because the years of my life have been practically co-existent with those of the Wyoming Stock Growers Association. Together we have seen time unfold its story—from the beginning of herds of cattle on our Wyoming ranges down through the lean and the abundant years to the day of the registered bull, the fenced meadow, the Soya bean pellet, and the bureaucrat."

Mr. Myers touched upon the World Struggle and spoke of the South and Central American trade, in which he scorned the SUBSIDY paid to farmers under the present unnatural, uneconomic procedure.

"What is a subsidy?" asked Mr. Myers of his audience. He answered,—"It is a gratuity, sometimes called a tip—something we give the Pullman porter. We don't have to

give it but we do, and it produces not respect but servility. We destroy our agricultural market with free trade leaks and then hand the farmer a tip of whatever size we wish. Is this conducive of clear thinking, hard headed way of our American life?"

In referring further to South American trade he said that the sanitary "aspect of the case is far more serious than the one mentioned above. Foot-and-mouth disease is prevalent all over South' America. Elmer Brock will talk to you about this and Harry Terrell will show you a most convincing line of motion pictures. Suffice it for me to say that there is nothing that could so completely disrupt the stockmen's war effort as an outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in the United States. And yet we find our Department of State running up and down the tariff wall like a breachy steer looking for a hole in the fence, striving to find a means whereby they can bring in Argentine meat."

Other topics receiving Mr. Myer's consideration were: Brand or Ownership Inspection, States Rights, Price Ceilings, Cattle Reduction, Transportation, Ranch Labor, the success of the McCarran Act, Meat Advertising, and Government grading.

"There is no shadow of doubt in my mind," he said in closing, "that we will totally defeat the perfidious trio, the Axis partners, but it seems to me there are grave doubts as to whether we will win the peace. FEAR NOT THE WAR BUT WATCH THE PEACE."

Mrs. George Snodgrass, of Casper, president of Wyoming's Cow Belles, who followed President Myers on the program, pointed out how the ranch wives could play an important part in wartime. She said, in part:

"In this serious war time, the ranch woman has every facility at hand to do more than her share in helping our nation toward victory. Above all, let's share the fruits of this job so that our sons, husbands, and brothers in the armed forces will know that we are behind them, boosting with all we possess in grateful appreciation for their willingness to fight and perhaps die for our security."



DR. H. D. PORT

In addition to the various addresses of welcome, the annual report of Secretary Russell Thorp, followed by brand inspectors' annual reports, Dr. H. D. Port, chief executive officer of the Live Stock and Sanitary Board, gave a talk and F. E. Molin of the American Live Stock Association, made a report, during the opening sessions.

Later Governor Nels H. Smith spoke of conditions in general in the livestock industry, scored wasteful government spending, and expressed concern regarding "bureaucratic regulations and red tape," in this time of stress.

Frank S. Boice, of Sonoita, Arizona, president of the American National Live Stock Association, impressed the delegates with his keen grasp of the national situation as it now affects the livestock industry and with his intimate and practical knowledge of the producers' problems in the west. He encouraged every stockman to pay out of debt as fast as possible, to maintain his herds on an even keel, and at the same time to improve quality and cull to the limit. "Keep cool heads and do not get panicky," he advised.

Milton Turner, Turnerville, state president of the Future Farmers of America, in an excellent talk outlined how that organization is increasing and doing an important part in the war effort with its "food for freedom" program.

"Co-ordinated Brand Inspection Between States," was the subject discussed by Tom Arnold, Nenzel, Nebraska, vice president of the South Dakota Stock Growers Association.

Colonel R. L. Esmay, the State Selective Service Director for Wyoming, after having conferred in committee with Major Coatsworth, assistant to National Selective Service Director Hershey, and the Executive Committee, clarified the program regarding selective service and informed the convention that key men must necessarily be kept in the "production army." He stressed the fact that most of the problems of the stockmen relating to the labor shortage, could properly be handled direct by the local Selective Service Boards, which have the authority to handle deferment cases and the power to grant deferment to key men on ranches and farms.

An official of the trucking organization, direct from a meeting held at Denver, emphasized the seriousness of the rubber shortage confronting the nation and pointed out the need for conserving rubber in every way possible.

The need for more FBI agents was brought to attention in an interesting talk by Special Agent Brandt of the Denver

field division of the FBI. Mr. Brandt sketched briefly the Hansen rustling case.

With up to the minute data, John T. Caine, III, Chicago, Union Stock Yards and Transit Company, presented "The Market Situation."

Two highlights of the convention were talks by Dr. Howard R. Driggs and J. Elmer Brock. Dr. Driggs, professor of English Education, New York University, a native of Utah, gave an inspiring address entitled, "True Americanism." Through his work as president of the Pioneer Trails Association and as author of many books, Dr. Driggs is doing much to preserve western history.

J. Elmer Brock, assisted by Harry E. Terrell, told first hand observations of the livestock industry in South America. Both were agreed that they "saw positive evidence of foot-and-mouth disease wherever we saw cattle."

Special features enjoyed by the delegates included: a demonstration given on carcass cuts and methods of cooking by Evangeline Jennings and Tony Fellhauer, of the University of Wyoming; a stock show at the County Fair Grounds, sponsored by the Lions Club and business men of Gillette, to which stockmen of Campbell county and neighboring communities, as well as 4-H members brought a display of baby beef, and young breeding stock; motion pictures taken in South America by Harry E. Terrell of Des Moines, Iowa, one of the five men sent to study livestock conditions in South America by the Carnegie Foundation for International Peace; and a round table discussion on pertinent subjects led by Colonel Edward N. Wentworth of Armour and Company, Chicago.

All sessions of the Convention were opened with the singing of the "Star Spangled Banner," led by Miss Queena Stewart, secretary of the South Dakota Stock Growers Association, Buffalo Gap, South Dakota.

An astonishingly large number of new members—325—was unanimously accepted by the Association.

In appreciation of outstanding livestock detective services, rendered stockmen back in the early 1880's, Charles Berry of Gillette, was elected to Honorary Life Membership.

The \$10 special prize to the stockman traveling farthest from his home ranch to reach convention, went to W. S. Holmes of Green River, who traveled 523 miles.

The \$10 prize for the best slogan for the 70th Anniversary was awarded to H. L. Van Amburgh, Omaha, Neb., who submitted: "GUARDIAN OF WYOMING'S COW COUNTRY FOR 70 YEARS."

All officers of the Association were re-elected: President, Charles A. Myers, Evanston; Vice President, George A. Cross, Dubois; Treasurer, M. M. Cushing, Saratoga; Chairman of Executive Committee, Fred E. Warren, Cheyenne; and Secretary-Chief Inspector, Russell Thorp, Cheyenne.

COW BELLES HOLD THIRD MEETING

The Wyoming Cow Belles, women's auxiliary to the Wyoming Stock Growers Association, held its third annual meeting at Gillette, June 2-4, 1942, in conjunction with the Association's 70th Anniversary convention.

On the opening day the members were guests at a reception and beef demonstration at the Gillette Women's Club Room.

The third annual luncheon, attended by 125 members, was held at noon, June 3, at the Olympia Cafe. At the conclusion of the luncheon the annual business meeting was conducted by the retiring president, Mrs. George Snodgrass.

On behalf of Mrs. M. M. Cushing of Saratoga, Mrs. Snodgrass presented a beautiful cowhide-bound record book to the auxiliary to be used for historical records.

Mrs. Snodgrass stressed the importance of meat in the meal for health defense and recommended that every homemaker carry out the National Nutrition program set up by the Federal Government, as a vital part of the Nation's defense efforts.

The Cow Belles voted two gifts: one of \$75.00 to the Wyoming Stock Growers Association to be used for whatever purpose desired; and one of \$10, to the American National Live Stock Association, to be used in its work.

The following officers were elected: President, Mrs. Dugald Whitaker, Cheyenne; Vice President, Mrs. Oda Mason, Laramie; Secretary, (Belle of the Bawl) Mrs. Elsie Robinson, Moorecroft; Treasurer, Mrs. Walter G. Knollenberg, Crowheart; Historian, Mrs. T. D. O'Neil, Big Piney; and Parliamentarian, Mrs. Owen Hoge, Dayton.

The Resolutions adopted by the 70th Convention of the Wyoming Stock Growers Association varied in character from the first one, in which the Association solemnly "pledged unqualified and unanimous support to our Commander in Chief, the President of United States", to the last one which paid tribute to the City of Gillette with,—“In this town of much open plumbing we have found more comfortable ac-

commodations and more soft-shelled bath tubs than we believed the entire state contained."

There were resolutions on many new subjects including: Selective Service, the production of synthetic rubber, the restriction of cars used by "federal agencies not engaged in essential war activities"; and Governmental Economy.

The Convention endorsed the purpose and plan of the Taxpayers' Association, the passage of the Kleberg Bill, and the principles embodied in the Johnson Bill which promotes stability of grazing on the National Forests. It reiterated its opposition to any modification of the existing embargo applying to all countries where foot-and-mouth disease exists, and its opposition to the principles of free trade.

The Association accepted a recommendation to recognize and appoint its official Forest Advisory Board to function under the existing regulations of the Department of Agriculture, and provided that this board hold an annual meeting concurrently with the annual convention of the Wyoming Stock Growers Association.

As to its general policies, the Association, "reaffirmed in toto the principles and sound policies of this organization as set forth in statements and resolutions time and time again at our annual conventions".

Thus the Association rang down the curtain on its 70th Anniversary—Its busiest and most serious meeting in history.

As we go to press our former Vice President, E. V. Robertson, was elected to the United States Senate and Frank Barrett of Lusk, attorney and stockman member of our association, was elected to the House of Representatives.

SEVENTY YEARS IS COMPLETED

Down through the years, the members of the Wyoming Stock Growers Association have never ceased to keep their "rugged individualism". They have striven to stand on their own feet and to meet their problems with their own fists.

Always have they kept high the courage and the optimism of those pioneers who brought the first trail herds to the plains and hills of Wyoming.

How well does Howard R. Driggs describe those pioneers when he says in his "Westward America":

"Most of the stalwarts have gone over the great divide. A precious few of them still linger to give warm and honest handshake, the personal touch of those manly days of old. It is our hope that we may be able to keep

their spirit with us always; for in the strength of these old cattlemen with that of the other pioneers was the force that builded and that will save America."

At every turn the Wyoming Stock Growers Association has fought to protect the best interests of the livestock industry. It has, indeed, been the **GUARDIAN OF WYOMING'S COW COUNTRY FOR SEVENTY YEARS!**



APPENDIX

Early Records of the Wyoming Stock Growers Association
Show the Following Members: 1874 - 1880.

Feb. 23, 1874. Examination of agreement showed these names:

H. N. Orr	H. W. Devoe
M. V. Boughton	W. L. Kuykendall
Durbin Bros.	D. C. Tracy
T. A. Kent & Co.	M. A. Arnold
M. Taylor	A. H. Webb
A. H. Reel	John Sparks
G. A. Searight	J. Kelley
John F. Coad	Thos. McGee

Feb. 23 1874, Following appeared and signed.

D. H. Snyder	I. H. Phillips
C. W. Wulfgan	A. W. Haygood
Maynard & Whitman	Zachariah Thomasson
Sturgis & Goodell	J. M. Carey & Bro.
E. F. Boughton	

April 6, 1874. Following signed agreement:

M. M. Coad	L. A. Litton
Hugh Jackson	H. B. Kelly
	John Snodgrass

Feb. 13, 1875. Declared elected:

F. M. Phillips	N. R. Davis
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April 5, 1875. Elected:

A. H. Swan	Wm. Guiterman
O. P. Goodwin	E. W. Whitcomb
Thomas McShane	T. M. Overfelt
W. C. Moore	D. S. Shaw
N. J. O'Brien	Wm. Lindenmeier

Webb & Coffey, and Swan Bros., paid membership dues at this meeting.

Creighton & Co. were assessed dues March 13, 1876.

1877. Converse & Warren admitted as members.

April 1878. Elected to membership:

Wm. Irvine	May Goldschmidt
W. F. Swan	Joseph Taylor
M. A. Arnold	Thos. Lawrence
Luke Voorhees	C. Ferris
John Dowdell	R. S. Van Tassel
W. C. Lane	Wm. Evans
Philip Dater	Andrew Gilchrist

1879. Elected to membership. (These had applied):

G. O. Eaton	F. E. Warren
Frank Wolcott	Saml. Harris (or Haws)
S. F. Emmons	A. T. Babbitt
I. C. Whipple	G. A. Draper
Louis G. Jenks	H. C. Harney
H. H. Player	W. E. Guthrie
E. B. Bronson	Peter Hamma
Thos. Swan	Wm. Murphy
E. Nagle	Henry Tussler
A. B. Ballou	Lloyd Mayer
Saml. Boyd	R. E. Brewster
W. H. Hackney	Chas. Hecht
Jas. Dater	R. N. Searight
H. V. Reddington	Thos. F. Durbin
A. C. Beckwith	F. S. Hambleton

1880. New members elected:

John Hunton	O. C. Wade
E. B. Coleman	R. Frewen
H. E. Teschemacher	H. W. Benjamin
J. Stewart	

1880. Members elected also in 1880:

Ab Loomis	Wm. Dolan
E. Tillotson	D. Sheedy
Peter Anderson	Chas. W. Weidman
F. E. Addoms	C. F. Miller
J. F. Carey	J. H. D. Willan
R. F. Glover	L. Dyer
J. M. Tompkins	J. M. Adams
Mark M. Coad	Clint Graham
Chas. Oelrichs	Wm. Hecht
B. L. Hopkins	E. B. Graham
Henry Oelrichs	Edwin Harkness
B. L. Hopkins	J. H. Ford
Henry Oelrichs	J. G. Reich
W. B. Williams	

HONORARY MEMBERS

Year
Elected

- | | |
|------|---|
| 1877 | T. Jeff Carr, sheriff and noted peace officer. Foremen of the General Spring Round-ups, "if conducting them satisfactorily to the Association", were elected for 5 years. |
| 1879 | Governor John W. Hoyt. |
| 1880 | Motion was carried to "enroll the names of the Foremen of the round-ups last year amongst the names of the honorary members of the Association." |
| 1883 | Governor William Hale.
Territorial Secretary Honorable E.S.N. Morgan. |
| 1884 | P. P. Shelby of the Union Pacific Railway. |
| 1886 | D. Sheedy. |
| 1889 | Thomas Sturgis. |
| 1931 | Alice Smith, Honorary Life Member |
| 1932 | Claude L. Talbot, Honorary Life Member. |
| 1939 | James C. Shaw, Honorary Life Member. |
| 1939 | William P. Ricketts, Honorary Life Member. |
| 1941 | B. F. Yoder, Honorary Life Member. |
| 1942 | Charles Berry, Honorary Life Member. |

OUTSTANDING RANGE INSPECTORS AND DETECTIVES

1874-75	T. M. Overfelt
1875	Henry Devoe
1876	J. H. Ligget
1877-80	William C. Lykins
1878-92	Frank M. Canton
1879	Edward Ordway
1879-88	B. N. Morrison
1881-83	J. J. Hamlin
1882-84	Emmett James
1882-89	Louis L. Wyatt
1882-1901	John H. Rees
1882-1904	Harry G. Stouder
1883	John M. Finkbone
1883	R. J. Holcomb
1883-85	Charles P. Berry
1883-88	George B. Henderson
1883-89	N. K. Boswell, Chief of Detectives
1883-1927	Frank Brainard
1884-85	James Murray (James C. Dahlman)
1884-86	Arthur M. Sparhawk
1885-1931	Claude L. Talbot
1885-87	W. H. Parker
1886-87	Addison A. Spaugh
1886-87	E. A. Boots
1886-95	Sam N. Moses (Outstanding Deputy U. S. Marshal)
1889-1900	John Owens (Outstanding Sheriff)
1890-95	Scott Davis
1895-1911	Joe Lefors

ROUND-UP FOREMEN

1875—John Snodgrass, Andrew Kerr.

1876—S. K. Johnson, James Lane.

1878—Michell Oxorart, W. C. Lykins, D. E. Brown, B. G. Goodell.

1880—M. Goldsmith.

1881—William Hackney, William Ashby, Chris Streaks, Forest Hall, W. C. Irvine, W. E. Guthrie, W. P. Hall, Rufas Rhodes, A. J. Robertson, Major Wyatt, Hugh Jackson, F. A. Burton, Jack Martin, D. C. Bacon, Alton Seitz, N. T. Haynes, D. H. Clark.

1882—Alfred Bowie, Hy Beeson, J. H. Kennedy, James C. Shaw, John Lynn, Arch Faulkner, Jack Martin, Bennett Irvine, Chas. Stopp, Moses Howard, John Bailey, Webb Arnett, John Winterling, E. H. Johnson, W. H. Curtant, H. Williams, J. R. Braziel, F. G. S. Hesse.

1883—Charles Fisher, Duncan Grant, W. G. Lancaster, Lee Minor, William Lannen, Robert Harrison, Sam Moses, A. A. Spaug, Joe Stratton, Ben Lawless, John Donahue, H. C. Covington, Nelson Yarnell, Alfred McCrea, Jacob Price, John Wilcox, W. H. Weaver, Ed Ordway, Riley Haskell.

1884—Jules Lamoureux, R. H. Hall, J. Preston, William Booker, E. M. Tucker, Thomas McShane, Alex Cox, M. Ratcliff, John Bailey, Al Powell, Tom Traweek, J. Howard Ford, Lee Moore, J. B. Moore, Clinton Graham, Charles Carter, C. Morgareidge, P. Du Fran, G. R. Caldwell, J. C. Greub, Peter McCulloch, John Gleaver, T. J. Turner, John Gatlin, Dave Reynolds, H. Barnard, J. M. Valdez, W. H. Wyman, Lou Fisher, John Lind, Chris Stortz, Tom Snow, Curt Spaug, J. D. Alford, Frank Kelly, A. W. Smith.

1885—Henry Farlow, John Werlen, A. B. Lane, J. M. Jester, George English, John La Jeunesse, J. M. Cook, Ed Rochefort, Jack Burdg, Angus McDonald, A. L. Daggett, John Ellett, Herbert Cupples, W. J. Clark, D. H. Andrews, Z. Gillette, Charles Rader, Lou Zane, Stole Yonkee, Joe Morris, George Vance, S. J. Robb.

1886—S. B. Coffee, F. S. Lusk, L. F. Penick, C. Ryneason, Robert Russell, George Spendiff, J. B. Crawford, John B. Kendrick, F. H. Laberteaux, C. Avant, Wilson Rankin, John Evans, John Pierce, George W. Wright, Missou W. Hines, Frank Merrell, W. A. Crawford, George Merrill.

1887—Monroe Shindoll, E. L. Swazey, John Dyer, Milo Burke, Craig Sollinger, Joseph Cline, Billy Carlis, Byron Sessions, J. Black, D. Arnold, William P. Ricketts, A. S. Connolly, Amos Spaug, A. L. Alexander, E. A. Boots.

OFFICERS OF COW BELLES

President

- 1940 Mrs. P. J. Quealy, Kemmerer
- 1941 Mrs. George Snodgrass, Casper
- 1942 Mrs. Dugald R. Whitaker, Cheyenne

Vice President

- 1941 Mrs. S. C. Hyatt, Hyattville
- 1942 Mrs. Oda Mason, Laramie

Secretary (Belle of the Bowl)

- 1940 Mrs. Thomas Hunter, Cheyenne
- 1941 Mrs. Bert McGee, Granite Canyon
- 1942 Mrs. Elsie Robinson, Moorcroft

Treasurer

- 1940 Mrs. George Cross, Dubois
- 1941 Mrs. Robert O'Neil, Big Piney
- 1942 Mrs. Walter G. Knollenberg, Crowheart

Parliamentarian

- 1941 Mrs. A. G. Yonkee, Parkman
- 1942 Mrs. Owen Hoge, Dayton

Historian

- 1942 Mrs. M. M. Cushing, Saratoga
- 1942 Mrs. T. D. O'Neil, Big Piney

OFFICERS OF THE WYOMING STOCK GROWERS ASSOCIATION

President

1873-75	M. V. Boughton
1876-81	A. H. Swan
1882	N. R. Davis
1883-87	Joseph M. Carey
1888-89	A. T. Babbitt
1890-95	John Clay, Jr.
1896-1911	William C. Irvine
1912-13	John B. Kendrick
1914-17	Robert D. Carey
1918-19	James C. Shaw
1920	J. C. Underwood
1921-29	John L. Jordan
1930-32	J. Elmer Brock
1933-36	Dugald R. Whitaker
1937-39	Sam C. Hyatt
1940-42	Charles A. Myers

Vice President

1876-81	G. A. Searight
1882-84	Andrew H. Gilchrist
1885-86	John A. McShane
1887-88	A. T. Babbitt
1888-95	George W. Baxter
1896-1900	E. W. Whitcomb
1901-07	Alexander Bowie
1908-10	Robert D. Carey
1911	John B. Kendrick
1912-13	Robert D. Carey
1914-17	James C. Shaw
1918-19	J. C. Underwood
1920	T. D. O'Neil
1921-23	John E. Patrick
1924	George Mitchell
1925-26	William Booker
1927-29	Robert M. Faddis
1930	J. L. Jordan
1931-32	D. R. Whitaker
1933	J. Elmer Brock
1934-36	E. V. Robertson
1936	Sam C. Hyatt
1937-39	Charles A. Myers
1940-42	George A. Cross

PAST OFFICERS



M. V. BOUGHTON
1ST President
1873-1875



A. H. SWAN
2ND President
1876-1881



N. R. DAVIS
3RD President
1882



JOSEPH M. CAREY
4TH President
1883-1888



COLONEL A. T. BARBIT
5TH President
1889



JOHN CLAY JR.
6TH President
1890-1895



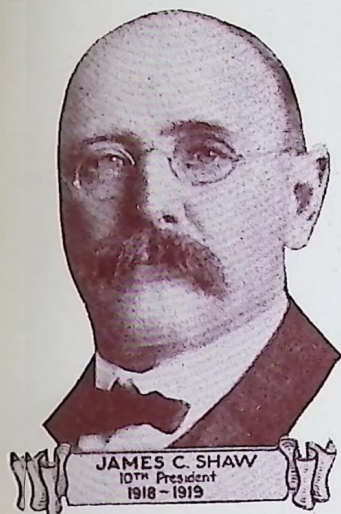
W. C. IRVINE
7TH President
1896-1911



JOHN B. KENDRICK
8TH President
1912-1913



ROBERT D. CAREY
9TH President
1914-1917





W.L. KUYKENDALL
1ST Secretary
1873-1875



THOS. STURGIS
2ND Secretary
1876-1887



THOS. B. ADAMS
3RD Secretary
1888-1890



H.B. IJAMS
4TH Secretary
1891-1895



ALICE SMITH
5TH Secretary
1896-1921



DR. B.F. DAVIS
6TH Secretary
1922

Secretary

1873-75	William Kuykendall (Secy.-Treas.)
1876-87	Thomas Sturgis
1887-90	Thomas B. Adams
1891-95	H. B. Ijams
1896-1922	Alice Smith
1923	B. F. Davis
1927-30	Minnie Haas (Act. Secy. 1924-26)
1930	Russell Thorp (Field Secretary)
1931	Russell Thorp

Secretary-Chief Inspector

1932-42	Russell Thorp
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Assistant Secretary

1876-87	William Sturgis
1887	Thomas B. Adams

Treasurer

1873-75	William L. Kuykendall
1876-89	A. H. Reel
1890-1903	Henry G. Hay
1904-11	J. D. Freeborn
1912-24	W. C. Irvine
1925-31	George Mitchell
1932-42	M. M. Cushing

Trustees*

Name	County	Date
Andrews, H. A.	Laramie	1917-21
Baird, W. M.	Weston	1898-1900
Beckwith, A. C.	Uinta	1884-85, 1895
Booker, William	Converse	1898-1926
Bowie, Alexander	Laramie	1900-07
Brooks, Bryant B.	Natrona	1932-42
Carey, Joseph M.	Laramie and Natrona	1884-85, 1889-1923
Dawson, William	Laramie	1908-11
Ferris, C.	Sheridan	1886-88
Friend, R. M.	Uinta	1902-04

*Trustees served "at large." Counties are here given as a matter of range location.

Gilchrist, Andrew H.	Laramie	1884-85
Guthrie, S. A.	Laramie	1886-88
Haley, Ora	Carbon	1891-1909
Hay, Henry G.	Laramie	1886-91
Hicks, T. B.	Laramie	1889-1901
Hoffman, H. A.	Laramie	1892-94
Hord, Thomas B.	Laramie	1892-99
Horr, C. W.	Converse	1928-42
Horton, Frank O.	Johnson Co.	1928-42
Hunter, Colin	Laramie	1901-16
Hunter, David	Sioux Co., Neb.	1884-85
Hunter, Thomas	Laramie	1922-34
Innes, John	Albany Co.	1915-27
Irvine, William C.	Laramie, Converse and Sheridan	1884-85, 1903-07
Kendrick, John B.	Sheridan	1924-30
Kendrick, Manville	Sheridan	1931-42
Marsh, Robert	Albany	1886-88
Miller, C. F.	Crook	1901-05
Mitchell, George	Platte	1908-24
Nagle, E.	Laramie	1886-88
O'Neil, T. D.	Sublette	1935-42
Pratt, Col. John H.	Laramie, Johnson and Sheridan	1884-85
Prentice, George	Albany	1902-06
Quealy, Mrs. P. J.	Lincoln	1940-42
Quinn, A. V.	Uinta	1886-94
Reel, Alexander H.	Uinta	1884-85, 1896-1900
Richards, Bartlett	Nebraska	1893-97
Shaw, James C.	Platte	1925-30
Sheedy, D.	Cheyenne Co., Neb.	1884-85
Simpson, G. W.		1889-92
Spaugh, Addison A.	Converse	1905-06
Spear, Willis M.	Sheridan	1916-34
Sturgis, William	Laramie	1884-85, 1889-1901
Swan, Thomas	Laramie	1886-88
Torrey, Capt. R. A.	Fremont	1886-91
Van Tassel, R. S.	Laramie	1906-30
Warren, Fred E.	Laramie	1926-27
Whitaker, John	Albany and Laramie	1907-25
Whitaker, Reginald O.	Laramie	1928-42
Whitcomb, E. W.	Crook	1886-1915
Willan, J. H. D.	Albany	1889-90
Wolcott, Frank E.	Converse	1894-97

Honorary Vice President

Name	County	Date
Brock, J. Elmer	Johnson	1935-42
Carey, Robert D.	Converse	1931-36
Clay, John	Chicago, Ill.	1931-33
Hyatt, Sam C.	Big Horn	1940-42
Jordan, John L.	Laramie	1931-35
Kendrick, John B.	Sheridan	1931-33
Shaw, James C.	Converse	1931-42
Underwood, J. C.	Laramie	1931-42

Executive Committee

Name	County	Date
Adams, John M.	Cheyenne Co., Neb.	1881-1885
Addoms, F. E.	Laramie	1886
Allen, E. Y.	Washakie	1928-32
Allen, R. M.	Crook	1893-1902
Amoretti, Eugene	Fremont	1895-1903
Amos, George H.	Crook	1903-10
Andrews, D. H.	Hot Springs	1912-26
Anderson, C. W.	Albany	1884-87
Armstrong, E. B.	Crook	1899-1910
Arnold, Edward M.	Niobrara	1934-42
Babbitt, A. T.	Crook	1884-86
Bacon, Daniel C.	Albany	1884-85, 1891-92, 1895-1901
Badgette, Charles A.	Weston	1901-03
Baird, J. L.	Weston	1912-18
Baird, W. M.	Weston	1898-1900, 1904-10
Balch, H. G.	Albany	1881
Baldwin, J. M.	Weston	1928-30
Ball, Frank D.	Uinta-Sublette	1905-10, 1923-25
Barlow, Norman	Sublette	1939-42
Barrett, P.	Sweetwater	1895-98
Barton, Verne F.	Weston	1939-42
Baxter, George W.	Fremont-Crook	1884-87, 1896-98
Beck, Oscar	Uinta-Lincoln	1908-21
Beckwith, A. C.	Uinta	1882-90, 1895
Belden, Charles J.	Park	1928-36
Bell, Thomas	Niobrara	1912-21
Bissell, George P.	Crook	1889-94
Blair, H. A.	Johnson	1883-84
Blydenburgh, C. E.	Carbon	1882
Blydenburgh, H. D.	Carbon	1925-26

Boice, Fred Jr.	Laramie	1942
Boner, Jess	Niobrara	1925-26
Booker, William	Converse	1898-1926
Booth, Harvey	Uinta	1889-1894
Boswell, N. K.	Albany	1889-90
Bothwell, A. J.	Carbon	1889-1902
Boughton, E. S. R.	Albany	1887-94
Boyle, James	Teton	1937-42
Bratt, John	(Southern Nebraska)	1884-85
Brewster, P. O.	Converse	1901-02
Briggs, John, Jr.	Sweetwater	1934-42
Brock, J. Elmer	Johnson	1928-29, 1935-42
Bronson, Edgar Beecher	Laramie (and Western Nebraska)	1881
Brooks, Bryant B.	Natrona	1925-31
Brower, F. S.	Washakie	1913-14
Burdick, Charles W.	Carbon	1899-1906
Burns, Dan J.	Sheridan	1927-39
Bush, H. H.	Crook	1911-19
Carey, Charles D.	Natrona-Laramie	1918-34
Carey, Joseph M.	Laramie-Natrona	1879-82, 1899-17
Carey, Joseph M. III	Converse	1939-41
Carey, Robert D.	Converse	1906-07, 1918-32
Carlson, Charles	Weston	1919-24
Carr, George D.	Crook	1925-32
Carter, W. A.	Sweetwater	1886
Chambers, J. O.	Weston-Converse	1903-05
Chapman, H. A.	Carbon	1903-09
Charter, R. H.	Teton	1935-36
Chassell, H. J.	Campbell	1925-29
Chrisman, James W.	Lincoln	1921-26, 1931
Christensen, Fred	Campbell	1940-42
Clark, A. B.	Crook	1888-92
Clark, Dorr	Deadwood, So. Dak.	1884-85
Clark, W. J.	Johnson	1886-92
Clay, John	Fremont	1889-90
Coble, John C.	Albany	1901-04
Cody, William F.	Big Horn	1902-03
Coe, William R.	Park	1924
Coles, Fred	Uinta	1938-39
Connor, J. W.	Albany	1893-97
Connor, R. B.	Carbon	1884-87
Conrad, John H.	Johnson	1882
Copps, W. C.	Johnson	1908
Crocker, E. S.	Uinta	1887, 1895-97
Cross, George A.	Fremont	1927-39

Cross, George H., Jr.	Converse	1931-42
Cross, George Harry	Converse	1899-1900
Crouse, Jake	Natrona	1910
Cushing, Matthew M.	Carbon	1928-31
Daley, William	Carbon	1925-30
Dana, E. L.	Sheridan	1912-19
David, Ed. T.	Natrona	1890-98
David, John	Fremont	1889-91
Davis, H. W.	Johnson	1903-10
Davis, Nathaniel R.	Laramie	1881-85
Dean, Delmar	Uinta	1942
Delfelder, J. A.	Fremont	1915-20
Dickie, David	Hot Springs	1927-34
Dixon, Lloyd	Carbon	1939-42
Dole, David B.	Albany	1884-86
Driskill, J. L.	Crook (Spearfish, S. D.)	1927-32
Driskill, W. W.	Crook (Spearfish, S. D.)	1922-26
Durbin, John H.	Natrona	1890-94
Earnest, Frank	Carbon	1883-84, 1889-90
East, George	Weston	1895-1900
Ellis, Charles	Carbon	1931-38
Engelking, John	Natrona	1915-17
Engelking, O. C.	Natrona	1911-14
Erwin, B. J.	Converse	1915-17
Faddis, Robert M.	Sheridan	1927-29
Farthing, Harry	Laramie	1921-30
Ferris, C.	Sheridan	1889
Flitner, Arthur	Big Horn	1925-27, 1933-42
Forrest, W. H.	Southwest Dakota	1887
Franc, Otto	Fremont	1885-88
Friend, R. M.	Uinta	1901-04
Frison, J. C.	Washakie	1915-26
Fuller, Lawrence S.	Sheridan	1939-42
Gage, T. A.	Northern Colorado	1886
Gallbraith, R. M.	Carbon	1900
Gapen, J. S.	Big Horn	1934
Gardner, Clarence	Hot Springs	1938-42
Gebhard, Otto P.	Carbon	1935-42
Geddes, Fred W.	Albany	1925-30
George, Stephen	Sheridan	1902
Gilchrist, Andrew H.	Laramie	1885-86
Glover, R. F.	Laramie	1887, 1893-94
Goodell, G. B.	Laramie	1889-90
Gottsche, William H.	Sweetwater	1909-31
Govern, John	Goshen	1927-29
Graham, James M.	Fremont	1902-05, 1915-38

Graham, Ted	Fremont	1939-42
Grierson, Henry	Albany	1935-36
Grieve, James B.	Natrona	1918-24
Gudger, H. A.	Weston	1931-42
Guild, Charles	Uinta	
Guild, M. M.	Uinta	1927-31
Guthrie, William E.	Albany-Converse	1886-1900
Haas, Andrew	Sweetwater	1887
Hackney, William H.	Johnson	1882
Haley, Ora	Carbon	1891-1909
Hall, R. H.	Fremont	1886-87, 1891-94
Hammond, J. W.	Laramie	1887-1900
Hansen, Clifford P.	Teton	1942
Hansen, Floyd	Big Horn	1939-42
Hansen, Hans	Big Horn	1932-33, 1936-38
Hansen, P. C.	Teton	1927-41
Hanson, A. P.	Crook	1895-98
Hanson, Dan	Niobrara	1937-42
Harper, George	Albany	1881
Harrison, Frank O.	Albany	1898-1901
Hay, John W.	Sweetwater	1915-25
Hecht, Charles	Albany and Laramie	1891-98
Henry, Joe	Big Horn	1910-24
Hershler, Edgar F.	Lincoln	1931-38
Hesse, Fred G. S.	Johnson	1898-1928
Hesse, George S.	Johnson	1930-39
Holcombe, G. L.	Albany	1928-31
Hollister, D. E.	Park	1917-24
Holman, B. C.	Park	1925-26
Holmes, W. S.	Sweetwater	1931-42
Holst, S. C.	Weston	1930-32
Homer, R. H.	Albany	1918-24
Horton, Dr. Fred	Weston	1931-38, 1939-42, (Advisory)
Howe, E. C.	Big Horn	1925-32
Hunter, Colin	Laramie	1901-10
Hunter, David	Sioux County, Neb.	1882-84
Hunter, J. B. Jr.	Carbon	1893-98
Hyatt, Sam C.	Big Horn	1935, 1941-42
Ijams, H. B.	Johnson	1888
Innes, John	Albany	1908-27
Irvine, William	Albany	1931-42
Irvine, William C.	Laramie-Converse-	
	Sheridan	1882-85, 1903-07
Irvine, William Paxton	Johnson	1940-42
Irwin, Charles B.	Laramie	1918-20

Jamison, Alex	Uinta	1934-41
Jayne, Arthur	Crook	1920
Jenkins, Perry W.	Lincoln-Sublette	1917-33
Jensen, James P.	Sublette	1929, 1937-42
Johnson, Alfred	Niobrara	1927-40
Johnson, Lawrence	Niobrara	1931
Johnson, Sam	Fremont	1910-14
Johnston, L. F.	Sheridan	1919-26
Jones, F. E.	Goshen	1926, 1930-42
Jones, M. W.	Niobrara	1915-16
Jordan, John L.	Laramie	1931-35
Jorgensen, Nels	Sublette	1930-36
Keeline, George A.	Weston	1894-1908
Keeline, George R.	Campbell	1932-39
Keeline, Harry W.	Weston	1911, 1915-18, 1927-31
Kelly, Hiram B.	Laramie	1895-1900
Kendrick, John B.	Sheridan	1891-1911
Kennedy, Joe	Converse	1896
Kilpatrick, W. H.	Weston	1899-1902
Kinney, Tim	Sweetwater	1885-94
Knight, Jesse	Uinta	1882-85
Knollenberg, Walter G.	Fremont	1933-42
Lawrence, Thomas L.	Sioux Co., Neb.	1881-82
Linford, Joe E.	Lincoln	1942
Lucas, Lee L.	Teton	1925-32
Loomis, Abner	Crook	1885
Luman, Abner	Sweetwater-Sublette	1889-91, 1895-1909, 1925-32
McClellan, George B.	Big Horn	1899-1924
McClure, Phil	Hot Springs	1931-37
McDonald, Donald	Laramie	1901-14
McGee, Bert	Laramie	1937-42
McGill, John	Albany	1905-07
McGill, Thos. A.	Platte	1942
McIntosh, J. L.	Fremont	1906-09
McKeon, W. D.	Weston	1925-30
Madden, William	Natrona	1906-09
Mahoney, John	Carbon	1907-10
Major, E. C.	Fremont	1906-07
Marsh, Robert	Albany	1882-83
Martin, A. J.	Park	1912-16
Mason, M. M.	Laramie	1891
Mason, Oda	Albany	1932-42
May, Ernest R., Jr.	Park	1939-42
Mellor, W. H.	Sweetwater	1889-90
Menkinney, H. J.	Sweetwater	1932-33

Merrill, Ellis A.	Hot Springs	1934-42
Merrill, George	Hot Springs	1931-33
Michaels, Roscoe	Weston	1938-42
Micheli, Joe	Uinta	1940-42
Michelson, James	Uinta	1898-1901
Mill, George S.	Niobrara	1941-42
Miller, N.	Sweetwater	1891
Miller, Robert	Teton	1933-34
Mitchell, F. S.	Platte	1926-42
Moncrieffe, William	Sheridan	1907-10
Montgomery, J. H.	Big Horn	1928-31
Moore, J. K.	Fremont	1894-1901
Moore, J. K., Jr.	Fremont	1904-10
Moore, LeRoy	Converse	1936-42
Morgan, Samuel	Carbon	1891-92
Motley, Charles D.	Albany	1882-83
Murphy, M. H.	Johnson	1889-92
Myers, Charles A.	Uinta	1929-39
Myers, Fred D.	Uinta	1930
Nagle, E.	Laramie	1879-80
Nason, Jack	Crook	1933-42
Neely, A. S.	Platte	1930-38
Noble, W. P.	Fremont	1895-1901
Nostrum, Alfred	Hot Springs	1928-30
O'Donnell, William	Sweetwater	1884
O'Neil, Robert	Sublette	1940-42
O'Neil, T. D.	Sublette	1926-38
Orchard, Charles E.	Washakie	1925-42
Osborne, John	Campbell	1912-14
Parker, W. H.	Sioux Co. Neb.	1883-85
Patrick, Bryan	Goshen	1938-42
Patrick, Edward L.	Goshen	1912-16
Peters, T. W.	Johnson	1885-87
Pfister, R. V.	Niobrara	1917-24
Phelps, E. G.	Park	1927
Phifer, John	Platte	1939-41
Pierce, John F.	Albany	1907-17
Pratt, Col. John H.	Johnson-Sheridan	1883-85, 1890-1902
Prentice, George	Albany	1902
Pringle, W. W.	Johnson	1902
Punteney, V. D.	Hot Springs	1927
Quealy, John	Carbon	1932-42
Quealy, P. J.	Uinta	1902-07
Quealy, Mrs. P. J.	Lincoln	1933-39
Quinn, A. V.	Uinta	1888-94
Rankin, James P.	Carbon	1883

Rasmussen, R. C.	Sheridan	1930-36
Reader, A. R.	Carbon	1910-24
Reed, W. C.	Converse	1927-32
Reel, Alexander H.	Uinta	1891-1900
Reid, John	Albany	1910
Rhodes, C. J.	Park	1925-26
Rice, Ted	Washakie	1938-42
Richards, Bartlett	(Nebraska)	1887, 1894-97
Ricketts, William P.	Crook	1899-1924
Rife, Guy T.	Sweetwater	1930-31
Roberson, Oscar	Lincoln	1939-42
Robertson, E. V.	Park	1916-24, 1932-38
Robinson, H. H.	Johnson	1889-97
Robinson, L. H.	Crook	1913-21, 1932-42
Rothwell, H. P.	Big Horn	1904-10, 1925-26
Sanford, Archie	Natrona	1940-42
Saul, Charles	Converse	1933-35
Schell, Calvin	Uinta	1932
Schoonmaker, E. P.	Natrona	1903-05
Scott, Joseph	(Miles City, Montana)	1884-87
Searight, G. A.	Laramie	1881
Seaton, R.	Teton	1925-26
Sedgwick, John	Weston	1924
Shanley, W. J.	Sublette	1925-26
Shaw, James C.	Platte	1908-14
Shaw, T. A.	Platte	1912-29
Sheedy, D.	Cheyenne County, Neb.	1881
Sheehan, C. P.	Fremont	1908-09
Sheehan, D. J.	Fremont	1910-14
Sheldon, C. B.	Weston	1913-18
Shreve, Alonzo	Sheridan	1933-42
Skovgard, Simon	Big Horn	1913-23
Smith, A. W.	Uinta	1896-1914
Smith, J. B.	Lincoln	1927-28
Smith, P. L.	Carbon	1882, 1887-88
Snodgrass, George	Natrona	1942
Snyder, J. W.	Laramie	1882-83
Spaeth, Ernest	Campbell	1934-39
Spaugh, Addison A.	Converse-	
	Niobrara	1897-98, 1901-07, 1922-27
Spear, P. T.	Sheridan	
	(Lodge Grass, Mont.)	1921-29
Spear, Willis M.	Sheridan	1903-20
Spencer, J. C.	Weston	1891-94
Spratt, R. W.	Washakie	1927, 1935-42
Spurlock, A. L.	Natrona	1931-42

Stemler, Hugh	Goshen	1942
Stevenson, John	Albany	1938-42
Storm, A. W.	Crook	1909-10
Sturgis, Thomas	Laramie	1879-82
Sun, Tom	Natrona-Carbon	1889-1910
Sun, Tom, Jr.	Natrona	1932-41
Swan, A. H.	Laramie	1881, 1884-87
Swan, W. F.	Carbon	1885
Sweet, Fred T.	Weston	1925-27
Taggart, Lloyd	Park	1937-42
Talbott, W. E.	Laramie	1936-38
Taylor, W. E.	Big Horn	1912-24
Teschemacher, H. E.	Laramie	1883-92
Thain, Thomas	Johnson	1929-42
Thomas, John B.	Crook-Weston	1889-94
Thorp, Russell	Carbon	1927
Tillottson, W. L.	Converse	1903
Tinnin, Granville	Goshen	1921-25
Tisdale, D. R.	Johnson	1893-1907
Torrey, Col. Jay L.	Fremont	1893, 1904-09
Torrey, Capt. R. A.	Fremont	1889-92
Turner, E. T.	Weston	1919-23
Underwood, J. C.	Laramie	1915-17
Van Tassell, R. S.	Laramie	1885-87
Voorhees, F. P.	Weston	1891-92
Voorhees, George H.	Converse	1908-14
Voorhees, Luke	Lincoln	1915-16
Waid, Orin C.	Carbon	1886
Waite, W. E.	(Nebraska)	1884-85
Walker, R. A.	Goshen	1917-20
Wall, Peter G.	Sweetwater	1909-14
Walters, C. N.	Johnson	1909-27
Warren, Fred E.	Laramie	1935-42
Weaver, William H.	Carbon	1906-24
Weaver, W. S.	Albany	1886-87
Webster, Charles A.	Park	1927-31
Weir, Charles G.	Crook	1886-87
Wellington, R. V.	Sweetwater	1926-29
Weltner, E. M.	Sheridan	1925-26
West, George B.	Fremont	1902-05
Whitaker, Dugald R.	Laramie	1901-30
Whitaker, John	Albany-Laramie	1895-1900
Whitcomb, E. W.	Crook	1887, 1892-95, 1904-11
Whitten, F. M.	Campbell	1930-42
Widner, Roy	Crook	1921-24
Willan, J. H. D.	Albany	1889-90

Williams, Colin R.	Sheridan	1930-31
Willson, Frederick L.	Niobrara	1932-36
Windsor, H. J.	Albany	1903-06
Winkler Alex J., Jr.	Albany	1902-05
Wolcott, Frank E.	Converse	1889-97
Wood, James M.	(Southwest Dakota)	1887
Yates, E. M.	Platte	1912-25
Yoder, B. F.	Goshen	1912-40
Yonkee, A. G.	Sheridan	1940-42
Yonkee, A. T.	Sheridan	1920-24
Zimmerman, Clyde	Niobrara	1928-31

Dates used for Members of Executive Committee refer to the year elected. For instance, 1934-42 would cover period, June 1934-May 1943.

MEMBERS—WYOMING STOCK GROWERS ASSOCIATION 1942

Abra, E. T., Riverton	Baldwin, C. E., Lander
Achenbach, E., Parkman	Baldwin, Daisy, Newcastle
Adam, Charles L., Junction City, Kansas	Baldwin, Laurita N., Laramie
Adams, Alvin W., Kane	Baldwin, R. W., Newcastle
Adams, James, Kemmerer	Ball, Frank D., Big Piney
Adams, Mrs. Margaret, Kemmerer	Ball, Walter C., Halfway
Adams, R. M. & Sons, Riverton	Ballinger, Ada A., Cody
Aden & Aden, Saratoga	Ballinger, Lee, Cody
Alameda, Joe, Walcott	Banner Ranch Company, (M. W. McCleary, Pres.) Casper
Aldrich, S. W., Ishawooa	Bar B Cee Ranches, Inc. (Irving P. Corse, Mgr.) Moose
Allemand, John and Florence, Casper	Bar Cross Land & Live Stock Co. (N. W. Barlow, Mgr.) Cora
Allemand, Lewis V., Bear Creek	Bargee Sheep Company (Peter Ra- chou, Mgr.) Pavillion
Allen, D. A., Hyattville	Barker, A. C., Casper
Allen, James A., Hyattville	Barlow, F. L., Gillette
Allen, John A., Shell	Barlow, Glenn A., Gillette
Allison, Archie, Encampment	Barlow, Lewis C., Gillette
Angell, V. L., Lingle	Barlow, L. H., Gillette
Anderson, Andrew, Encampment	Barnes, C. E., Riverton
Anderson, Mrs. A. R., Walcott	Barnette, Richard, JayEm
Anderson, J. D., Afton	Bartlett, G. P., Saratoga
Anderson, Emily C. & Lorey O., Wright	Barton, Verne F., Newcastle
Anderson, Everett, Torrington	Baskett, Martin T., Casper
Anderson, John N., Grover	Bastian, J. M., Burns
Anderson, Wendall W., Detroit, Mich.	Bates Park Sheep Co., Jake Tobin, Mgr., Casper
Anderson, William M., Rapid City, South Dakota	Bath Brothers, Laramie
Andrews, Annajean, Beulah	Bath, Henry P., Laramie
Anesi, Rose, Lander	Baum, Alva, Encampment
Arens, Clara Wagner, Parkman	Bayne, Bliss, Tensleep
Arndt, Robert, Kaycee	Bear Claw Ranch, Jeanette C. Morrill, Owner, Dayton
Arnold, Edward M., Lusk	Bear Lodge Cattle Co., J. L. Dris- coll, Owner, Spearfish, So. Dakota
Arthur, Orley, Lander	Bearn, Sheldon W., Recluse
Arzy, Joseph J., Sheridan	Beaton, John, Casper
Atkinson, James, Rock River	Beck, Charles B., Dubois
Atkinson, George, Rock River	Beck, Fred, Big Piney
Atkinson, William S., Rock River	Beck, Russell, Burris
Auer, John C., Lander	Beckton Stock Farm, Forbes Bros., Prop., Sheridan
Auld, Hugh, Gillette	Bedford Land & Livestock Co., Otto Mehr, Pres., Logan, Utah
Austin, Albert H., Kaycee	Beebe, Edward D., Kaycee
Austin, R. C., Morrisey	Beeler, Mrs. Olive, Baggs
Avery, Jessie M., LaGrange	Bell, J. C., Casper
Avent, Alden, Burlington	Bell, John H., Iron Mountain
Axtell, Paul, Thermopolis	Bennett, J. Ralph, Marshall
Bader, Merton, Tensleep	Benshoof, Perry, Van Tassell
Badura Brothers, Belfry, Montana	Benson, C. R., Baggs
Bagley, Sidney, Afton	
Bailey, M. O., Glenrock	
Baillie, John M., Laramie	
Baker, Guy E., Lance Creek	
Baker, John W., Gillette	
Baker & Walden, Triangle F Ranch	

Benson, Parthenia H., Jackson
 Bentley, Mrs. B. O., Sheridan
 Bermingham, Edw. J. & Katherine C., Chicago, Illinois
 Berry, C. P., & Fannie L., Recluse
 Berry, Guy, Buffalo
 Berry, Jay C., Divide
 Beydler, J. L., Buffalo
 Beyers, Frank F., Lusk
 Bible, O. E., Lost Springs
 Big Horn Cattle Co., Cowdrey, Colo.
 Big Horn Sheep Co., Lost Cabin
 Bing, J. L., Gillette
 Binning, Burleigh, Pinedale
 Bischoff Live Stock Co., H. D.
 Bischoff, Sec'y, Lovell
 Bishop, W. O., Gillette
 Bjornestad, Ben, Tensleep
 Blaha, E. E., Dubois
 Blair Brothers, Grovont
 Blair, Cyrus C., Kaycee
 Blatt & Driskill, Spearfish, S. Dakota
 Bloomquist, Arvid, Lysite
 Bloomquist, Martin, Lysite
 Bock, Julius F., Osage
 Boice, Fred D., Cheyenne
 Boice, Fred Jr., Cheyenne
 Bolton & Davis Live Stock Co., Rawlins
 Boner, Jess, Hat Creek
 Bonomo, Elmer & Charles, Rock Springs
 Booth, Fred A & J. W., Hyattville
 Borland, Ray D., Freeland
 Bosch, Jake J., Worland
 Bosler, Frank C., Rock River
 Boswell Ranch Co., Andrew Olson, Pres., Jelm
 Boulter, J. G., Big Sandy
 Boyd & Stevens, Wyola, Montana
 Boyden & Newell, Esterbrook
 Boyle, James, Jackson
 Bracken, T. W., Yoder
 Bradford, L. W., Crowheart
 Brennan, F. W., Shoshoni
 Brenner, C. R., Shoshoni
 Brewer, W. C., Powder River
 Brice, Josephine M., Wheatland
 Bridger, George A., Bosler
 Briggs, John & Sons, McKinnon
 Bright, Belle & Son, Shawnee
 Brimmer, Gilbert, Devils Tower
 Bringolf, Hans, Riverton
 Brislawn, R. E., Oshoto
 Britain, A. E. & Dorothy, Buford
 Britton, Howard C., Van Tassell
 Brizendine & Boyce, Granite Canon
 Brock Live Stock Co., Kaycee
 Brock, W. B., Buffalo
 Brooks & Barrett, Frank Barrett, Mgr., Lusk
 Brooks, B. B., Casper
 Brooks, B. B. Co., Casper
 Brosman, T. A., Pinedale
 Brown, A. D. & M. D., Dayton
 Brown, Arthur H., Jackson
 Brown, Bernard, Pine Tree
 Brown, Earl, Pine Tree
 Brown, Ernest N., Grass Creek
 Brown, J. L., Fairview
 Brown, Mrs. L. A., Oshoto
 Brown, W. J., Verse
 Brownrigg, W. R., Glendo
 Browns Park Live Stock Co., W. H. Gottche, Mgr., Rock Springs
 Bruce, Tom H., Hampshire
 Bruegger, Fred, Node
 Brush Creek Live Stock Co., R. W. Taylor, Mgr., Saratoga
 Bryan, Ray O., Casper
 Buchanan Land & Live Stock Co., S. R. Buchanan, Sec'y., Lucerne
 Budd, Joe L., Big Piney
 Budd, John C., Big Piney
 Bugher, Charles, Arvada
 Burks, J. R. (Dick), Douglas
 Burnett, Dora, Garrett
 Burnett Livestock Co., Buffalo
 Burrows, E. W., Egbert
 Burt, Struthers, Moran
 Burton, Mrs. Nellie M., Riverton
 Bush, F. A., Hulet
 Buzzard Ranch Co., A. L. Spurlock, Gen. Mgr., Alcova
 Caine, John T. III, Chicago, Illinois
 Caines, Philip S., Hyattville
 Caldwell, Elizabeth, Cheyenne
 Calkins, Mrs. Margaret W., Parkman
 Callery, Mrs. M., Dubois
 Camblin, Christina, Savageton
 Cameron, Grover, JayEm
 Campbell, John L., Leo
 Campbell, Ralph, Walcott
 Canning, Roy O., Lysite
 Cardwell, Thomas, Estate, Leo
 Careylhurst Ranch, W. E. Bixby, Owner, Careylhurst
 Carlson, Eric, Worland
 Carmin, Lem, Douglas
 Carpenter, Albert W., Atlantic City
 Carpenter & Broadbent, Morrill, Nebraska
 Carpenter, C. E., Atlantic City
 Carr, R. A., Mayoworth
 Carrollo, Batista, Kemmerer

Carson, Harold, Bear Creek
 Carter, C. Dana, Thermopolis
 Case, Calvin A., Ishawooa
 Cash, J. Harold & Eugene, Mayo-
 worth
 Casper Packing Co., Victor Neit-
 hammer, Pres., Casper
 Cellers, Albert, Upton
 Central Trust Co., Lander
 Chassell, H. J., Gillette
 Cheesbrough, F. L., Medicine Bow
 Cheesbrough, Henry, Elk Mountain
 Chilton, George Co., Rock Springs
 Chrisman, James W., Opal
 Christensen Bros., Savageton
 Christensen, Fred, Savageton
 Christensen, I., Elk Mountain
 Christian Bros., Hat Creek
 Christian, J. W., Lusk
 Christian, Leonard, Hat Creek
 Christian, Ray, Lusk
 Christianson, C. K., Adon
 Christler, Hattie E., Cody
 Clabaugh, Frank, Arvada
 Clabaugh, George, Arvada
 Clark, Mrs. Charlotte F., Oshoto
 Clark, R. E., Pinedale
 Clark, Teunis V., Sheridan
 Claytor, Emma F., Split Rock
 Claytor, J. E., Split Rock
 Cles, G. W., Cody
 Cloer, W. R., St. Stephens
 Cobb, J. C. & Marie, Savery
 Cochran, Alfred, Lucerne
 Coe, W. R., Cody
 Coen, Harry, Riverton
 Coffee & Son, Harrison, Nebraska
 Cogdill, J. H. & Sons, Dubois
 Cole Creek Sheep Co., P. C. Nico-
 laysen, Mgr., Casper
 Cole, Silas, Cheyenne
 Coles, Frederick, Evanston
 Collins, E. A., Torrington
 Collins, John P., Gillette
 Combs, Eugene, Douglas
 Combs, Roy, Douglas
 Commercial Hotel, Wheatland
 Comstock, Andy, Medicine Bow
 Conduct, W. C., Saratoga
 Conduct, Winthrop, Estate, Saratoga
 Cook, C. A., Saratoga
 Cooper, Adam & Maggie, Rock
 Springs
 Copps, W. C. & Rufus, Buffalo
 Corson, Andrew, Rawlins
 Countryman, M. W., Lander
 Cox, Mark III, Cheyenne
 Coy, Bessie B. & Bill, Torrington
 Coyte, Joe, Savery
 Cranney, Frank P., Auburn
 Craton, Mabel T., LaGrange
 Crone, Cloyd A., Walcott
 Cross, A. W. & G. H., Dubois
 Cross Bros., Douglas
 Cross, George A., Dubois
 Cross, G. H., Douglas
 Crossan, G. R., Divide
 Cully, Henry J., Torrington
 Cundall, H., Estate, Glendo
 Cundall, Walter R., Glendo
 Currie, Thomas B., Grass Creek
 Curtis, H. D., Thermopolis
 Cushing, M. M., Saratoga
 Dahl, A. E., Saratoga
 Daley Co., Wm., Rawlins
 Dalles, Wm. J., Laramie
 Dalzell, Robert W., Arvada
 Damrow, Ollie H., Ft. Laramie
 Dana, E. L., Great Falls, Montana
 Dana, R. R., Thayne
 Danielson Bros., Evanston
 Darlington, Oley A., Clareton
 Darrow, Lewis, Dewey, So. Dakota
 Daugherty, Paris, Tensleep
 Davidson, Robert J., Casper
 Davis, Arthur L., Upton
 Davis, Cecil L., Lost Cabin
 Davis, Cliff, Gillette
 Davis, Courtenay C., Horse Creek
 Davis, L. J., Tensleep
 Davis, James H., Encampment
 Day, Esther, Lysite
 Day, J. S. & Sons, Lysite
 Deans, F. N., Arminto
 Deaver, R. C., Gillette
 Debortoli Bros., Rock Springs
 Debski, Mr. & Mrs. F. J., Sheridan
 DeMaranville, Earl Jr., Rapid City,
 South Dakota
 DeMauriac, Norman P., Cody
 DeRahm, Jeanne K., Jackson
 Deschenes, Alfred, Kane
 Deseret Live Stock Co., Wm. Moss,
 Mgr., Salt Lake City, Utah
 Deter, W. H., Nowood
 Devoe, Robert L., Kaycee
 Dew, Thomas George, Cora
 Dew, William P., Cora
 Diamond A Cattle Co., Burton C.
 Mossman, Pres., Roswell, New
 Mexico
 Diamond Cattle Co., Frank C. Bos-
 ler, Owner, Rock River
 Diamond Bar Ranch, Dr. W. O.
 Horton, Newcastle

Diamond Ring Co., Jas. B. Grieve,
 Casper
 Dickie, Alex M., Grass Creek
 Dickinson, B. N., Freeland
 Dimond, Weldon, Cokeville
 Dinwiddie, Jack & Oda Mason,
 Centennial
 Disbrow, D. G., Sheridan
 Dixon, Alvy, Arlington
 Dixon, Edward G., Hampshire
 Dixon, L. E., McFadden
 Dixon, Wm. J., Clareton
 Doane, Mr. or Mrs. Maurice A.,
 Lander
 Dolling, Carl, Elk Mountair.
 Dolling, Wm. & John, Leo
 Dominy, W. S., Albin
 Donahue, C. C., Wauneta
 Donlan, Mrs. Jessie, Thermopolis
 Dorrance, Eddie H., Cody
 Doud, Lulu B., Gillette
 Driskill, J. L., Spearfish, South
 Dakota
 Duncan, Thomas S., Duncan
 Duncan, Wm. L., Duncan
 Dunn, John, Douglas
 DuVall, Francis L., Little Bear
 Dwinell, A. E., Walden, Colorado
 Eastman Live Stock Co., W. R.
 Eastman, Mgr., Douglas
 Eaton Bros. Inc., Wolf
 Edwards, H. M. & Sons,
 Thermopolis
 Edwards, S. A., Douglas
 Eklund, Laurence H., Estate,
 Pinedale
 Elkar, Nels E., Cheyenne
 Elmore, Mike, Gillette
 Embree, William Dean, New York,
 N. Y.
 Enberg, Katherine S., Saratoga
 Erickson, Nels, Rock Springs
 Erland, N. J., Moorcroft
 Ernst, E. F., Sheridan
 Ertman, Jack, Lander
 Espy, Clare H., Rawlins
 Essert, Wm. J., Yoder
 Etcheverry, D. & Sons, Cokeville
 Evans, Mary G., Painter
 Evans, William T., Estate, Baggs
 Eversole, Roy, Bitter Creek
 Eyre, James E. & Sons, Lyman
 Fackenthall, H. R., Ranchester
 Faddis-Kennedy Cattle Co., R. M.
 Faddis, Sheridan
 Farmers State Bank of JayEm,
 JayEm
 Farthing, Chas T., Iron Mountain
 Farthing, Harry, Cheyenne
 Fawcett, Frank W., Newcastle
 Fawcett, Fred, Newcastle
 Fear, Clifton, Big Piney
 Fear, Clifton, Jr., Big Piney
 Fear, Frank A., Big Piney
 Fear, Kenneth, Big Piney
 Featherston, Lester, Bill
 Featherston, Mary B., Bill
 Ferguson, Ed L., Cheyenne
 Ferguson, O. D., Douglas
 Ferguson, Orsa D. Jr., Douglas
 Feuz, Fred, Elk
 Fields, Mary J., Lusk
 Finch, Henry, Encampment
 Fink, George, Edgerton
 First National Bank, Great Falls,
 Montana
 Fisher, Anton J., Van Tassel
 Fisher, Peter, Alcova
 Flag Ranch, Laramie
 Flagg, Geo. O., Lander
 Fleming, Irwin D., Halfway
 Flitner, Arthur, Greybull
 Flitner, Howard E., Greybull
 Flohr, H. P. & Mrs. Eva,
 Encampment
 Floyd Bros., Echeta
 Floyd, Fred, Echeta
 Floyd, J. S., Gillette
 Force, Frank M., Gillette
 Foote, R. H., Torrington
 Forbes, Waldo E., Sheridan
 Forell, Earl Von, Torrington
 Fowler, F. E., Wyola, Montana
 Fox, B. M., Estate, Tulsa
 Frakes, Frank, Yoder
 Francis, John A., Cheyenne
 Francis, L. W., Jackson
 Franz, George, Daniel
 Frederick, Minnie, Guernsey
 Frederick, Ruth I., Guernsey
 Freeland Cattle Co., A. B. Walker,
 Mgr., Saratoga
 Freeland Livestock Co., Casper
 Frew, Margaretta P., Moose
 Frey, Geo. W., Douglas
 Fronk, Hearley, Bondurant
 Fuez, Fred, Elk
 Fuller, George J., Bonneville
 Fuller, Lawrence E., Wyola,
 Montana
 Fuller, Lawrence S., Jr., Wyola,
 Montana
 Fulton, Clarence D., Phillips
 Fultz, W. R., Hyattville
 Gabrielson, A. W., Laramie
 Gabus, Fred A., Shoshoni

Gallatin, Goelet, Big Horn
 Gammon, Mrs. Clarence J., Buffalo
 Gammon, Clarence J., Buffalo
 Gapen, J. S., Hyattville
 Gard, H. W., Chugwater
 Gardner, C. H., Lucerne
 Gardner, J. L., Riverton
 Garrett, E. L., Gillette
 Garrett, Roy, Sussex
 Garrison, Wm. F., Hiland
 Garvins Quality Dairy, Rawlins
 Gates, Anna M. & Fred, Recluse
 Gebhard, Otto P., Denver, Colorado
 Geddes, Allen H., Laramie
 Geier, D. Orell, Banner
 George, H. C., Upton
 Gierse, A. R., Midwest
 Gillespie, Margaret & Henrietta,
 Rock River
 Gillespie, Mrs. M. H., McFadden
 Gilstrap, Ray E., Gillette
 Goetz, John, Laramie
 Goodrick, Wm. B., Jr., Robertson
 Goodykoonts, Joe, Meeteetse
 Gooldy, John F., Savery
 Gordon, David Jr., Glendo
 Gordon, James T., Aladdin
 Gornick, Anton, Jr., Superior
 Gottsche, W. H., Ranch, Rock
 Springs
 Gould, J. Franklin, Shell
 Graham, Ida M. & Son, Lander
 Grant, Fred D., Box Elder
 Grant, U. S., Box Elder
 Grautman, Mrs. Anna, Worland
 Graves, Edna M., Carlile
 Green, Louisa A. & Afton D.,
 LaGrange
 Greene, B. M., Robertson
 Greene, Manley & Zelma, Dubois
 Greenwood, Abe, Alcova
 Greet Bros., Tensleep
 Gregory, Noble, Moran
 Greub, Mrs. Minnie, Buffalo
 Grieve, Alma M., Rawlins
 Grieve, Clarence M., Split Rock
 Grieve, Jim & Bun, Casper
 Grieve, Leland U., Savery
 Grieve, William B., Rawlins
 Griffin, Ella, LaGrange
 Griffith, Vernon S., Clearmont
 Grisamer, Ora L., Jackson
 Guild, Chas. F., Piedmont
 Guild & Dean, Piedmont
 Gutierrez, J. M., Rock Springs
 Gwynn, Arthur, Lucerne
 Gwynn, Bruce, Crowheart
 Haas, George F., Veteran
 Hahn, William, Oshoto
 Haigler, C. F., Arvada
 Haley-Smith Co., A. A. Smith,
 Mgr., Sterling, Colorado
 Hall, Anna L. Moon, Cody
 Hall, G. Raymond, Afton
 Hall, George H., Raymond, Idaho
 Hall, Lewis C., Wheatland
 Hallam, Frank, Lander
 Hamaker, Myron, Savageton
 Hamilton, Chas. B., Milburne
 Hampton, C. H., Worland
 Hanaway, James H., Moorcroft
 Hansel, Fannie H., Laramie
 Hansen, Clifford P., Jackson
 Hansen, Floyd, Lovell
 Hansen, P. C., Jackson
 Hanson, C. H., Edgemont, South
 Dakota
 Hanson, Dan, Hat Creek
 Hardin, A. B., Savageton
 Hardy, M. G., Bear Creek
 Harlan, C. L., Arlington, Virginia
 Harris, Alfred E., Cheyenne
 Harris, Art G., JayEm
 Harris, Frank H., JayEm
 Harris, George W., Pavillion
 Harris, H., Evanston
 Harris, Joe, Torrington
 Harris, Ray, Bright
 Harris, Robert N., Morton
 Harris, W. C., Sterling, Colorado
 Harrison, W. N., Dubois
 Hart, Jos. I., Thayne
 Harvard, Clyde, Tensleep
 Hatch, Joe E., Randolph, Utah
 Hauber, Edward, Devils Tower
 Hauber, H. G., Hulett
 Hawks, W. J., Arvada
 Hawley Robt. C., Douglas
 Hayes Bros., Lucerne
 Heald, Mr. & Mrs. Geo. D., Oshoto
 Heald, Geo. M., Cody
 Heald, Marguerite P., Cody
 Healy, Alex, Worland
 Heaston, Bert, Ft. Laramie
 Hecht, Wm. H., Laramie
 Hedgecock, Arthur T. & Elizabeth
 Hamilton Dome
 Heiner Bros., Bedford
 Hejde, J. D., Aladdin
 Hellbaum, Herman, Chugwater
 Helvey, Robt. T., Sheridan
 Hendry, Anna D., Lost Cabin
 Hendry, William, Lost Cabin
 Hennick, L. H., Pinedale
 Henry, W. M., Robertson
 Henry, Will M., Douglas

Herbst, Frank, Shoshoni
 Herbst, Frank Joe, Pavillion
 Herbst, John, Shoshoni
 Hereford Live Stock Co., W. N.
 Reed, Sec'y, Lance Creek
 Herman, Carl P., Worland
 Herren, Albert & John, Shell
 Herren, Fred & Hans, Greybull
 Herschler, Edgar F., Fontenelle
 Hersey, Mrs. Geo. P., Buffalo
 Hesse, Geo S., Buffalo
 Hewes, Adrian H., Sundance
 Hewes, Julius, Sundance
 Hewlett, George W., Cheyenne
 Hiatt, Wallace E., Jackson
 Hickey, Alfred B., Mountain View
 Hielscher, Frederick W.,
 Thermopolis
 Higby, Reed, Encampment
 Higham, J. O., Belfry, Montana
 Hildebrand, Henry J., Orpha
 Hilfiker, Otto, Greybull
 Hill, Emma, Ft. Laramie
 Hill, Wm. F., Cora
 Hillberry, Chas O., Tensleep
 Hinz, Mabel H., Newcastle
 Hirsig, C. W., Cheyenne
 Hirsig, Mark W., Cheyenne
 Hirsig's B A Ranch, Iron Mountain
 Hiser, Robert J., Box Elder
 Hittle, H. C., Boulder
 Hoadley, Dr. A. G., Gillette
 Hoffman, Homer, Wheatland
 Hoffman, Sam, Cheyenne
 Hoffmeister, R. L., Split Rock
 Hoge, Margaret A., Dayton
 Hogg, Thos. & Mina, Pitchfork
 Hollinger, F. H. & Mrs. Mae,
 Esterbrook
 Holly, Frank E., Parkman
 Holly Sugar Corporation, R. E.
 Vickery, Supt., Grand Junction,
 Colorado
 Holman, B. C., Ishawooa
 Holmes, Floyd R., Cheyenne
 Holmes, Paul B., Encampment
 Holmes, Mrs. W. S., Green River
 Holst, Margaret, Newcastle
 Holt, Eugene, Jackson
 Holwell, Bertha, Osage
 Homrighausen, Henry, Arvada
 Hook, Sam, Buckhorn
 Hopkin, Fred W., Garland
 Horne Bros., Inc., Medicine Bow
 Hornecker, Ora M., Lander
 Horr, C. W., Douglas
 Horr, J. Arthur, Douglas
 Horton, Frank O., Buffalo
 Howard, Wm., Lost Spring
 Howie, Kelly, Buffalo
 Howshar, H. F., Hartville
 Hudson, Walter W., Veteran
 Hughes, Henry J., Glendo
 Hull, Robert E., Arvada
 Humphreys, Thos. S., Shoshoni
 Hunt, Holly, Laramie
 Hunter, A. C., Torrington
 Hunter, Albert A., Gillette
 Hunter, Clyde, Torrington
 Hunter, Harry, Cowdrey, Colorado
 Hunter Hereford Ranch, Lusk
 Hunter, John W., Buffalo
 Huseman, William (B.L.) Lonetree
 Huston, A. R., Saratoga
 Hyatt, Elizabeth C., Hyattville
 Hyatt, P. Milton, Hyattville
 Hyatt, Sam C., Hyattville
 Imeson, J. G., Jackson
 Ineck, E. J., Cokeville
 Infanger, John, Jackson
 Innes, John, Horse Creek
 Irvine, Wm., Wheatland
 Irvine, William, Laramie
 Irvine, Wm. Paxton, Midwest
 Isaac, Lenora, Douglas
 Isabell, F. W., Burlington
 I X L Ranch, Wm. H. Harrison,
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 F. H. Jackson, Mgr., Randolph
 Utah
 Jackson, Loren, Randolph, Utah
 Jacobs, Bass P., Verse
 Jacobs, Jacob, Split Rock
 Jacobsen, Gerhart, Glendo
 James, Amasa, Jackson
 Jameson, Fulton C., Ervay
 Jameson, Laurence L., Ervay
 Jamison, Margaret & Alex,
 Evanston
 Jarvie, Thomas, Linwood, Utah
 Jeffers, H. C., Dayton
 Jenkins, LeRoy, French
 Jenkins, L. I., Freedom
 Jenkins, M. D., Buffalo
 Jensen, James P., Big Piney
 Jensen, Jim, Boulder
 Jensen, John, New Haven
 Jensen, Martin, Big Sandy
 Jewett, C. G., Big Piney
 Jewett, Donald W., Halfway
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 Wilbur Williams, Owners,
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 The JH Ranch Co., Horace H.

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 Johnson, Arthur W., Laramie
 Johnson, Carl S., Laramie
 Johnson, Carl W., Sheridan
 Johnson, Clarence R., Douglas
 Johnson, E. P., Newcastle
 Johnson, Edw. W. & Archie,
 LaGrange
 Johnson, Finch, Natrona
 Johnson, James, Laramie
 Johnson, Jelmer, LaGrange
 Johnson, Lawrence, Lusk
 Johnson, Nate, Laramie
 Johnson, W. G. & N. W.,
 Crowheart
 Johnson, W. T., Kaycee
 Johnson, Wesley, Laramie
 Johnston, Glen R., Big Piney
 Johnston, Leigh F., Sheridan
 Jolovich, John P., Dayton
 Jomen Live Stock Co., Gladwon
 Jensen, Mgr., Boulder
 Jones, Albert M. & J. H., Kaycee
 Jones, Durward W., Thermopolis
 Jones, F. E., LaGrange
 Jones, Squier, Thermopolis
 Jones, Wayne S., Thermopolis
 Jordan, Dan, Node
 Jordan, J. F., Cheyenne
 Jordan, Laura J., Cheyenne
 Jorgensen, George, Pinedale
 Jorgensen, James, Pinedale
 Joss, Arthur G., Lost Spring
 Joss, Geo. S., Manville
 Joss, Sam, Manville
 Kaan, M. C., Lusk
 Kamp, L. W., Medicine Bow
 Kane, Chas H., Wolf
 Kane, Phillip, Sheridan
 Kaufman, Edward, Savageton
 Kavka, Jacob, Arvada
 Kawulok, Frank, Ranchester
 Keahey, John M., Buffalo
 Keele, Thos A., Lovell
 Keeline, Harry & Sons, Gillette
 Keimig, Edwin A., Torrington
 Keith, E. F., Kaycee
 Keith, Edith E., Casper
 Kellogg, L. L. & V. H., Grass
 Creek
 Kelly, John B., Jackson
 Kelly, Thos., Pine Bluffs
 Kendall, Roy, Rozet
 Kendrick Cattle Co., Manville
 Kendrick, Mgr., Sheridan
 Kendrick, Mrs. John B., Sheridan
 Kendrick, Manville, Sheridan
 Kendrick, Tom F., Arvada
 Kerns, James F., Parkman
 Kerns, John W., Parkman
 Kershnik, Frank, Rock Springs
 Kershner, A. A., Shell
 Kershner, F. A. & Ted, Shell
 Keslar, Elias, Hillsdale
 Kester, Anna L., Monarch
 Ketcham, H. C., Cheyenne
 Kidd, James M., Kaycee
 Kilgore, Isaac, Baggs
 Kilgore, Tom, Savery
 Kilian, Oscar, Lovell
 Kimball, Mrs. Eliz. B., Glenrock
 Kimball, W. S., Casper
 Kimbro, K. K., Greybull
 King, Thomas, Boulder
 Kirchhefer, Fred H., Torrington
 Kirkbride, Alex, Cheyenne
 Kirkbride, Dan & E. W. Harding,
 Meriden
 Kirkle, C. L., Recluse
 Klemke, Helmuth P., Lusk
 Knight, E. O., Torrington
 Knollenberg, Mrs. W. G., Crowheart
 Knollenberg, Walter G., Crowheart
 Kolb, Marion A., Powell
 Korell, Carl, Lovell
 Krauss, Russell D., Moorcroft
 Krezelok, Mike, Banner
 Kruse, Wm. H., Lance Creek
 Kryana, Jack, Ranchester
 Kuenstler, Anna M., Baggs
 Kummerfeld, Hans, Moorcroft
 Kuntz, P. M., Torrington
 Kuntz, P. V., Huntley
 Kusel, Fred, Sheridan
 Kuzara, George, Sheridan
 Kyle, W. M., Cheyenne
 LaBonte Live Stock Co., C. J. Saul,
 Mgr., Douglas
 Lacy, Frank, Birney, Montana
 Lagae, Jim, Banner
 Lang, Christian, Hillsdale
 LaNier, Lisle, Buffalo
 Larsen, Curtis, Sunshine
 Larsen, Henry C., Sunshine
 Larsen, Ralph, Sunshine
 Larson, A. E., Van Tassel
 Larson, Algot, Fontenelle
 Larson Bros., Saratoga
 Larson, Elmer & Helen, Wheatland
 Larson, G. W., Elk Mountain
 Larson, Malter Node
 Larson, Nels, Wolf
 Larson, Raymond A., Hat Creek
 Lathrop, H. R., Casper
 Lauzer, E. S., Rock Springs

Lawrence, Chas C., Buffalo
 Lawrence, Frank E., Buffalo
 Lawrence, Wm. H., Laramie
 Layton, A. C., Douglas
 Leach, F. W., Banner
 LeBar, Paul & Georgia C., Douglas
 Lebo, Rodney H., Devils Tower
 Legerski, George, Monarch
 Leithhead Bros., Manderson
 Leman Bros., Douglas
 Lembcke & Hermberg, Medicine
 Bow
 Leslie, O. B., Banner
 Lewis, C. A., Cowley
 Lewis, Claude, Dwyer
 Lichenstein, Chas. B., Shoshoni
 Lichty, Oran, Lost Cabin
 Lincoln, B. F., Sundance
 Lincoln Feeders Corp., Kemmerer
 Lindback, Fred, Halfway
 Lindback, Ludwig, Halfway
 Lindsey & Lindsey, Casper
 Linford, A. H., Afton
 Linford, A. R., Afton
 Linford, Fenton H., Afton
 Linford, Joe E., Afton
 Lisenby, Homer W., Laramie
 Little Horse Creek Cattle Co.,
 Mrs. Thos. Hunter, Owner,
 Cheyenne
 Live Stock National Bank, Alvin
 E. Johnson, V. P., Omaha
 Livingston, Herbert D., Upton
 Logan, Wm. B. & Grover, Rock
 Springs
 Lomax, R. H., Dayton
 Lonabaugh Ranch & Live Stock
 Co., Sheridan
 Lorenz Live Stock Co., P. H.,
 Federal
 Love, Ethel P., Moneta
 Lovell, W. D., Minneapolis, Minn.
 Lowham, Mrs. Wm. R., Evanston
 Lowry, Geo. O., Douglas
 Loyd, Margaret, Laramie
 Lucas, Lee L., Jackson
 Lucas, Roderick P., Jackson
 Luce, W. W., Big Piney
 Lucksinger, Markus, Slater, Colo.
 Lucy, George, Wheatland
 Luman, Abner Co., Pinedale
 Lummis, D. W., Cheyenne
 Lundvall, O. H., Cody
 L U Sheep Co., Dickie
 Lynde, I. W., Gillette
 Lynde, John L., Gillette
 McArthur, Farnham, Lovell
 McBeth, D. Dan, Savageton

McCann, S. M., Gillette
 McCarthy, J. J., Thermopolis
 McCarthy, Katherine R., Worland
 McCary, Frank C., Tullis
 McCarty, Ed, Chugwater
 McClennon, A. L., Garrett
 McClellan & Brown, Big Trails
 McCombs, C. E. & Arvid G.,
 Grover
 McCoy, Mrs. Sarah, Newcastle
 McCoy, Colonel Tim, Anchor
 McDonald, Hugh, Diamond
 McFarlane, David T., Garrett
 McGaughey, R. T., Powell
 McGee, Bert, Granite Canon
 McGill, Thos. A., Wheatland
 McGinnis, A. L., Tulsa
 McGinnis, Aaron H., Fontenelle
 McGinnis, W. J., LaBarge
 McGregor, John, Worland
 McGuire, Pat J., Wheatland
 McIntosh, J. L., Split Rock
 McIntosh, P. J., Split Rock
 McIntosh, Wm. P., Split Rock
 McKean, Samuel, Moorcroft
 McKechnie, A. E., Horse Creek
 McKinnon, Wayne T., Evanston
 McPhee, Hugh M. & Sons, Federal
 McWhorter, A. J., Ft. Laramie
 MacFarlane, Wm. F., Glendo
 Macfie, Wm., Lander
 Mackey, W. P., Teckla
 Maguire, John Walter, Buenos
 Aires, Argentina, S. A.
 Mahnken, Barbara, Beulah
 Mahnken, John C., Spearfish,
 So. Dakota
 Mahoney Estate, John, Rawlins
 Malmquist, J. S., Rock River
 Manning, E. W., Bear Creek
 Manning, Harry, Lost Spring
 Manown, Mrs. Nova & Eliz. Scales
 Lander
 Markley, J. P., Laramie
 Marple, W. D., Manderson
 Marsh, Mrs. Amanda & Leah
 Marsh Bain, Chugwater
 Marsh, Earl, Chugwater
 Marshall, C. H., Gillette
 Martens, C. F., Newcastle
 Martin, A. J., Cody
 Martin, Mrs. Catherine Galligar,
 Wheatland
 Martin, E. H., Driggs, Idaho
 Martin, Ralph H., Driggs, Idaho
 Martin, T. J., Freeland
 Mason, Oda, Laramie
 Masters, Geo. E., Monarch

Masters, Leonard E., Ranchester
 Matador Land & Cattle Co.,
 Denver, Colo.
 Materi, John, Upton
 Mathews, E. L., Beulah
 Matje, Jos., Yoder
 Maxwell, A. C., Tie Siding
 May, Ernest R., Sunshine
 May, Ernest R., Jr., Sunshine
 May, J. H., Grovont
 May, Joe, Kelly
 Maycock, Joe M., Gillette
 Maycock, Joe N., Gillette
 Maycock, Wm. P., Gillette
 Mead, Keith, Newcastle
 Meike, Emma, Sussex
 Melby, A. E., Ranchester
 Melby, Herbert W., Ranchester
 Menkinoey H. J., Rock Springs
 Mercer, Ralph, Hyattville
 Meredith, Geo., Ft. Washakie
 Merna Bros., Cheyenne
 Merrill Cattle Co., Thermopolis
 Merrill, Mrs. Mary, Thermopolis
 Metz, Will G., Buffalo
 Meyer, Chas. R., Ft. Laramie
 Michael, James E., Torrington
 Michaels, Roscoe, Newcastle
 Micheli Bros., Ft. Bridger
 Mihan, S. D., Hawk Springs
 Milek, C. A., Thermopolis
 Miles Land & Live Stock Co.,
 J. H. Miles, Pres., Alcova
 Mill Creek Company, Glendo
 Mill, Geo. S., Hat Creek
 Miller, Arthur L., Thermopolis
 Miller, C. E., Jr., Parkman
 Miller, C. W., Parkman
 Miller, Harold W. & Lawrence E.,
 Parkman
 Miller and Company, Joe, Denver,
 Colorado
 Miller, John L., Burris
 Miller, John M., Sussex
 Miller, Mildred & R. L., Big Piney
 Miller, W. D., Lusk
 Mills, Lewis C., Casper
 Mills, Milo B., Ten Sleep
 Mills, Roy C., Big Trails
 Mills, Sandford, Lander
 Milne, Annie F., Gillette
 Milne, James, Casper
 Milne, Mr. & Mrs. Tom, Casper
 Mitchell, F. S., Wheatland
 Mitchell, George, Wheatland
 Mitchell, George P., LaGrange
 Mock, G. R. & Glenn, Dayton
 Mock, Morton & Sons, Dayton
 Mockler, Frank C., Dubois
 Mohr, Carroll S. & Julia E.,
 Douglas
 Moncreiffe, Malcolm, Big Horn
 Monett, W. J., Gillette
 Monolith Portland Midwest Co.,
 Laramie
 Montgomery, Roy, Gillette
 Montgomery & Sproul, Manderson
 Moon, Mrs. Ella M., Worland
 Moon, Lee A., Worland
 Moore, A. C., Hulet
 Moore, Edward S., Sheridan
 Moore, Ivan M., Alzada, Montana
 Moore, John William, Ross
 Moore, Lee, Midwest
 Moore, Phillip W., Dayton
 Moore, Robert B., Midwest
 Moore, Scott M., Upton
 Moore Sheep Company, LeRoy
 Moore, Ross
 Moore, William I., Ross
 Moorehead, Hardy & Wife, Buffalo
 Moran, Bert J., Rozet
 Moran, Edwin, Rozet
 Moran, J. A., Mill Creek Co.,
 Glendo
 Morgan, Ernest, Dixon
 Morgan, Mrs. Mary B., Sheridan
 Morrison, E. R. & Margaret,
 Chugwater
 Mortensen, Howard N., Laramie
 Moslander Land & L. S. Co.,
 Evanston
 Moss, W. J., Parkman
 Moulton, Nephi, Jackson
 Moulton, T. A., Grovont
 Mowry, H. G., Saratoga
 Mullins, Elizabeth, Manderson
 Munsell, Boyd, Ten Sleep
 Munsinger, William, Lance Creek
 Murphy, A. J., Alva
 Murphy, C. O., Wyola, Montana
 Murphy, James E., Midwest
 Murphy, Walter, Cheyenne
 Murray, D. S. & Son, Upton
 Myers Land & L. S. Co., Evanston
 Myhre, John H., Buffalo
 Nalls, A. Stuart, Lander
 Nash, George E., Henry, Nebraska
 Nason Cattle Co., Jack Nason,
 Mgr., Spearfish, South Dakota
 Nebeker, Ralph, Fairview
 Neeley, A. S., Wheatland
 Nefsy Bros., Sundance
 Nelson, Aktor, Kelly
 Nelson, Andrew, Wyarno
 Nelson Bros., Cokeville

Nelson, David F., Kemmerer
 Nelson, Ed, Kirby
 Nelson, Matt & Sons, Medicine Bow
 Nelson, Ralph O., Kennermer
 Nelson, Walter F., Cheyenne
 Nelson, Wm. K., Meeteetse
 Newberry, O. S., Newcastle
 Newland & Son, Colony
 Newman, W. H., Van Tassell
 Newton, Wm., X-X Ranch,
 Parkman
 Nicholas, Ridgely, Dayton
 Nicholas, Tom, Casper
 Nichols, A. E., Casper
 Nichols, J. C., Cody
 Nichols, James L., Shoshoni
 Nichols, Rex, Burns
 Nicholls, Ivan H., Cokeville
 Nickelson, E. C., Thermopolis
 Nicol, W. M. & Mrs., Lander
 Nield, Ben, Afton
 Nield, Dee, Afton
 Nimmo Live Stock Co., Little Bear
 Noble, Carroll, Cora
 Noblitt, J. D., Cokeville
 Noland, Fred, Sheridan
 Norris, Wilson, Randolph
 Northern Wyoming Land Co.,
 E. V. Kelley, V. P. & Gen. Mgr.,
 Buffalo
 Northness, Hans, Torrington
 Nowlin, Percy, Duncan
 Noyes, Colonel L., Cheyenne
 N X Bar Ranch Co., James Bur-
 gess, Sheridan
 Obermann, Carl A., Lander
 Obert, Carl, Lander
 Odell, Carl L., Dayton
 Oedekoven, Frank & Emily,
 Gillette
 Ohio Company, H. A. Gudger,
 Mgr., Newcastle
 Oldham, Chas., Lander
 Olin Bros., Box Elder
 Olsen, Harry & John, Laramie
 Olson Bros., Big Piney
 Olson, Mrs. Mac, Laramie
 Olsen, Mrs. Pete, Rawlins
 Ondriezek, J. F., Upton
 O'Neil, Robert, Big Piney
 O'Neil, T. D., Big Piney
 O'Neil, T. D. Co., Inc., Big Piney
 Orchard, Chas. E., Big Trails
 Orchard, R. W., Big Trails
 Orpha Trading Co., Douglas
 Osborn, Glen V., Lawver
 Ostberg, Fred E., Thermopolis
 Oosterhout, Mrs. Al., Big Piney

Otterson, Henry, Green River
 Owen, E. Leone, Meeteetse
 Owen, F. F., Meeteetse
 Owen, Ross M., Bill
 Padlock Ranch, Inc., Frank J.
 Smith, Mgr., Thermopolis
 Pahlow, Otto, Laramie
 Painter & Company, Evanston
 Pal, Mrs. Mary, Green River
 Parks, W. P., Rocky Point
 Parrish, Seymour, Passaic
 Parsons, C. E. & Emma R.,
 Torrington
 Parsons, Con, Harrison, Nebraska
 Partington Bros., Billings, Montana
 Partridge, E. F., Cowley
 Patrick Bros., Inc., Torrington
 Paules, R. N., Lingle
 Payne, W. A., Fairview
 Pearce, Demo, Randolph, Utah
 Pearson, W. A., Gillette
 Pence, Oscar, Indian Hill
 Pence, R. Z., Albin
 Penland, Glenn, Rawlins
 Percival, Garth D., Lusk
 Perkins, B. F., Estate of, Sheridan
 Pernal, John, Kemmerer
 Peterson, Andrew, Horton
 Peterson Bros., Lyman
 Peterson, J. N., Van Tassell
 Peterson, L. E., Powell
 Peterson, Roscoe, Lingle
 Petty, Cecil, Split Rock
 Petz, Henry, Lusk
 Pfister, J. E., Gillette
 Pfister, Lula A., Savageton
 Pfister, R., Edgemont, So. Dakota
 Pfisterer, Georgia, Pinedale
 Phelps Ranch, Pitchfork
 Phillips, Mrs. Bertha D., Glenrock
 Phillips, Harris & Phillips, Daniel
 Phinney, Dan, Morrill, Nebraska
 Pickett, C. W., Dubois
 Pickrel, I. A., Moorcroft
 Pine Grove L. S. Co., Rawlins
 Pingitzer, Albert, Laramie
 Platte Holding & Investment Co.,
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 Poindexter, Harry, Halfway
 Pomeroy Bros., Fontenelle
 Port, Dr. H. D., Cheyenne
 Porter, G. M., Kane
 Porter, R. B., Jackson
 Potts, Evart R., Weston
 Prager, Frank, Garrett
 Prager, Fred C., Garrett
 Pratt, Wm. E., Casper

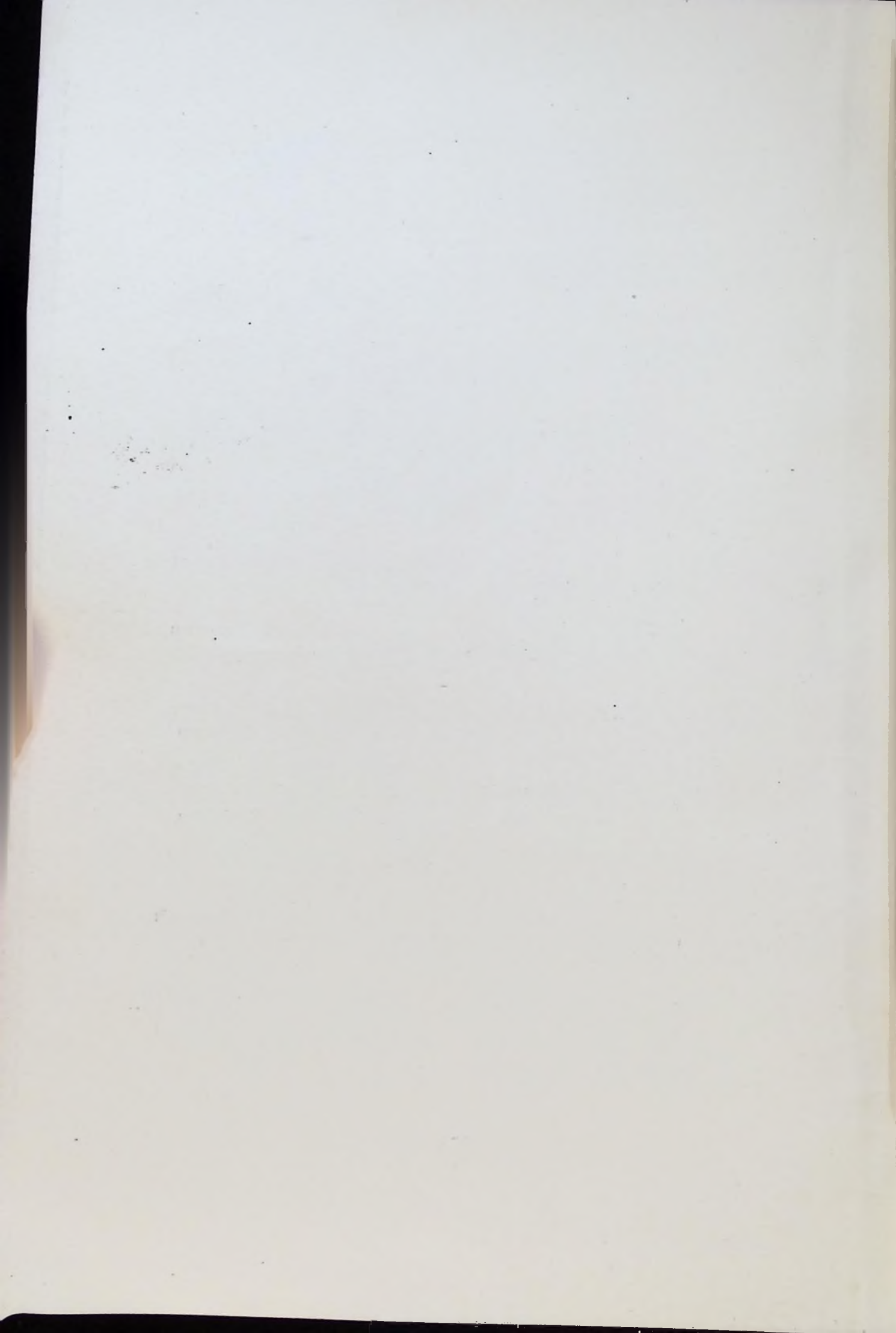
Preston, Royal B. & L. W.,
 Bedford
 Price, Alex, Daniel
 Priet, Sam, Medicine Bow
 Prosser, Dean T., Cheyenne
 Prosser, Dean, Jr., Cheyenne
 Pughe, Robert L., Colony
 Purriance, J. Nelson, Wyncote,
 Pennsylvania
 Pzinski, Stanley, Four Corners
 Quarter Circle A H Ranch, Martin
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 New York
 Quealy Land & Live Stock Co.,
 Hanna
 Quealy, P. J., Estate, Med. Bow
 Ramsey, James C., Rock Springs
 Ramsbottom, Lyle, Buffalo
 Rankine Bros., Grass Creek
 Rannels, L. M., Hyattville
 Ranney, E. A., Lander
 Rapid Creek Ranch, Robt. M.
 Wood, Pres., Sheridan
 Rasmussen, R. C., Ucross
 Rathbun, Frank V., Thermopolis
 Rathbun, M. E., Fontenelle
 Rebideau, J. J., Big Trails
 Red Cloud Cattle Co., JayEm
 Redding, George A., Ewing
 Reed & Morse, Gillette
 Reed, Frank O., Thermopolis
 Reed, Percy Ray, Lance Creek
 Reed, Ross L., Evanston
 Reichelt, Mrs. Angie R., Douglas
 Reinke, Paul, Sheridan
 Reitveld, Pete, Clearmont
 Rennerdick, Geo., Ft. Laramie
 Reno, B. E., Gillette
 Renö, B. J., Teckla
 Reno, Floyd C., Turnercrest
 Reese, T. W., Elk Mountain
 Rees, Dan E., Cheyenne
 Rees Land & Live Stock Co.,
 Woodruff, Utah
 Revett, Helen L., Pinedale
 Reynolds, Joseph W., Douglas
 Reynolds, Mrs. J. W., Douglas
 Reynolds, Walter J., Douglas
 Rhoads, Willard C., Cody
 Rhode & Stevens, Ranchester
 Rhodes, Mrs. Jack, Meeteetse
 Rice, E. S., Tensleep
 Rich, Spencer H., Paris, Idaho
 Richards Bros., Inc., Medicine Bow
 Richardson & Son, Daniel
 Richardson, E. E., Arvada
 Richardson, W. G. & Son, Elk
 Mountain
 Ricketts, W. P., Gillette
 Riddle, Dewey S., Painter
 Ridgway, Jas H. & Tamar C.,
 Ranchester
 Rife, E. H., Estate, Rock Springs
 Rife, Guy T., Rock Springs
 Riley, A. D., Dwyer
 Ritthaler, John, Osage
 Roath, Leonard A., McFadden
 Robbins, James M., Marshall
 Robber's Roost Ranch, Medicine
 Bow
 Roberson & Polson, Kemmerer
 Roberson, Oscar C., Opal
 Roberts, Ben, Split Rock
 Roberts, Fred A., Elk Mountain
 Roberts, Mrs. Ora, Casper
 Robertson, E. V., Cody
 Robinson, Alvin, Freedom
 Robinson, Elsie R., Moorcroft
 Robinson, E. S., Belle Fourche,
 South Dakota
 Robinson, F. D., Freedom
 Robinson, J. B., Kemmerer
 Robinson, J. P., Freedom
 Robinson, Herbert, Moorcroft
 Robinson, L. H., Moorcroft
 Robinson, R. F., Freedom
 Rockyford Co., Spearfish, South
 Dakota
 Rohlff, Otto, Ukiah, California
 Rohwedder & Luth, Parkman
 Roitz, John, Ft. Bridger
 Romagno, Joe, Hamilton Dome
 Root, Lee A., Torrington
 Ropelato, Albano, Kemmerer
 Roper, Lance, Alcova
 Rose, David A., Arvada
 Rosenberger, R. F., Kaycee
 Rosentreter, G. W., Wheatland
 Rothwell, J. L., Gillette
 Roy, Wilmer N., Buffalo
 Rule, Eric E., Gillette
 Runner, John, Saratoga
 Runyan, Laura Phelps, Wheatland
 Russell, A. D., Dwyer
 Russell, H. E., Estate, Dixon
 Russell, Roy, Worland
 Ruud, Bert, Irwin, Idaho
 Rymill, Walter, Lusk
 Saban, Harry, Hyattville
 Sackett, Carl L., Cheyenne
 Sager, Karl F. P., Yoder
 Salisbury, Geo. & Emma & Sons,
 Slater, Colorado
 Salmela Bros., Evanston
 Salt Creek Land & Live Stock Co.,
 W. W. Thomas, Pres., Midwest

Sanderson, Jack, Laramie
 Sanford, Archie, Alcova
 Sanford, Leonard, Alcova
 Sanford, Stanford S., Alcova
 Sanford, Wayne, Alcova
 Sanger, Chas. H., French
 Saunders, Chas. J., Arapahoe
 Say, Dale R., Greybull
 Sales, Henry, Meeteetse
 Sayles, Henry Jr., Meeteetse
 Saylor, Minnie Doherty, Saratoga
 Scarlett, W. Richard, Lander
 Schaper, Otto, Manderson
 Schaubel, Gus, Parkman
 Schell, Calvin, Robertson
 Schlaf, A. E., Burlington
 Schloredt, Fred C., Moorcroft
 Schmidt, A. H., Kansas City
 Schmidt, Carl R., Newcastle
 Schnauber, Otto, Rock Springs
 Schooley, Jas., LaGrange
 Schoonjans, John A., Saratoga
 Schoonover, Mrs. Ruth, Gillette
 Schnoor, Henry, Freeland
 Schuricht, John E., Moorcroft
 Schultheis, Louis, Meeteetse
 Schreibeis, C. J., Estate, Sheridan
 Scott, F. S., Dubois
 Scott, Harold I., Banner
 Scott, Robert L., Banner
 Scott, Wm. L., Savery
 Scrutchfield, Chas. L., Sheridan
 Seaman & Sons, Harrison, Nebr.
 Seaton, Orin H., Jackson
 Seaverson Livestock Co., Rawlins
 Sedgwick, A. W., Spencer
 Seidl, Ignaz Hans, Upton
 Seidel, Louis O., Wheatland
 Senff, A. H., Banner
 Shannon Cattle Co., W. J. Foxley,
 Omaha, Nebraska
 Shastak, Joseph, Newcastle
 Shaw, Clay D., Orin
 Shaw, Roscoe N., Orin
 Sheehan, O. C., Dixon
 Sheeley, Mrs. G. H., Parkman
 Shelton, Dale Jr., Sheridan
 Shenefelt, Lins, Divide
 Sheppard, Mrs. Essie M.,
 Virginia Dale, Colorado
 Shepperson, J. L., Midwest
 Sherwin Bros., Clareton
 Sholes, John F., Baggs
 Shoshone Indian Agency, Ft.
 Washakie
 Shoshone National Bank, Cody
 Shreve, A. R., Wolf
 Shreve, Raymond, Wolf

Sidley, Wm. D., Encapmmment
 Siggens, R. B., Ishawooa
 Silva, Antonio, Buffalo
 Simmons & Sons, E. H., Buffalo
 Simon, Martha A., Lusk
 Simonsen, Lee, Riverton
 Simpson, Edgar, Clark
 Sims, John W., Evanston
 Sipe, Manuel, Moorcroft
 Slaughter & Patzold, Wheeler
 Eskew, Pres., Douglas
 Small, G. W., Wheatland
 Small, H. M., Wheatland
 Smith, Adele Black, Flat Top
 Smith, Drummond & Mack, Yoder
 Smith, Mrs. Evan E. & Son,
 Rawlins
 Smith, Geo. S., Yoder
 Smith, Hamp, Arvada
 Smith, Jake D., Moran
 Smith, J. E., Tensleep
 Smith, Lloyd B., Keeline
 Smith, Louis, Sundance
 Smith, Nels H., Horton
 Smith, Robert C., Buffalo
 Smith, W. B., Manderson
 Smith, W. J., Douglas
 Smyth, James D., Hawk Springs
 Smyth, S. Watts, Big Horn
 Snake River Ranch, Lloyd Van
 Deburg, Mgr., Wilson
 Snoddy, Joe, Recluse
 Snodgrass, Geo. H., Casper
 Snyder, Bert E., Jr., Greybull
 Snyder, Helen S., Ishawooa
 Snyder, J. M., Lovell
 Snyder, Levi, Burlington
 Snyder, Perry, Burlington
 Snyder, Simon, Cody
 Snyder, V. E., Weston
 Snyder, W. B., Lovell
 Somers, Frank E., Moorcroft
 Sorell, E. O., Wyarpo
 Souder, O. T., Wyola, Montana
 South Pass Land & Live Stock Co.,
 South Pass City
 Sparks, C. L., Estate, Rock Springs
 Spaugh, A. A., Manville
 Spencer, Mrs. Blanche, Spencer
 Spencer, E. N., Clareton
 Spratt, R. W., Tensleep
 Springstead, Ray R., Boulder
 Springsteen, Clarence A., Waltman
 Sproul, Luther, Riverton
 Stambaugh, Roy V., Cody
 Stauffer, J. C., Willard, Utah
 Steele, Frank N., Pinedale
 Steele, Milford, Pinedale

Steetle, Chas R., Jelm
 Steinhilber Bros., Arvada
 Stemler, Hugh, LaGrange
 Stevenson, John A., Tie Siding
 Stevick, Harry H., Verse
 Stuart, Eugene E., Gillette
 Stirling, Thomas, Upton
 Stoll, Mrs. Bettie, Burris
 Sturgeon, Sid, Rock River
 Sullivan, L. T., Shirley
 Sullivan, Thos. J., Douglas
 Sun, Tom, Rawlins
 Sundby, G. E., Laramie
 Sutherland, Alexander, Dubois
 Sutton, E. W., Kemmerer
 Swan Co., Chugwater
 Swanson, Ben, Saratoga
 Swanson, Chas. F., Saratoga
 Swanson, M. J., Henry, Nebraska
 Swarm, Chas., Torrington
 Taggart, Chas. W. & Lloyd, Cody
 Tarbell & Orschel, Biddle, Montana
 Tarbet, Clarence, Buffalo
 Taylor, Bert, Kaycee
 Taylor, C. M., Bridgeport, Utah
 Taylor, Doyle, Arminto
 Taylor, Edgar L., Mountain View
 Taylor, H. A., Hyattville
 Taylor, Henry, Savery
 Taylor, Wm. E., Midwest
 Taylor, Will J., Barnum
 Teeters, Merl, Yoder
 Teichert, Mrs. H. A., Cokeville
 Thain, Kathryn M., Buffalo
 Thain, Thos., Buffalo
 Tholson, Theo., Rozet
 Thomas, Morris, Bordeaux
 Thomas & Mead, Newcastle
 Thom Bros., Buffalo
 Thompson, H. N., Kaycee
 Thompson Estate, L. E., Riverton
 Thompson, M. E., Wendover
 Thomson, Thos. E., Newcastle
 Thorne, A. L., Savagetton
 Tillard, Rhea, Douglas
 Tillett, W. E., Kane
 Tippetts, Heber S., Lovell
 Tisdale Ranch Company, Bob King,
 Mgr., Kaycee
 Tobin, John, Casper
 Todd, Effie Gertrude, Daniel
 Todd, Wm. Irving, Daniel
 Tolland Co., William Walkinshaw,
 Mgr., Glenrock
 Toothaker, W. N., Ft. Collins, Colo.
 Torrey Lake Ranch Co., C. B.
 Voorhis, Mgr., Dubois
 Tower Ranch, Inc., C. A. Ward,
 Pres., Newcastle
 Tremain, Dema, LaGrange
 Trigg, Harold, Alva
 Tri-State Milling Co., Rapid City
 South Dakota
 Trotter, Ira P., Chugwater
 Trout Creek Ranch, S. B. Williams,
 Jr., Mgr., Cody
 Trovatten, Louis H., Eden
 True, Ray W., Carpenter
 Tschirgi, C. R., Arnold & Mrs.
 G. B., Ranchester
 Tschirgi, M. H., Wyola, Montana
 Turner Bros., Hyattville
 Turner, J. L., Gillette
 Twichel, Philetus P., LeBarge
 Twidale, J. W., Lost Cabin
 Twiford, Russell H., Moorcroft
 Twing, E. M., Buffalo
 Uelrick, A. O., Arvada
 Urwin, Edward W., Hamilton Dome
 Valley Ranch Company, Irving H.
 Larom, Pres., Valley
 Van Amburgh, H. L., Omaha,
 Nebraska
 Van Tassell Real Estate & Live
 Stock Co., Cheyenne
 Vest, Ernest, Buffalo
 Viergutz, J. C., Aladdin
 Voelkner, Geo. & Carl, Kaycee
 Vogel, Albert H., Jackson
 von Forell, Carl, Torrington
 Voss, E. C., Worland
 Waddell, Bert & Lee, Moorcroft
 Wadleigh, A. C., Dubois
 Wadsworth, Frank, Lonetree
 Wagner, P. C., Big Piney
 Wagstaff, Hugh, Gillette
 Waldo, W. A., Tensleep
 Walker, Fred, Oshoto
 Wallace Bros., Parkman
 Wallace, Josephine, Rock Springs
 Wallis Live Stock Co., Laramie
 Wallop, Oliver M., (Canyon Ranch)
 Big Horn
 Wallwork, Edwin, Evanston
 Walter, F. J., Buffalo
 Wanek, Wm., Lost Springs
 Wardell, James W., Big Piney
 Wardell, John, Big Piney
 Wardell, Rex, Big Piney
 Warner, Berchard, Tensleep
 Warren, Francis E., Cheyenne
 Warren, Fred E., Cheyenne
 Warren Live Stock Co., Cheyenne
 Waters, Fred V., Glendo
 Watt, David H., Arvada

Watt, David J. & Co., Buffalo
 Watt, Frank V., Moorcroft
 Watt, Joe H., Moorcroft
 Weber, Chas., Freedom
 Welch, Wm. L., Burntfork
 Wellman, Bessie G., Upton
 Wellman, J. R., Claretton
 Wendell, Barrett, Chicago, Illinois
 Wentworth, Edward N., Chicago, Illinois
 Werner, Herman, Ross
 Werner, William, Yoder
 West & Son, Elk Mountain
 West, Homer, Afton
 Weston, H. R., Jackson
 Whalen, Matt, Aladdin
 Whaley, D. E., Buffalo
 Whetstone, Darwin B., Thermopolis
 Whitman, Roy W., LaBarge
 Whitten, F. M., Arvada
 Whitten, Marcus, Arvada
 Whitaker, D. R., Cheyenne
 Whitaker Ranch Co., John, Cheyenne
 White, Bryan, Rock River
 White, Clifford C., Adon
 Whiteman, Herbert C., Moran
 Wiggen, Mrs. Mandy Lumbard, Greystone, Colorado
 Wilkerson, Orville L., Shell
 Wilkinson, Mrs. John, Pine Bluffs
 Wilkinson, J. R., Pine Bluffs
 Wilkinson, Wm. M., Lusk
 Will Bros., Buffalo
 Willadsen Real Estate & Live Stock Co., Granite Canon
 Willey, Mrs. A. B., Sheridan
 Williams Land & Live Stock Co., Chet Urns, Pres., Tie Siding
 Williams, Louis, Rozet
 Williams, Maude, Linwood, Utah
 Williams, Maurice, Sundance
 Williams, Minnie N. & Richard C., Tie Siding
 Williams, Mrs. Nona, Banner
 Williams, R. Roy, Sheridan
 Willis, Claude, Laketown, Utah
 Willow Creek Company, E. R. Bailey, Agent, Armito
 Willox, James C., Douglas
 Willson, Eugene P., Manville
 Willson, Mrs. Isabell M., Lusk
 Wilson, J. W. Jr., Big Horn
 Wilson, Robert, Gillette
 Wilson, Dr. O. B., Wheatland
 Wilson, R. W., Recluse
 Winninger, J. J., Cody
 Winzenried, Fritz, Byron
 Wiseman Bros., Denver, Colorado
 Wociki, Andro, Newcastle
 Wogoman, Bryan, Painter
 Wolfard, Adrian A., Encampment
 Wombaker, J. M., Encampment
 Wood, Paul, Sheridan
 Woodley, E. C., Wyola, Montana
 Woodley, E. K., Wyola, Montana
 Woodruff, R. W., Ishawooa
 Wormwood, Geo. O., Gillette
 Wren, Nelson E., Savery
 Wright, Fred, Painter
 Wright, George, Evanston
 Wright, John A., Evanston
 Wright, Wm. R., Gillette
 Wyman, Chas., Ten Sleep
 Wyoming Hereford Ranch, Robert Lazear, Cheyenne
 Wyoming Industrial Institute, Worland
 Wyoming State Hospital, Evanston
 Yarco, Paul, Banner
 Yates, Mrs. Julia, LaGrange
 Yeaman, G. W., Afton
 Yoder, Oscar T., Phillips
 Yonkee, A. G., Parkman
 Yonkee, Fred T., Sayee, Montana
 Young Bros., Buffalo
 Young, E. A., Dewey, So. Dakota
 Young, Jay S., Buffalo
 Young, W. S., Buffalo
 Young, W. S. & Vedda S. Balden, Buffalo
 Young, W. T., Pine Bluffs
 Zembo, Paul, Big Sandy
 Zerbst, C. R. & Son, Newcastle
 Zexas, John S., Buffalo
 Zimmerschied, Thos. W., Moorcroft
 Zum Brunnen, Roy L. & Bama, Kirtley



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CHEYENNE, WYO.

STOCK BRANDS.

One brand on cut, one year, \$12; each additional brand on cut, same value. Each additional brand in print (letters or figures), \$2; each additional brand of character, but or without letters, requires engraved block, one year, \$3; each year, \$1; location of brand on animal, or ear, neck, or both, one year, \$3. All descriptive matter in addition to name of company, address, range and brand, charged for extra. Strictly cash in advance.

WYOMING.

R. A. TORREY,
211 Market St., St. Louis, Mo., or Fort
Wadsworth, Wyo.



Also own
Horse brand same as cut and
brand in live on left shoulder.
Horse brand, horses, Ft. Wadsworth.

SMITH & ASH.



P. O. address
Bastards Wyo.
Range, Mod-
to and Che-
yenne near
184 Bridge
road, Carbon
county.
Horse brand
same as the
right hip. Cattle brand both sides.



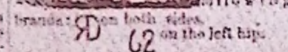
POWDER RIVER CATTLE CO.
MONTAGUE FURBER, Genl. Manager.
Frank A. Range, Asst. Manager.



W. A. DAVIS,
P. O. address,
Bastards,
Wyo.
Range, Car-
bon Plate
Also own
Horse brand same
as cut.
Horse brand 'HI' on left shoulder.



WILLIAMS RACON.
P. O. address
Fort Fetter,
Wyo., Range,
in La-
belle Park,
Albany Co.,
Wyoming.
Horse brand
left
hip.
A. L. CAMP & SON.
P. O. address
Greenlee,
Colo. Range,
Goshute Hole
and Lower
Horse Creek,
Wyoming.
Also own the
following
brand 'D' on both sides.



SMITH, NORTH & SENSORS.
P. O. address
Cheyenne,
Wyo. Fred
Horse fore-
man, Powder
River P. O.
Wyo. Range
Powder River
and its tribu-
taries and
Tongue River, Johnson county, Wyo-
ning. Also own the following brand



POWDER RIVER LIVE STOCK CO.
JAS. A. FURBER, GENERAL MANAGER.



CHARLES FOX.
P. O. address
Bastards, Wyo.
Range,
Johnson co.,
Wyoming.
FISHER & CHADWICK.
P. O. address
Cheyenne,
Wyo. Range,
head creek
and Pole
Creek, Lar-
mine county,
Wyoming.



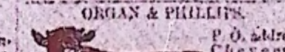
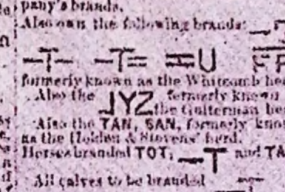
STEPHENS & MIZNER.
P. O. address
Cheyenne,
Wyo.
Range on
both sides of
North Platte
river, be-
tween Forts
Fetterman
and Laramie,
Wyoming.
Also own the
following brand
'V-7' brand, left side,
and right hip.
Horse brand same as cut on left
shoulder.



THE LAKOTA COMPANY.
BARTLETT RICHARDS, Genl. Manager.
P. O. address
Cheyenne,
Wyo. Range,
Siabraya
river and
head of
White River,
Nebraska,
and Little
Powder river
Wyoming. Also
Horse brand
also 55 each on
left shoulder.
All calves branded same as cut.



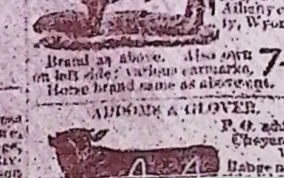
ANGLO-AMERICAN CATTLE CO.
HARRY GERRARD, GENERAL MANAGER.
P. O. address
Cheyenne,
Wyo. Range
on south
Park of Chey-
enne, Nat
Cheek and
Horse Head,
Wyoming.
Also own the
following brand
'TOT' brand, left side,
and right hip.
Horse brand same as cut on left
shoulder.



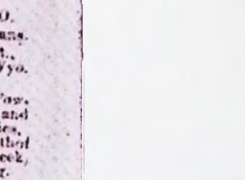
POST, BROWN & LAWRENCE.
P. O. address
Cheyenne, Wyoming.
Range, Pole creek.
All horses rented
when sold.



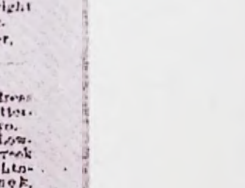
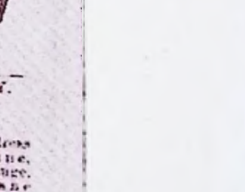
LITTLE VENTURE CATTLE CO.
F. A. Head, Fort, Clay Center, Kans.
P. M. Lawrence, V. P. and Supt.
P. O. address, Buffalo, Wyo.
Range, Pow-
der River and
tributaries,
near mouth of
Clear Creek,
Wyoming.
Brand as
cut with 6 on
left jaw.
Also own
Various cat-
tle marks. Brand
7
Horse brand
on left thigh.



SUFFOLK CATTLE COMPANY.
JOHN B. THOMAS, Manager.
P. O. address
Cheyenne,
Wyo. Range,
Cheyenne
River and
Lodge Creek,
Laramie Co.,
Wyo.
Also
both VN
sides.
AHA
On the left
side.
S on left
side and
on right
side.
Above brand on
both sides.
Horse brand U on left shoulder.



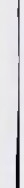
ORGAN & PHILLIPS.
P. O. address
Cheyenne,
Wyo. Range,
Crow Creek,
near Chey-
enne. Horses
branded on
the left
left shoulder.



METCALF & WILLIAMS.
P. O. address
Ft. Fetter-
man, Wyo.
Range, Low-
er Dry Creek
and Light-
ning Creek,
Albany county,
Wyoming.
Brand as above. Also own
on left side; various earmarks.
Horse brand same as above.



ADDAMS & GLOVER.
P. O. address
Cheyenne,
Wyo. Range,
Powder Riv-
er, Johnson



104 07

W 1000 GBK
WI 7 and 3



Also sawe brand of Powder River, Catlin, Chas. Ranch, Laramie co., Wyo. E. W. Murphy and A. A. Spaulding, Jensen.

Cattle brands same as cut. Also branded WH on left side, and on both sides.

Also WH WH FH Q and d S

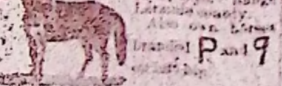
Also branded 76 and 30

O. A. CAMPBELL.



P. O. address: A. H. Collins, Cheyenne, Wyo. Range, Laramie county. Also own horses branded P and 9

H. K. KELLEY.



P. O. address: Laramie City, Wyo. Range, Cheyenne county. Also own horses branded P and 9

J. W. COLLINS.



P. O. address: Laramie City, Wyo. Range, Cheyenne county. Also own horses branded P and 9

W. H. & CROSBY.



P. O. address: Fort Laramie, Wyo. Range, Cheyenne county. Also own horses branded P and 9

A. B. LUNAN.



P. O. address: Cheyenne, Wyo. Range, Cheyenne county. Also own horses branded P and 9



Other brands: Y H P

Y on any part of animal

Horse brand, H on left hip.

Y on the left shoulder.

THE WESTERN LIVE STOCK COMPANY OF WYOMING.

Cheyanne, Wyoming.



Also own: F NO 8 LN V

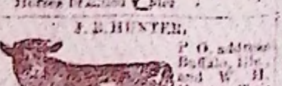
-L JT WK KX WC

GARDNER BROS. & CO.



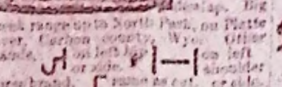
P. O. address: Cheyenne, Wyo. Range, Cheyenne county. Also own horses branded P and 9

J. B. HUNTER.



P. O. address: Cheyenne, Wyo. Range, Cheyenne county. Also own horses branded P and 9

TAYLOR, COFFEY & GILL.



P. O. address: Cheyenne, Wyo. Range, Cheyenne county. Also own horses branded P and 9

FL



P. O. address: Cheyenne, Wyo. Range, Cheyenne county. Also own horses branded P and 9

SO



Other brands: Y H P

Y on any part of animal

Horse brand, H on left hip.

Y on the left shoulder.

THE WESTERN LIVE STOCK COMPANY OF WYOMING.

Cheyanne, Wyoming.



Also own: F NO 8 LN V

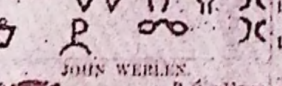
-L JT WK KX WC

GARDNER BROS. & CO.



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Cheyanne, Wyoming.



Also own: F NO 8 LN V

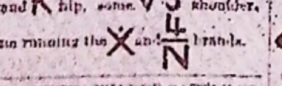
-L JT WK KX WC

GARDNER BROS. & CO.



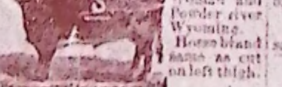
P. O. address: Cheyenne, Wyo. Range, Cheyenne county. Also own horses branded P and 9

J. B. HUNTER.



P. O. address: Cheyenne, Wyo. Range, Cheyenne county. Also own horses branded P and 9

TAYLOR, COFFEY & GILL.



P. O. address: Cheyenne, Wyo. Range, Cheyenne county. Also own horses branded P and 9

FL



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SO



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Y on any part of animal

Horse brand, H on left hip.

Y on the left shoulder.

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Cheyanne, Wyoming.



Also own: F NO 8 LN V

-L JT WK KX WC

GARDNER BROS. & CO.



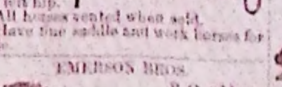
P. O. address: Cheyenne, Wyo. Range, Cheyenne county. Also own horses branded P and 9

J. B. HUNTER.



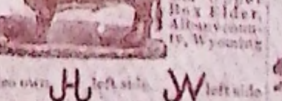
P. O. address: Cheyenne, Wyo. Range, Cheyenne county. Also own horses branded P and 9

TAYLOR, COFFEY & GILL.



P. O. address: Cheyenne, Wyo. Range, Cheyenne county. Also own horses branded P and 9

FL



P. O. address: Cheyenne, Wyo. Range, Cheyenne county. Also own horses branded P and 9

SO



Other brands: Y H P

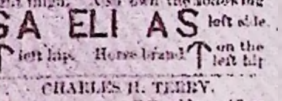
Y on any part of animal

Horse brand, H on left hip.

Y on the left shoulder.

THE WESTERN LIVE STOCK COMPANY OF WYOMING.

Cheyanne, Wyoming.



Also own: F NO 8 LN V

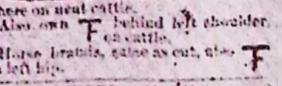
-L JT WK KX WC

GARDNER BROS. & CO.



P. O. address: Cheyenne, Wyo. Range, Cheyenne county. Also own horses branded P and 9

J. B. HUNTER.



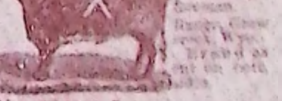
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TAYLOR, COFFEY & GILL.



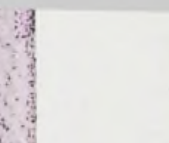
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FL



P. O. address: Cheyenne, Wyo. Range, Cheyenne county. Also own horses branded P and 9

SO



Other brands: Y H P

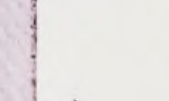
Y on any part of animal

Horse brand, H on left hip.

Y on the left shoulder.

THE WESTERN LIVE STOCK COMPANY OF WYOMING.

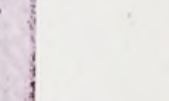
Cheyanne, Wyoming.



Also own: F NO 8 LN V

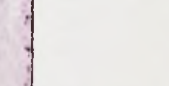
-L JT WK KX WC

GARDNER BROS. & CO.



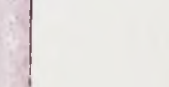
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SO

Property of -
William Robert McPhee
on loan only - never sell
by wife
Rose



"STATES RIGHTS"



WHEREAS, Ninety per cent of the people of Wyoming, without regard to political creed, believe in the doctrine of states rights: and

WHEREAS, It is an acknowledged fact that the justice, wisdom and efficiency of government diminishes in a direct ratio to the distance of the seat of authority from the governed: and

WHEREAS, Wyoming and the other western states have been particularly hampered by this long-handled form of government which at the present time controls our forests, our minerals, our scenic wealth, and which now seeks complete jurisdiction over our grazing lands: and

WHEREAS, The citizens of our state have heretofore sought unsuccessfully to protect their rights by isolated group action:

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, That the Wyoming Stock Growers Association in convention assembled, do hereby pledge their united and individual efforts to enlist the active support of every organization and citizen in the state to resist the encroachment of the federal government on our primal rights.

Passed this 19th day of June, A. D. 1935.



**WITH GOOD WISHES
FROM THE
WYOMING
STOCK GROWERS
ASSOCIATION**



